"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and probably Sunday; moderate temperature; light west winds.
For full weather report see Page 13.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,986. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1915.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

GERMANY'S NEW PROPOSALS IN REPLY TO OUR DEMANDS; SAFETY FOR AMERICANS ON CERTIFIED NEUTRAL SHIPS, AND WE MAY USE FOUR BELLIGERENT SHIPS FOR OUR TRADE

MINNEHAHA FIRED BY BOMB ON DAY SET BY MUENTER

Tremendous Explosion Shook Ship, Loaded with Munitions, on Wednesday Afternoon.

BLAZE NOW EXTINGUISHED

Vessel Reaches Halifax After Crew Fights Flames Throughout Two Days and Nights.

CAPTAIN WAS FOREWARNED

Wireless Early Wednesday Morning Caused Boats to be Made Ready —No Doubt of Bomb Origin.

HALIFAX, July 9.—A bomb placed aboard the Atlantic Transport Liner Minnehaha as she lay at her pier in New York caused the explosion and fire at sea, in the opinion of the officers of the steamer which put in here for examination today.

The explosion occurred in No. 3 hold and was of terrific force, shaking the vessel from stem to stern. Those of the crew who were forward at the time were fairly stunned by the shock, and two sailors were hurled bodily into the air. Flames followed quickly, and for two days and two nights the crew battled heroically to save the ship which Erich Muenter, then known as Frank Holt, had boasted he would send to the bottom. For there is no doubt in the minds of the officers that Muenter, or confederates, were responsible for the outrage which, well-timed, occurred at 4:15 o'clock on the afternoon of July 7, the date upon which the dynamiter predicted that some vessel, of the name of which he appeared uncertain, would be destroyed.

Muenter's plans were frustrated by the fact that his weapon of destruction was placed with miscellaneous freight forward, and so was separated by stout bulkheads from an enormous cargo of ammunition which, with other inflammable munitions of war intended for the Allies, filled the after holds.

Flames Extinguished.

While the sailors fought the fire Captain Claret headed his ship for Halifax and brought her safely through a southwesterly gale and thick fog to an anchorage in the lower harbor here at 1 o'clock this afternoon. By that time the flames had eaten their way through No. 3 hold and into No. 4 hold, but late this afternoon it was announced that they had been extinguished.

The theory of spontaneous combustion was never entertained, as the explosion was followed by the issuance from the hatches of suffocating fumes that seriously hampered the crew in their fight, and which the officers insisted had been let loose by some infernal instrument.

Thrilling stories were told by the hundred men who made up the crew of the freighter. The first two days out were uneventful. The Minnehaha sailed from New York for London at 7:14 o'clock last Sunday evening and left the outside anchorage at 10:30 o'clock.

Half an hour after midnight on Wednesday morning Captain Claret and his officers were somewhat startled by the receipt of a wireless message warning them that bombs were reported to have been placed in vessels that had sailed from New York for English ports recently. The Captain immediately ordered the small boats swung out in readiness for lowering in the event an explosion occurred.

Explosion Shakes Ship.

At a quarter after four that same afternoon, when the ship was 570 miles southeast of Halifax something let go in the third compartment and the ship trembled violently. One of the hatch covers shot off, carrying two sailors with it ten feet in the air. One was slightly injured, but the other escaped without a scratch. When the first excitement had been controlled, another hatch cover was opened and enough of the freight removed to enable the workers to reach within striking distance of the flames that were rapidly spreading through hold No. 3.

Steam was driven into the hold and soon the fire appeared to be under control, but Captain Claret resolved not to take any chances, and at 5 o'clock turned his prow toward Halifax.

It proved well that he did so, for that night the fire gained headway, finally reaching into the adjoining hold. Throughout the night the crew fought desperately, doubtful of the outcome, but determined to stand by to the last.

Yesterday they got the upper hand of the flames. Meantime the weather became unfavorable, and early today a heavy southwest gale arose. This, combined with a thick fog, compelled the steamer to remain off Sambro for some hours, and she did not reach anchorage at Quarantine until early afternoon. At the time a high sea was running in the harbor, and in consequence of this the boarding of the ship was rendered difficult. The crew had mastered the flames when assistance from shore was available.

Describing his experience, one of the officers said:

"I was down below on Wednesday afternoon when at 4:15 o'clock I heard a tremendous explosion. The ship

Continued on Page 2.

Full Text of Germany's Reply to the United States

Berlin, July 9, 9 P. M., via London, July 10, 2:37 A. M.--The text of the German reply to the American Note is as follows:

BERLIN, July 8.

The undersigned has the honor to make the following reply to his Excellency Ambassador Gerard to the note of the 10th ultimo re the impairment of American interests by the German submarine war:

The Imperial Government learned with satisfaction from the note how earnestly the Government of the United States is concerned in seeing the principles of humanity realized in the present war. Also this appeal finds ready echo in Germany, and the Imperial Government is quite willing to permit its statements and decisions in the present case to be governed by the principles of humanity just as it has done always.

The Imperial Government welcomed with gratitude when the American Government, in the note of May 15, itself recalled that Germany had always permitted itself to be governed by the principles of progress and humanity in dealing with the law of maritime war.

Since the time when Frederick the Great negotiated with John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, and Thomas Jefferson the Treaty of Friendship and Commerce of Sept. 9, 1785, between Prussia and the Republic of the West, German and American statesmen have, in fact, always stood together in the struggle for the freedom of the seas and for the protection of peaceable trade.

In the international proceedings which since have been conducted for the regulation of the laws of maritime war, Germany and America have jointly advocated progressive principles, especially the abolishment of the right of capture at sea and the protection of the interests of neutrals.

Even at the beginning of the present war the German Government immediately declared its willingness, in response to proposals of the American Government, to ratify the Declaration of London and thereby subject itself in the use of its naval forces to all the restrictions provided therein in favor of neutrals.

Germany likewise has been always tenacious of the principle that war should be conducted against the armed and organized forces of an enemy country, but that the enemy civilian population must be spared as far as possible from the measures of war. The Imperial Government cherishes the definite hope that some way will be found when peace is concluded, or perhaps earlier, to regulate the law of maritime war in a manner guaranteeing the freedom of the seas, and will welcome it with gratitude and satisfaction if it can work hand in hand with the American Government on that occasion.

If in the present war the principles which should be the ideal of the future have been traversed more and more, the longer its duration, the German Government has no guilt therein. It is known to the American Government how Germany's adversaries, by completely paralyzing peaceable traffic between Germany and neutral countries, have aimed from the very beginning and with increasing lack of consideration at the destruction not so much of the armed forces as the life of the German nation, repudiating in doing so all the rules of international law and disregarding all rights of neutrals.

On Nov. 3, 1914, England declared the North Sea a war area, and by planting poorly anchored mines and by the stoppage and capture of vessels, made passage extremely dangerous and difficult for neutral shipping, thereby actually blockading neutral coasts and ports contrary to all international law. Long before the beginning of submarine war England practically completely intercepted legitimate neutral navigation to Germany also. Thus Germany was driven to a submarine war on trade.

On Nov. 14, 1914, the English Premier declared in the House of Commons that it was one of England's principal tasks to prevent food for the German population from reaching Germany via neutral ports. Since March 1 England has been taking from neutral ships without further formality all merchandise proceeding to Germany, as well as all merchandise coming from Germany, even when neutral property. Just as it was also with the Boers, the German people is now to be given the choice of perishing from starvation with its women and children or of relinquishing its independence.

While our enemies thus loudly and openly proclaimed war without mercy until our utter destruction, we were conducting a war in self-defense for our national existence and for the sake of peace of an assured permanency. We have been obliged to adopt a submarine warfare to meet the declared intentions of our enemies and the method of warfare adopted by them in contravention of international law.

With all its efforts in principle to protect neutral life and property from damage as much as possible, the German Government recognized unreservedly in its memorandum of Feb. 4 that the interests of neutrals might suffer from the submarine warfare. However, the American Government will also understand and appreciate that in the fight for existence, which has been forced upon Germany by its adversaries and announced by them, it is the sacred duty of the Imperial Government to do all within its power to protect and save the lives of German subjects. If the Imperial Government were derelict in these its duties, it would be guilty before God and history of the violation of those principles of highest humanity which are the foundation of every national existence.

The case of the Lusitania shows with horrible clearness to what jeopardizing of human lives the manner of conducting war employed by our adversaries leads. In the most direct contradiction of international law all distinctions between merchantmen and war vessels have been obliterated by the order to British merchantment to arm themselves and to ram submarines, and the promise of rewards therefor, and neutrals who use merchantmen as travelers thereby have been exposed in an increasing degree to all the dangers of war.

If the Commander of the German submarine which destroyed the Lusitania had caused the crew and passengers to take to the boats before firing a torpedo this would have meant the sure destruction of his own vessel. After the experiences in sinking much smaller and less seaworthy vessels it was to be expected that a mighty ship like the Lusitania would remain above water long enough, even after the torpedoing, to permit passengers to enter the ship's boats. Circumstances of a very peculiar kind, especially the presence on board of large quantities of highly explosive materials defeated this expectation.

In addition it may be pointed out that if the Lusitania had been spared, thousands of cases of munitions would have been sent to Germany's enemies and thereby thousands of German mothers and children robbed of breadwinners.

In the spirit of friendship wherewith the German nation has been imbued toward the Union (United States) and its inhabitants since the earliest days of its existence, the Imperial Government will always be ready to do all it can during the present war also to prevent the jeopardizing of lives of American citizens.

The Imperial Government, therefore, repeats the assurances that American ships will not be hindered in the prosecution of legitimate shipping and the lives of American citizens in neutral vessels shall not be placed in jeopardy.

In order to exclude any unforeseen dangers to American passenger steamers, made possible in view of the conduct of maritime war by Germany's adversaries, German submarines will be instructed to permit the free and safe passage of such passenger steamers when made recognizable by special markings and notified a reasonable time in advance. The Imperial Government, however, confidently hopes that the American Government will assume to guarantee that these vessels have no contraband on board, details of arrangements for the unhampered passage of these vessels to be agreed upon by the naval authorities of both sides.

In order to furnish adequate facilities for travel across the Atlantic for American citizens, the German Government submits for consideration a proposal to increase the number of available steamers by installing in passenger service a reasonable number of neutral steamers under the American flag, the exact number to be agreed upon under the same condition as the abovementioned American steamers.

The Imperial Government believes it can assume that in this manner adequate facilities for travel across the Atlantic Ocean can be afforded American citizens. There would, therefore, appear to be no compelling necessity for American citizens to travel to Europe in time of war on ships carrying an enemy flag. In particular the Imperial Government is unable to admit that American citizens can protect an enemy ship through the mere fact of their presence on board.

Germany merely followed England's example when she declared part of the high seas an area of war. Consequently, accidents suffered by neutrals on enemy ships in this area of war cannot well be judged differently from accidents to which neutrals are at all times exposed at the seat of war on land, when they betake themselves into dangerous localities in spite of previous warnings. If, however, it should not be possible for the American Government to acquire an adequate number of neutral passenger steamers, the Imperial Government is prepared to interpose no objections to the placing under the American flag by the American Government of four enemy passenger steamers for passenger traffic between North America and England. Assurances of "free and safe" passage for American passenger steamers would then extend to apply under the identical proconditions to these formerly hostile passenger steamers.

The President of the United States has declared his readiness, in a way deserving of thanks, to communicate and suggest proposals to the Government of Great Britain with particular reference to the alteration of maritime war. The Imperial Government will always be glad to make use of the good offices of the President, and hopes that his efforts in the present case as well as in the direction of the lofty ideal of the freedom of the seas, will lead to an understanding.

The undersigned requests the Ambassador to bring the above to the knowledge of the American Government, and avails himself of the opportunity to renew to his Excellency the assurance of his most distinguished consideration. VON JAGOW.

SHIPS MUST BE MARKED

And We Are Asked to See That They Carry No Contraband.

ARRIVAL DATES REQUESTED

To Minimize the Danger of Mistakes by German Submarines.

GERMANY DENIES ALL GUILT

And Accuses Her Enemies of Designing the Destruction of the German Nation.

SUBMARINE WAR GOES ON

Germany "Must Protect the Lives of Her Subjects"—Thought the Lusitania Would Not Sink So Soon.

BERLIN, July 9, 9 P. M., (via London, July 10, 2:37 A. M.)—Germany's offer, embodied in the reply to the American note regarding the sinking of the Lusitania and submarine warfare, which was delivered to James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador, last night, is:

First, Reiterated assurance that American ships engaged in legitimate trade will not be interfered with, nor the lives of Americans upon neutral ships be endangered.

Second—That German submarines will be instructed to allow American passenger ships to pass freely and safely, Germany entertaining in return the confident hope that the American Government will see that these ships do not carry contraband.

Such ships are to be provided with distinguishing marks and their arrival announced a reasonable time in advance. The same privilege is extended to "a reasonable number of neutral passenger ships under the American flag," and should the number of ships thus available for passenger service prove inadequate, Germany is willing to permit America to place four hostile passenger steamers under the American flag to ply between North America and Europe under the same conditions.

Wilson to Return to Capital.

CORNISH, N. H., July 9.—President Wilson will return to Washington next week to take up with Secretary Lansing and other members of his Cabinet the latest note from Germany on submarine warfare, which, he was advised today, was handed to Ambassador Gerard in Berlin last night. He will not start back to Washington, however, until the note has been deciphered and is ready for his consideration.

Although the President may decide to leave here in time to discuss the note formally with his Cabinet on Tuesday, the regular meeting day, it was said tonight that he probably would not arrive there until later.

President Wilson already has been told in a general way of the contents of the note, but refused to comment tonight on reports from Washington that officials there considered the communication unsatisfactory. He has spent much time since he has been here studying the situation and the future attitude of the United States.

Proposals Unsatisfactory.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—While the text of the German answer to the American note of June 9—the so-called second Lusitania note—was received in Washington through newspaper sources too late to be shown to high officials of the Government, knowledge of the position of the United States, based on developments within the past few days, leads to the conclusion that the new proposals of Germany to insure American ships and American citizens against attack from German submarines will be unsatisfactory to President Wilson and his advisors. It is too early to make predictions, but the German proposals suggest that the situation will not be improved by the German answer.

Germany's reiterated assurance that American ships "engaged in legitimate trade" will not be interfered with or the lives of Americans upon neutral ships be endangered might be accepted graciously by this Government, were it not for the inclusion of the reference to "legitimate trade." As to what constitutes legitimate trade, the American and German Governments are at odds. This Government holds that the shipment of arms and ammunition to a belligerent nation is not illegitimate, while Germany contends that a merchant vessel carrying such munitions is fair prey for German submarines, and may be sunk without warning. The Government of the United States has not set up the claim that such absolute contraband may be carried across the ocean to Germany's enemies without interference by German warships. On the contrary, it admits the right of German warships to overhaul and capture

ALLIED WAR CHIEFS CONFER IN CALAIS

Council of French and British Premiers, Ministers, and Generalissimos.

KITCHENER MEETS JOFFRE

Then, with Asquith, Makes a Tour of Inspection of British Troops at the Front.

LONDON, July 9.—The following British official statement was made public tonight:

"Premier Asquith, Lord Crewe, Lord President of the Council; Earl Kitchener, Secretary of State for War, and Arthur J. Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty, left England on Monday to attend a conference held at Calais on Tuesday with Premier Viviani, Minister of Foreign Affairs Delcassé, Minister of War Millerand, Minister of Marine Augagneur, and Albert Thomas, Under-Secretary of War, and General Joffre. Sir John French was also present at the conference. Premier Asquith and Earl Kitchener afterward visited British General Headquarters and returned to London last night."

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, July 8, (via London, July 9.)—For the first time since the army has occupied the present line Field Marshal Lord Kitchener has been at the front. He was accompanied by Premier Asquith and Colonels Hankey and Fitzgerald. He arrived on Tuesday afternoon, the guest of Sir John French, commander of the British expeditionary forces on the Continent, and that afternoon visited the grounds of the Flying Corps, the cadet school, where officers are trained, and the machine gun school.

The next morning Lord Kitchener was up at 5:30 o'clock, and an hour later called at one of the department headquarters in the town, where he spent a half hour. The Major in charge belonged to the night tour, the officer of the day tour not having yet come on. Later, with Premier Asquith, he visited the Second Army, saw the troops, gun positions and trenches and went into shell-torn Ypres. Everywhere the party passed the troops were drawn up outside their billets as the automobiles went by.

That afternoon the Field Marshal met King Albert and saw the inundated area in front of the Belgian lines.

On Thursday Lord Kitchener visited the First Army, reviewed the Indian Cavalry Corps and saw the French troops in position in the re-

Continued on Page 2.

BOSCA ITALIAN SPARKLING WINES. Brut—Sec—Red—All Dealers. Restaurants.—Advt.

FOR NERVOUS DISORDERS, insomnia, and lassitude take Horsford's Acid Phosphate; the best tonic for nerves and stomach.—Advt.

BRITAIN AT CRISIS, SAYS KITCHENER

More Men for the War Is the Insistent Note of Speech at London Guildhall.

PLENTY OF ARMS NOW

But Recruits Are Urgently Needed—Hints at Conscription if They Are Not Forthcoming.

LONDON, July 9.—Field Marshal Earl Kitchener, whose conduct of the War Office has been criticised by certain sections of the British press, received a very remarkable ovation from the public today on his visit to the London Guildhall to make an appeal for recruits, and particularly for reserves, for the great army which he has raised since the outbreak of the war.

From the War Office to the Guildhall great crowds assembled to welcome the Secretary of State for War, and as he drove in a motor car through troop-lined streets cries of welcome and confidence were shouted at him. The scene had no precedent in London since the war began. A meeting of business men in the Guildhall unanimously voted confidence in Lord Kitchener's administration.

The City of London Territorial Regiments lined the thoroughfares by which the Field Marshal journeyed, and the police made special traffic arrangements. Hoping to get seats at places of vantage in the Guildhall, scores of persons gathered outside the doors of the building at 10 o'clock this morning, although the War Secretary's address was not due to begin until 3 in the afternoon. The Lord Mayor of London presided at the meeting.

The Country's Great Needs.

The great needs of the moment, said Lord Kitchener, were men, material, and money. Money being raised by loan was a success, he said, and he assured the meeting that the question of material was being dealt with in a highly satisfactory manner by the new Ministry of Munitions. But there still remained the vital need of men. He would require, he declared, "men and more men until the enemy is crushed."

Lord Kitchener said the county was in a better position than it was when the war broke out and he made his first appeal for recruits, but, he added, the position was still serious, and he made an urgent call for men to fill up the gaps which had been made in the ranks of the army.

While, he said, at the commencement of the war the British were short of

Continued on Page 4.

A DELICIOUS ICE, quickly made with Hay's Five Fruit. Has many other refreshing uses. Sold by Charles & Co.—Advt.

CONQUER GERMANS IN SOUTH AFRICA

Botha's Forces Win in Southwest Territory, Foes Surrendering Unconditionally.

HAD BEEN SURROUNDED

Ex-Boer Leader's Brilliant Feat Frees Troops for European War.

PRETORIA, July 9, (via London.)—General Botha, commander of the forces of the Union of South Africa, has accepted the surrender of all the German military forces in German Southwest Africa.

The Germans surrendered unconditionally, following the issuance of General Botha's ultimatum, which expired at 5 o'clock yesterday (Thursday) evening.

With the exception of the necessary army of occupation, the citizen army will be brought home as quickly as possible.

LONDON, July 9.—The surrender of the entire German force in German Southwest Africa closes one of the most important campaigns of the great war and releases for service elsewhere the South African contingent.

The campaign against the most important German African colony was considered so vital that all the resources of the South African Union were used in it, but its successful conclusion probably means that, despite the fact that German East Africa remains unconquered, a contingent will be dispatched to France, while additional forces will continue the campaign in East Africa.

The final disposition of German Southwest Africa has not been officially announced, but it is generally believed here that it will become a part of the South African Union.

General Botha's victory, with the Germans cut off from the rest of the world, was a foregone conclusion, but the fact that he won it after five months of warfare, despite the rebellion in his own country, and under many natural disadvantages, is considered by military observers to have been a remarkable achievement. To gain this victory General Botha's forces had to march through an almost waterless country in which the few wells had been poisoned and where sandstorms made it necessary for the soldiers to wear goggles.

With rapid, sweeping strokes, General Botha worked round the Germans, who were forced to surrender or suffer an-

Continued on Page 2.

Don't miss the announcement of Edgemere Crest on page 11 today.—Advt.

or destroy any vessel, even an American vessel, engaged in carrying munitions of war. But this Government maintains that the fact that a ship carries such munitions does not give a German submarine commander authority to sink her without warning.

The submarine, according to the doctrine laid down by President Wilson, following precedents extending over a long period of years, must exercise the right of visit and search in order to determine the nationality and status of the vessel and must give passengers and crew an opportunity to reach a place of safety before the merchant ship is torpedoed or sent to the bottom by other means. It is apparent, therefore, that the United States Government, unless there is a radical change in the President's position, will not acknowledge that American ships, in order to obtain immunity from German submarine attack without warning, must have no contraband of war on board.

As to Special Ships.

The second German proposal is expected to be even more unsatisfactory to the United States. In substance, this proposal is that American passenger ships will not be overhauled or attacked by German submarines if these ships have distinguishing marks and Germany is notified in advance of their arrival within the war zone. The proposal also contemplates that in order to provide sufficient accommodation for American goods and American passengers, the same privilege shall be extended to neutral passenger vessels flying the American flag, and, if these are not adequate to the service, four passenger vessels of belligerent ownership may ply between the United States and Europe under the American flag.

The only phase of this proposal that is remotely likely to receive favor with this Government is found in the expression of the confident hope by Germany that the American Government will see that the ships of the classes mentioned do not carry contraband to Germany's enemies. But the expression of this confident hope will probably call for an answer on the part of the United States Government, and if an answer is given it is not likely that President Wilson will furnish any assurance that American ships shall be subject to conditions other than those which have existed during the present war and, in fact, ever since international law began to assume definite form.

It was pointed out tonight that even if this Government were inclined to accede to the German proposal it would be contrary to American law to sanction the use of the American flag on foreign vessels, whether they be of nations that are neutral as between the European belligerents, or nations that are engaged in hostilities.

It would be necessary for Congress to enact a new law to enable the Government to consent to this portion of the German proposal. From what is known of his attitude, there is no reason to believe that President Wilson would agree that this Government should undertake to see that American ships did not carry arms and ammunition to Europe. The President has no authority under any American law to prohibit the carrying of contraband articles. In addition, it is known that the Government will not consent to notify Germany of the sailing of American ships for Europe under an arrangement by which this notification would be given only in the case of vessels that did not carry contraband.

Contrary to Neutrality.

To agree to such an arrangement, it has been admitted in a high official quarter, would be equivalent to saying to Germany that ships of whose sailing advance notice was not given carried contraband and were thereby subject to attack without warning by German submarines. This practice would be contrary to the primary principle that the President has enunciated in his several notes on the subject of Germany's submarine warfare. The President has held consistently in these notes that every merchant ship, whether neutral or belligerent, whether carrying contraband or non-contraband cargo, must not be sunk without warning. According to the President's contention, the fixed rule of international law provides that the merchant vessel shall be visited and searched, and if the examination shows that she is an enemy ship or a neutral ship engaged in carrying contraband, passengers and crew must have an opportunity to reach a place of safety before the vessel is sent to the bottom.

It is not considered likely here that the President will consent to any bargain with Germany to obtain immunity only for those ships flying the American flag that are guaranteed not to carry contraband of war.

The official text of the German note has not been received at the State Department. Until it is at hand, the course of the Government will not be determined.

Cable messages from Ambassador Gerard have given to the Administration the substance of the German communication and even some of its text, which was furnished to the Ambassador by the Imperial Foreign Office. The President and the Secretary of State are familiar with some of the German proposals, and it is already clear that these are not acceptable.

Germany, according to the understanding of her position, fails in her note to recognize the principle of visit and search in the conduct of her submarine warfare. Upon such recognition President Wilson has been insistent and there is no reason to suppose that he has changed his view.

Predictions All Guesswork.

At this time, however, predictions as to the character of the response that will be made by the United States to the German note must be little more than guesswork. It is known that the proposals that Germany submits for an arrangement to guarantee the safety of Americans on the high seas is not acceptable to the United States, and further evidence of the dissatisfaction of the Government with them is found in the fact that the President and Secretary Lansing agreed that the proposals should not be answered when they were submitted in an informal way to Ambassador Gerard, evidently for the purpose of obtaining the views of the United States in advance of the presentation of the formal note.

In the course of the German Government in communicating the proposals in advance, Washington saw an effort to have the submarine controversy guided into the mazes of conversational diplomacy and probably long-drawn-out negotiations. The United States Government would have none of that. The President's position was understood to be that the future policy of the Government should not be determined until after the full text of the German note had been received and thoroughly considered.

The State Department learned today through press dispatches that the German note had been delivered to Ambassador Gerard in Berlin last night. The latest advices on the subject came to the department in a cable message from Mr. Gerard sent yesterday, in which the Ambassador said that he expected to receive the note today. This message, embracing fewer than one hundred words, was filed in Berlin at 1 o'clock P. M., Berlin time, or 7 o'clock A. M., Washington time, yesterday, but it did not reach the State Department until 12:30 o'clock this afternoon. The fact that it required twenty-nine and one-half hours for the transmission of a brief cablegram from Berlin to Washington shows that the official text of the note is not likely to be delivered here until forty or more hours after being filed for cabling by the American Embassy in Berlin.

Decoding a Tedious Job.

Before the note can be filed it must be translated from German into English and retranslated into the secret cipher code of the American Diplomatic Service. When it has been received here the note must be decoded into English. It is estimated at the State Department, as a result of experience, that two code experts require three hours to decode 1,000 cipher symbols, and a longer time to put 1,000 words into cipher. Officials of the department believe that the official note will not reach the State Department until Sunday morning.

The statements made to Ambassador Gerard by the Berlin Foreign Office and the extracts from the note obtained by him have been described as "piecemeal" disclosures of the note's contents. One of the reasons why this Government would not consent to enter into exchanges on the basis of the information given to Mr. Gerard as to certain features of the communication, was that the officials concerned felt that negotiations on such a basis might commit this Government to certain arrangements or undertakings that would leave it in an embarrassing position if the full text of the note showed that Germany intended to qualify the proposals accepted by the United States. In other words, this Government felt that the negotiations could not be conducted on a "piecemeal" basis, but must be undertaken after the full text of the note had received the most careful study and consideration.

Suggestions that present indications are all in the direction of bringing about another crisis in German-American relations are premature. It is not doubted in Washington that President Wilson will adhere to the firm stand he adopted in connection with the conduct of Germany's submarine warfare, but to say at this time that the situation would produce a dangerous crisis would lack sanction from any authoritative source.

The most that can be said is that the President's course with reference to the implied suggestion of the German Government that a bargain should be made between Germany and the United States for safeguarding Americans from the submarine peril may be indicated by the dissatisfaction he is understood to feel over what he knows of the contents of the German note. But exactly what his response to the German Government will be will not be determined until he has returned to Washington, read the German communication, and consulted with his Cabinet.

AUSTRIA APOLOGIZES TO US.

Reprimands Censor for Vienna Newspaper Attack on Wilson.

VIENNA, July 9, (via London.)—Formal apology has been made by the Austro-Hungarian Government to Frederic C. Penfield, United States Ambassador, because of an abusive article printed in the Neues Wiener Tagblatt, attacking President Wilson and the American people in connection with the second note protesting against German methods of submarine warfare.

As a rigid censorship is exercised over Austrian papers, Ambassador Penfield informally asked the Foreign Office if the article represented the opinion of the Austrian Government. The result was an apology and a sharp reprimand for the official censor.

HIT AT TAGESZEITUNG.

Berlin Officials Said to be Tired of Its Attacks on Us.

BERLIN, July 9, (By Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—Among the items given out for distribution abroad today by the Overseas News Agency were the following:

"Political and even naval circles are beginning to tire of the daily editorials in the Deutsche Tageszeitung against a German-American understanding on the submarine question. The Tageszeitung's attitude is considered sufficient proof that such an understanding is desirable."

HEDIN ON GERMANY'S FUTURE.

Will Win or Be Wiped from Face of Earth, Explorer Says.

STOCKHOLM, via London, July 10.—The Svenska Dagbladet publishes an interview with Sven Hedin, the geographer and explorer, describing his impressions gained on a recent trip along the eastern front. He praised the Russian retreat, which, he says, was strategically superior to anything of the kind in history, and he was particularly impressed by the immense losses inflicted on the Austrians.

Considerable space is devoted to Hedin's discussion of the attitude of the German people toward the war. He declares that they show no desire for peace on account of food scarcity, exhaustion or war weariness. In conclusion he is quoted as saying that "Germany will win or be wiped from the face of the earth. There is no alternative."

BERLIN ACCUSES BRITISH.

Gives Out Report of Alleged Attack in Norwegian Waters.

BERLIN, July 9, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—Among the items given out today by the Overseas News Agency was the following:

"According to latest reports, the German steamship Pallas of Flensburg was attacked in Norwegian territorial waters by an armed English trawler, which fired twice at the steamer.

"The English auxiliary cruiser Victoria assisted in the violation of neutral rights, until a Norwegian guardship arrived. The guardship obtained the release of the steamer and eleven men from her, who had been arrested by the British in violation of international law.

"The Norwegian Government has protested to Great Britain against this violation of neutral rights."

BRYAN WELCOMES THE NOTE

Says It Indicates a Desire to Reach an Understanding.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 9.—The latest German note was read to William Jennings Bryan over the long-distance telephone at Santa Cruz tonight. He declined to make any other comment than to say: "I am glad Germany has indicated a desire to reach a satisfactory understanding with the United States in this situation."

URGES CONGRESS CALL.

Hannis Taylor Thinks We Should Act on War Situation.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 9.—Hannis Taylor of Washington, former Minister to Spain, speaking before the State Bar Association today, said:

"The time is approaching when we must place ourselves in a state of war with Germany or accept a rebuff at her hands. The decision on the question of war or peace is vested by the constitution in Congress alone and no other authority should attempt to exercise it."

Mr. Taylor said Congress should meet immediately to plan measures to deal with Great Britain's blockade.

MEAT CASES TO PRIZE COURT.

American Packers Fail to Reach a Settlement with England.

LONDON, July 9.—Apparently the negotiations looking to a settlement of the cases of American packers, in dispute with the British Government concerning the amount to be paid for meat cargoes taken by the authorities, without resort to the prize court, again have broken down.

It was announced today that trial of the cases would proceed next Monday without further delay.

1,800 GOING TO EUROPE.

Three Liners Will Leave Here Today with Well-Filled Cabins.

The fear of bombs in the cargo, added to the danger of mines and submarines, apparently has not kept persons from crossing the Atlantic, as three steamships are leaving for Europe today with well-filled cabins. They will carry 1,800 passengers.

The American liner Philadelphia has 200 first, 200 second, and 200 third class passengers for Liverpool. The French liner Espagne has 200 cabin and 250 steerage passengers for Bordeaux, and the Italian liner has 250 cabin and 500 steerage passengers for Naples.

The only steamship company out of New York that has lost traffic through the war scare recently is the Red Cross Line to St. John's, N. F., whose officials assert that between 400 and 500 Americans are not going to Newfoundland for vacations on account of a report that the Germans had a submarine base off the coast.

FLYING DESTROYERS ORDERED BY RUSSIA

Curtiss Building Big Air Craft at His Toronto Plant—Will Travel 80 Miles an Hour.

Russia, though the originator of the world's largest aeroplane, has come to America for flying destroyers of large size to operate with her Baltic fleet, it was learned yesterday. There are to be two of these swift, high-powered aircraft as a beginning. Each is expected to carry about 3,000 pounds and travel at a speed of seventy-five to eighty miles an hour. Glenn H. Curtiss is building them at his Toronto plant. They are to be completed late in August, and will be the most powerful naval aeroplanes yet built.

Both weight-lifting and speed superior to any other naval aeroplane are sought in the ambitious Russian attempt.

A COUNT SZECHENYI SLAIN.

Vienna Gets Report, but Does Not Know What Count It Is.

LONDON, Saturday, July 10.—The Budapest correspondent of The Post states that news has just been received that three prominent members of the Hungarian nobility have fallen on the battlefield.

They are Count Bela Esterhazy, son-in-law of Count Andrassy, Count Nicholas Zichy, and a Count Széchényi. It is not known to what branch of the family Count Széschényi belongs:

Miss Gladys M. Vanderbilt, daughter of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt and sister of the late Alfred G. Vanderbilt and Cornelius Vanderbilt, married Count Laszlo Széchényi. There are several counts in the family.

PRINCESSES SERVE TOILERS

Marie Louise and Alexandra at Munitions Factory Canteen.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 9.—Princess Marie Louise of Schleswig-Holstein and Princess Alexandra of Teck were present at the opening of the canteen for munitions workers at Hayes, Middlesex, today and assisted in waiting on the men at dinner.

Princess Marie Louise is the daughter of Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein and Princess Helena, the eldest daughter of Queen Victoria. She has lived in England since her divorce from Prince Aribert of Anhalt in 1900.

CONQUER GERMANS IN SOUTH AFRICA

Continued from Page 1.

nihilation. They were thus prevented from breaking up into parties and continuing a guerilla warfare.

General Botha has already begun to send the citizen army home, and a beginning will be made immediately of the organization of a contingent to assist the mother country in the war in Europe.

Only Two German Colonies Left.

General Botha's victory places under the British flag an area of 322,450 square miles, or 113,670 square miles more than Germany itself. Of Germany's foreign possessions and protectorates there now remain only a part of German East Africa, the coast of which is blockaded and the principal railway is menaced by three columns, and the Kamerun, in which a Franco-British force with native auxiliaries is operating, the coast having been in the possession of the Allies since November.

At the beginning of the war Germany possessed these colonies, representing total imports of $50,000,000 annually and exports of $40,000,000, of which Germany herself had $22,000,000 and $17,000,000, respectively.

	Area in sq. miles.	Population.
AFRICA.		
Togoland	33,700	1,000,000
Kamerun	190,000	3,500,000
Southwest Africa	322,450	200,000
East Africa	364,000	7,000,000
Total	910,150	11,700,000
PACIFIC.		
German New Guinea	70,000	110,000 (?)
Bismarck Archipelago	20,000	188,000
Caroline Islands, &c.	800	41,600
Solomon Islands	4,200	45,000
Marshall Islands	160	15,000
Samoan Islands	985	33,000
Total	96,145	432,600
ASIA.		
Kiao-Chau	117	60,000
Total	1,006,412	12,192,600

Togoland was captured by a British force on Aug. 26, 1914; German Samoa by a New Zealand expedition on Aug. 30. On Sept. 11 an Australian expedition captured New Guinea and the Bismarck Archipelago. On Oct. 7 the Japanese captured the Caroline, Solomon, and Marshall Islands, and on Nov. 7 Kiao-Chau surrendered to a Japanese and British-Indian force.

The Protectorate of German Southwest Africa was the first territory to be acquired by Germany outside of Europe. In 1884 the German Foreign Office, having first found that England had no objection, raised the flag over the place, having through agents made treaties with the native chiefs.

Owing to the Boer rebellion in the Union of South Africa, it was not until January that the Union forces began to invade German Southwest Africa.

There were two expeditionary corps, one under the command of General Botha and the second under General Smuts. The Union forces had taken Lüderitz Bay on Sept. 18, and with this as a base General Botha began one of the most remarkable campaigns of the war. In four months he traveled nearly 1,200 miles, fought three successful pitched battles, and occupied eleven towns.

TURNED HIS BACK ON BOTHA.

German Commander Also Scornfully Demanded Terms.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, July 10.—The Morning Post publishes the following letter from a Rhodesian trooper, serving with General Botha:

"I have heard an interesting account of the recent conference between General Botha and Major Francke, the German Commander. It comes direct from one of the Burgher staff officers, who attended the meeting.

"Botha was confronted on his arrival at the meeting place by the Civil Governor of the territory, who occupied a deck chair, and Major Francke, Commander of the German forces, who stood behind him.

"The Governor rose with a courteous smile to greet his distinguished guest. After an exchange of compliments General Botha offered his hand to his enemy. Francke, with a contemptuous shrug of his shoulders, folded his arms and turned his back on General Botha, who, smothering his annoyance at the insult, asked briefly why an armistice had been called.

"Francke answered in broken English, speaking rapidly in a passionate manner. At times his voice almost rose to a shout. Trembling with his scorn for the conqueror, he spoke of the 'Burgher rabble' and spat out the terms he asked for as though he were offering them to an offending but forgiven servant.

"'There are no terms,' said Botha quietly when he had finished. 'Understand,' he went on, 'from now on I will listen to no talk of terms whatsoever. I demand unconditional surrender.'

"He then spoke of the poisoning of wells, and warned the German that he would hold him personally responsible for every such crime against The Hague Convention.

"'I will finish my talk when your people choose to send a soldier,' replied Francke. 'I have done with you.'

"With that he turned and hurriedly left the place. As he walked away Botha pointed with his forefinger.

"'I'll be even with you yet,' he said. 'I'll see you don't poison many more wells.'

"'Ach, he is a man, the General!' added my informant."

TO FIX THE BLAME IN MUENTER SUICIDE

Supervisors Will Investigate Admittedly Lax Conditions at Mineola Jail.

GUARD DENIES SLEEPING

Confesses He Left Cell Door—Coroner Ready with Verdict, but Inquest Goes On.

Special to The New York Times.

MINEOLA, July 9.—The investigation into the circumstances surrounding the suicide in the county jail here of Erich Muenter, alias Frank Holt, the assailant of J. P. Morgan, was broadened today, when the Nassau County Board of Supervisors announced that it would begin tomorrow an inquiry into the jail administration.

The inquest before Coroner Walter P. Jones in Hempstead was adjourned for a week after three witnesses had been heard. The county officials are satisfied that Muenter jumped to his death, but they desire that there shall be no longer a whisper that affairs are being hushed up. It is now proposed to call not only the officials in the jail, but every prisoner who was there on Tuesday night is to be put on the stand. Coroner Jones and Assistant District Attorney Weeks now want a thorough investigation. Coroner Jones voiced the opinion of most of Nassau County when he said he was satisfied with the findings of Dr. Guy Cleghorn, the Coroner's Physician, that Muenter died from a fractured skull received when he dived to the floor in the county jail.

So there are now two investigations under way and a growing disposition to have the blame placed for laxity inside the jail. There was a report that District Attorney Smith received a letter from Governor Whitman, but late in the day he denied it.

Hints of Politics.

The Supervisors will investigate men and conditions in the jail and with the announcement there are hints of politics in the move. While the board has no direct jurisdiction over county officers, it is the board that pays the bills and makes up the budget. This inquiry will be in the nature of a Board of Estimate probe, to find out whether the county money for jail maintenance is paid to incompetent officials and to maintain lax methods. There are some who see in this move an attempt to inject politics into the situation.

The Supervisors representing the three towns in the county will meet tomorrow at 10 A. M. in the County Court House here. They are James H. Cocks of Oyster Bay, Philip J. Christ of North Hempstead, and Hiram R. Smith of Freeport. The latter is the Republican on the board. District Attorney Smith was asked to co-operate with the board, but it is probable that he will be called as a witness. Mr. Smith does not think the Supervisors should investigate before Sheriff Pettit, who was last heard from in Albuquerque, N. M., returns. He thinks it is the Sheriff's duty to investigate jail conditions. He also doubts the Supervisors' right to call witnesses, as they are without power to subpoena.

Supervisor Christ said tonight at his home in New Hyde Park that it was rather to be a conference than an investigation.

"The object," he explained, "is to inquire into rumors of laxity in the jail. While the board has no power of subpoena it can examine county officials. It has an interest in the jail, as it pays the bills. The Supervisors believe enough money is provided to properly conduct the jail.

"One subject to be discussed is the report that Ryan had to work twelve hours a day. Three years ago under Under Sheriff De Mott, it was agreed twelve hours was too long a tour of duty, so we appropriated money for two more keepers. That made eight hours the duty tour."

The board probably will summon Under Sheriff Charles E. Raynor and District Attorney Smith. Mr. Christ said politics had no part in the matter.

As appropriating officers solely, it is said here, the Supervisors have no power to remove a county official. They can, however, recommend or by ordinance enforce methods for spending the county's money. If the board finds that officials at the jail were negligent it can forward the facts to the Sheriff with the recommendation that such officials be removed. Failure of a county official to act upon the recommendation of the Supervisors as a committee opens the way for charges to be filed with the Governor, who can remove the official from office.

Sympathy for Ryan.

There is much sympathy here for Jerry Ryan, the aged court attendant, who was engaged to watch Muenter at night. Ryan had little experience as a jailor, and he was stationed alone outside the open door of a mad man's cell, there to sit all night and "never take your eyes off him."

It is hoped by the investigation to find out who disobeyed the District Attorney's orders to keep two men always on guard; whether other keepers were where they could come back to the assistance of Ryan, and to uncover all the circumstances surrounding the most loosely guarded and most important prisoner ever in the custody of Nassau County officials. There is now no disposition here to allow the matter to rest with the question: "Well, Muenter's dead, isn't he?"

"I didn't dare to sleep," sums up the keeper's attitude toward the prisoner, who, he says, he twice found at night out of bed and crouching in the corner of his cell. Ryan made an interesting witness on the stand at the inquest. He told his story without hesitation. He acted his part at times, and at others spoke with a wealth of gesture. He said he was a Special Deputy Sheriff by appointment of Sheriff Pettit. His only duty in the county jail had been to watch Muenter at night. His only orders from Warden Hults were that he should watch the prisoner very carefully, and that he was never to take his eyes off him. Very frankly Ryan admitted that he had disobeyed orders, when, believing Muenter asleep, he had gone into the corridor to investigate a noise there.

Ryan went on watch on Tuesday night about 8:10 o'clock. He came off about 10:45 o'clock. Then Muenter was dead. This was his last conversation with Muenter:

"Oh, I want sleep so bad," said Muenter.

Jerry told him to try to go to sleep.

"I shall do everything I can to get to sleep," he replied.

"Then, I says," continued Ryan, "'I'll do all I can to keep things quiet for you.'"

Muenter Feigns Sleep.

After that Muenter lay down, turned on his side with his face toward the cell door, and put one arm over his head. He apparently went sound asleep, and the witness said he had been gently breathing as though asleep for nearly half an hour, when the noise sent him into the corridor near the other line of cells, to investigate. He walked to the east tier and was coming back when he heard a crash, a sound like a pistol shot.

"Where did he get a pistol? I thought, as I ran back. I looked into the cell and under the cot. I had nothing with which to make a noise to call the keeper from the Warden's office. I peered down the passage between the wall and the bars. It was dark as pitch. There was only the light in front of the cell. I said he must be up there and started down on a run. I almost toppled over him before I saw him lying on the floor.

"I called to George, (Keeper Hoffman,) 'He's gone.' George said, 'Better get Dr. Cleghorn.'"

The testimony was brought out by questions of Mr. Weeks and Coroner Jones, and much time was spent taking Ryan over the interview he gave to reporters on Thursday. The witness denied emphatically that he had been on the porch of Nash's Hotel up to 10 o'clock Tuesday night. He said William Logan, with whom he had conversed, was mistaken as to the time. He insisted it was 8 and not 10 o'clock.

"Were you at any time asleep on duty?" asked Mr. Weeks.

"No, Sir; I was afraid to go to sleep. I was not asleep for an instant."

Asked what he meant by the statement "They are trying to frame me up," he explained that the officials were trying to say he was asleep at his post. Again, when asked to explain what he meant when he told reporters: "I am not going to make a crack, but it will all come out," the old man said: "I am not a dummy. I can talk."

"Then you know something that has not been brought out?" asked Mr. Weeks.

"No. I don't know anything. All I know I have told," the witness replied.

"Then you have no cracks to make?" shot back the questioner.

"No," said Ryan, and he added that he had always told the story he told now and knew of no official who was concealing facts. He had never been asked to suppress any facts. Ryan was asked where his revolver was. He replied that a reporter had taken it from his home. He identified the reporter in the courtroom. It was established that Ryan's revolver had been left on a mantel in Ryan's house. The witness was questioned as to distances in the jail and the reason for the open cell doors.

"Did Warden Hults give you any instructions before going on duty?" Coroner Jones asked.

"I think," replied the witness, "on the night before he may have said: 'Watch him close.'"

"Why was Muenter's cell door open?"

"I don't know unless it was so that I could jump in if he attempted suicide."

"Couldn't you have pushed the door into the corridor shut?"

"That was probably carelessness on my part. I knew he could not get away. I thought I would only be away a second. Yes, I did violate my instructions when I left the prisoner alone."

Had Only One Drink.

Ryan said he had only one drink of beer before going on duty.

"Do you still believe it was a pistol shot you heard?" asked Mr. Weeks.

"No, I take the word of Dr. Cleghorn and Dr. Hutchinson," replied Ryan. "Dr. Cleghorn told me it was just such a sound as a man would make falling twenty feet on the top of his head. I don't believe now it was a shot."

"Did anybody ever speak to you or intimate to you it would be to your advantage to give the prisoner an opportunity to kill himself?" asked Mr. Weeks.

"No," said the witness emphatically.

Ryan illustrated with his arms the height of the jail windows from the ground. He was asked whether it would have been possible to shoot Muenter from the outside. The witness did not think it possible. There was a window facing the cell, but an assassin would have had to fire through two sets of bars.

Clarence E. Cornell, the undertaker who removed the body and prepared it for shipment to Texas, testified that the autopsy revealed no bullet wound. He testified that there was so much blood about the body that it was necessary to put down planks upon which to walk, and this led him to say he did not believe so much blood could come from a bullet wound. The two wounds over Holt's right eye, one of which has been suspected by some to have been caused by a bullet, Mr. Cornell said, were superficial and did not pierce the skull.

Mr. Cornell was excused, and a recess of half an hour was taken to await the coming of Coroner's physician Dr. Cleghorn. The latter when put on the stand repeated the statement given on Thursday to THE NEW YORK TIMES, that Muenter died as a result of a fracture of the skull.

"There was not a single mark on the body to indicate a bullet wound," said Dr. Cleghorn. "Death was caused by cerebral hemorrhage and a fracture of the base and vault of the skull."

The witness told how he had been first led to the belief that Muenter died as the result of an explosion, but after he washed away the blood he saw his mistake. His remark, "He's blown his head off," and similar remarks made in the first moments of excitement might, he thought, have given rise to the report that Muenter had been shot.

Coroner Jones was inclined to end the inquest when Dr. Cleghorn left the stand. He said he was satisfied that Muenter jumped to his death and his concern was with the cause of death. Assistant District Attorney Weeks thought the whole affair should be gone into and witnesses questioned.

Muenter's brain is not to be given to the alienists. A request for it came from Boston and another from New York, and so Mr. Cornell decided to send it to the relatives in Texas. At the last minute the coffin was opened and the brain was put inside.

Louis Ott, who rented the cottage for Muenter in Central Park, received an anonymous threatening letter yesterday. It was turned over to District Attorney Smith, who believes it the work of a crank. The letter said:

> Beware. You are going too far. Frank Holt owed you nothing, you sucker. We will get you if you don't keep quiet yet. You can't be much of a German or anything else.
>
> Tell dem other yaps this morning if this is published in the papers or you try to have it traced you will be among the missing. The war must be stopped. So beware, beware.

The letter was neatly printed in ink on butcher's brown paper. It was mailed at the Hudson Terminal at 1 P. M. on July 8. On the left at the bottom is a sketch of a smoking bomb. In the bottom centre is another of a bleeding heart stabbed with a dagger and dripping blood. The bottom right side is adorned with a black hand.

Constable Frank McCahill, at Glen Cove, who is working on the case visited the cottage in which Muenter experimented in Central Park on Tuesday. He found on a table a phamphlet issued by the New York Public Library, giving statistical information about the libraries, upon which was written in pencil:

"182 William Street, corner of Spruce. Beekman 4,300."

This is the location and telephone number of the Staats-Zeitung.

At the Staats-Zeitung office last night it was said that the paper had had no communication of any kind with the dynamiter either under the name of Holt or Muenter.

KNEW MUENTER IN MEXICO.

Mining Employe Closes Gap in Bomb Maker's Life After 1906.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 9.—The gap in the life of Erich Muenter between the date of his wife's murder when he was connected with Harvard University in 1906 and his turning up in 1908 as Frank Holt was closed tonight by James Dean, who is visiting here. He says that he worked with Holt during those two years at El Oro, Mexico, about 100 miles northwest of Mexico City. Holt and Dean worked for the El Oro Mining and Railway Company. Dean said tonight:

"Early in 1907 Holt suddenly appeared at the office of the mine and asked for a job as stenographer and he obtained such a place. I was associated with him closely in a business way, and came to know him as well as any other employe of the El Oro Company. At that time I did not know of the Erich Muenter wife poisoning case, and, of course, had no thought of my associate office worker in connection with it.

"I have identified the man with whom I worked, as both Holt and Muenter, from the pictures I have seen of both, and the published description. I have no hesitation in saying they are one and the same man.

"Holt proved an excellent stenographer, but kept aloof from every one in the company. This made much comment and attracted attention to him. He had a worried look and gazed abstractedly into space for a long time frequently. He never spoke a word about his past, even when questioned closely. It soon developed that he spoke several languages fluently.

"He was clean shaven when he went to work in El Oro, his likeness then being identical with that of Muenter. When he was at El Oro I remember that he had correspondence with persons in Dallas. I am confident that when he left El Oro he went to Texas, and it is my impression that he went to Dallas."

MUENTER LETTERS RATIONAL.

Police Fail to Find Clue to Accomplice in Correspondence.

Headquarters detectives under Captain Tunney yesterday sifted thoroughly the correspondence and clipping files of Erich Muenter, but found nothing to aid them in their search for accomplices.

The letters, which number hundreds, did not throw any light on the man's mental disease. The few copies of letters which Muenter had kept, appeared to be rational.

The earliest letter was dated July 7, 1906. It was signed by Samuel Bros., a mining concern in Mexico, and said that Frank Holt had given complete satisfaction during the two months he had been their stenographer. This letter was written in the transition period in which Muenter broke off the last of the connections which he had formed before the murder of his wife, and began his new life as Holt. The last that the old acquaintances of Muenter ever heard from him was in abusive letters written by him at that time in Mexico.

Before the police began to seek Muenter in Mexico City, Holt appeared in the southwestern part of this country.

A copy was found of a letter to Andrew Carnegie on July 29, 1911, in which Muenter said he and his wife had thought of going to China, but were deterred because the highest salary for a professor in a Chinese university was $2,000. He suggested that the Carnegie Foundation should increase the salary. Another copy was of a letter to Andrew Carnegie, praising his work through the churches for universal peace.

Some of the letters indicated that as Holt he had been interested in mining ventures in Mexico and in a real estate scheme in Florida.

A few letters in Italian were found, besides those in English, German, French, and Spanish. Letters in 1910 and 1911 indicated that Muenter owed considerable money. An affectionate letter from his wife in 1911 was found. Police Commissioner Woods decided that the text of none of the letters should be made public.

Since Muenter's crime the police have been instructed to watch outdoor speakers carefully and to take prompt action where speeches incite to violence. A search of the city ordinances to find what latitude the police have in such cases revealed that a man must have a license to preach the gospel, but that no license is needed for a corner orator who airs his views on any other subject. Men who preach anarchy and revolution, according to Guy Scull, secretary to the Commissioner, are free to talk whenever the impulse comes, but a clergyman who wants the same privilege must apply for a lecense and have his past investigated.

RAMESES
The Aristocrat of Cigarettes

Also in Week End Tins
Stephano Bros

ASK FOR COUNTY POLICE.

Prominent Oyster Bay Residents Want Better Protection.

Mortimer L. Schiff, whose country estate is on the Syosset Road, Oyster Bay, L. I.; Frank N. Doubleday, who lives on the West Shore Road, Oyster Bay, and many other men of prominence in or near Oyster Bay, petitioned the Board of Supervisors of Nassau County yesterday for the formation of a police district by the county.

The cause of the petition was the attack made upon J. P. Morgan at his estate near Glen Cove, with the insecurity other men of wealth feel in a district guarded only by constables and deputy sheriffs, and a few private watchmen.

Many burglaries and incendiary fires have occurred in that section in the last year, and in almost every instance the guilty persons have escaped. Oyster Bay, being unincorporated, has no power to establish a police district, but its residents wish the county to afford them protection.

Among the signers of the petition are Commodore William L. Swan, J. Roscoe Raynor, C. Chester Painter, Irvin B. Van Sise, Mary S. Ludlum, Ernest K. Hutchinson, Samuel Van Wyck Fleet, Mrs. H. Lee Anstey, Jesse Mollineaux, John F. Birmingham, Dr. George W. Faller, Robert W. Du Vall, George B. Stoddard, and Phillips Abbott.

The proposed police district would embrace the territory between Oyster Bay Cove, where Colonel Roosevelt lives, on the east; a point between Oyster Bay and East Norwich on the south; Oyster Bay Harbor on the north, and Mill Neck Creek, at Matinnecock, on the west.

ALLIED WAR COUNCIL IS HELD IN CALAIS

Continued from Page 1.

gion of Arras. He returned to London on Thursday evening.

No feature of the army organization at the front was omitted from the Field Marshal's inspection. He saw more in two and one-half days than any one had ever been able to see in the same length of time at the front. His characteristic gift for reaching the essentials was shown by his probing questions, whether he was watching the aviators or looking at gun positions, and wherever he went officer experts of each branch of the service were at hand to answer all his inquiries.

Both the Premier and Lord Kitchener stopped and spoke to men who were engaged in digging fortifications. Wherever they went, the silver-haired Premier and the tall, determined-appearing figure of the Field Marshal were recognized, and it was evident from the attitude with which Lord Kitchener was met what a hold he has on the imagination of the army. He showed less fatigue than some of the younger members of the party who conducted him.

BRITISH FACTIONS WAR OVER HALDANE

Northcliffe Press Scents a "Plot" to Restore Him to the Cabinet.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, July 10.—The dispute between David Lloyd George and Lord Haldane as to the late Cabinet's preparedness in regard to munitions has developed a bitter newspaper controversy. The Northcliffe papers now assert that the partisans of Lord Haldane are attempting to force him upon the country again in some position of responsibility, and charge that the tribute paid to him by Premier Asquith at the National Liberal Club was in furtherance of their program. In attacking the supposed purposes of Lord Haldane's supporters, The Daily Mail says:

"One would have thought that in view of the lamentable slaughter of the best of our race, due to our unprepared condition, those who misled the country as to German intentions would have disappeared from public life. Not so with Lord Haldane. It has been apparent for some time that active intrigue has been on foot to obtain for him a place in the Government, not necessarily in the Cabinet, in which he will be able once more to influence public affairs."

The apparent object of the National Liberal Club speech, says The Daily Mail, was to show Lord Haldane's wonderful foresight and to excuse the speeches which he made after his visit to Germany in February, 1912. To set the seal of official approval upon Lord Haldane, it says, at the meeting of the National Liberal Club on Monday a panegyric from Premier Asquith was read, in which the Prime Minister recited "the signal service he has rendered and the splendid example he has set to the Empire."

The Daily Mail gives a list of what it calls "the Haldane press," including The Pall Mall Gazette and The Observer, and adds as regards these two newspapers:

"One would have thought Mr. Astor's millions might have been devoted to better purposes, but of this more anon."

In an attempt to show Lord Haldane's pro-German sympathies The Mail publishes extracts from his pre-war speeches.

The Chronicle condemns the habit of the Northcliffe press of "quoting from pre-war speeches and newspapers in order to hold up to obloquy as pro-German anyone who before the war was in favor of a better understanding with Germany." In order to show how dishonest is this method The Chronicle publishes an extract from an interview with Lord Northcliffe, published in America on Sept. 28, 1909, in which he said:

"There is an impression in this country that some hostility exists between the people of Great Britain and united Germany. I know the Germans intimately. From my childhood I have traveled extensively throughout most German States. I have many German family connections, and I venture to say that, outside the usual body of Anglophobes one meets in every country, there is little hostility to the British on the part of Germans, and, on the other hand, there is in England no dislike of Germany."

The Chronicle, editorially referring to "the attempts of mischief-making newspapers to make further mischief between Lord Haldane and Mr. Lloyd George and General von Donop," says:

"For months we have had from the same quarters this evil rain of intrigue and sensation-mongering. First there was personal attacks on Ministers with a certain amount of party sauce to flavor the spite. Then there was the attack on Lord Kitchener. Since then there has been an orgy of random attacks on nearly anybody. The perpetual magnifying of our losses and difficulties, perpetual 'crabbing' of our successes and prospects, perpetual misrepresentation of our Government and nation as blind to their peril and remiss in their duty toward their allies. To exacerbate every sore, to rake the past for possible scandals, to foster every excuse for political dissension—such is the daily round of these purveyors of sensation.

"Decent people are sick of it and will be sick before long of any politicians who seem to let themselves subserve its purpose. They do not want this distracting atmosphere of recrimination and discord at a time when the national safety depends on unity and on undistracted work. Alien as the atmosphere is at such a time to our whole national character, we yet cannot help but be weakened by it. Still worse must its effect be upon our Allies and upon neutrals who sometimes depend for a large part of their British news upon these poisoned sources, and cannot, as we ourselves can, discount the fictions through contact with the realities.

"Let us add that the less Ministers disclose to the world of any differences which they may have or have had, the better. We do not want a perpetual washing of dirty linen; there is infinitely more important work to be done."

The Chronicle's Parliamentary correspondent writes:

"Overshadowing all other topics of conversation in the lobby today was the communiqué from the Minister of Munitions in reply to Lord Haldane's speech at the National Liberal Club. Mr. Lloyd George may always be relied upon to return blow for blow, although it must be confessed that to the average newspaper reader there was nothing in this speech of the ex-Lord Chancellor to convey the impression that any part of it was directed against the Minister of Munitions. But it was no secret in political circles that a veiled, if not an open, antagonism prevailed between the new Department of Munitions and the Ordnance Department of the War Office.

"General von Donop, the Master of Ordnance, was attacked by name in very irregular fashion by Sir Henry Dalziel in the House of Commons a week ago. While the consequences of this incident were, so to speak, en train, Lord Haldane unexpectedly intervened and chivalrously defended his old colleague von Donop against what he regarded as an unjust attack. Though well meant, it was an ill-timed intervention. In some quarters today it was rumored that if von Donop does not resign Lloyd George will, and again, that if von Donop goes Kitchener will go also, so firm is his belief in the capacity of the Master of Ordnance; and the prevalence of such rumors is an indication of the sort of atmosphere that has been created by these most unfortunate incidents."

The Spectator, referring to the controversy between Mr. Lloyd George and Lord Haldane, says:

"We agree with Mr. Lloyd George as to the great unwisdom of a partial, or, indeed, of any disclosure of Cabinet secrets, but we think that even if Lord Haldane has shown himself indiscreet in raising the matter, it would have been better for Mr. Lloyd George to leave it severely alone. In cases of this kind, retorts courteous or discourteous only lead to further spilt milk discussions, and that at the moment is the thing most to be avoided. To discuss how we are to escape in future the dangers and difficulties which we have fallen into in the past is good business; mere recrimination in regard to what is over is at best useless and at worst highly perilous. For the moment we do not want to know who is to blame for the past, but solely how to avoid danger for the future.

"There is only one exception. If it can be shown that only by telling the full story of the past can an incompetent man whose presence is a national danger be got rid of, then it may, of course, be necessary to tell the whole story."

MINNEHAHA FIRED BY BOMB ON DAY SET BY MUENTER

Continued from Page 1.

trembled from stem to stern with the force of it. I rushed on deck. Dense smoke was already pouring out of the holds. In a few minutes the deck became so hot I could hardly stand near the spot whence the smoke was coming.

"There was a large quantity of freight on top of No. 4 hatch. It was bound down by stout cables. We pitched into that freight and had it off in jig time. Then we let steam into the hold. When the air reached the hold you should have seen the blaze. I don't want to see anything like that again when I have nothing under me but a ship. We were fully twenty-four hours getting the flames under control. They started in No. 3 hold and extended to hold No. 4. Fortunately for us, there was no ammunition in those holds. The ammunition was separated from the fire by stout bulkheads.

Certain It Was a Bomb.

"There is no doubt whatever that a bomb did the work. When I was working around the holds I was assailed by the most suffocating fumes. The gases smelled like a boiling rum factory, if you know that odor.

"When we left New York I felt that we were in for trouble."

This officer explained that he had not liked the looks of some of the 'longshoremen who had loaded the vessel, and said that as she steamed down the harbor a launch was passed, the occupants of which shouted: "Minnehaha, down, down!" at the same time pointing to the water.

"You cannot tell me," he concluded, "that these fellows did not know a bomb had been placed in our ship."

One of the crew said: "We knew Wednesday morning that something was wrong, because the Captain ordered the boats to be got ready. I said to myself, 'The old man has got wind of a submarine.' When the explosion occurred everybody rushed on deck and I ran to the side and looked for the wreckage, for I was sure we had been torpedoed.

"There was no wreckage to be seen anywhere. Then the smoke began to pour out of the hatches. I knew that it was a bomb that had done the damage."

G. Leonard, able seaman, who went up with a hatch cover, commented: "It was an explosion, all right. I have been there before, and I know. Me and my mate, Wright, were pretty well shaken up by the shock. Wright was splicing a piece of rope at the time, and the splicing was thrown overboard.

"We did not see any suspicious characters around the pier at New York, but I suppose it was a bomb that did the work."

A. E. Rowden, who was standing near the hatch when the explosion occurred, said that there was a violent shock and the whole forward part of the ship trembled. Smoke did not begin to issue from the hatchway until a quarter of an hour after the explosion.

Heavy jets of steam were still being poured into the holds tonight and will be kept in operation until it is felt safe to take off the hatches.

While no definite arrangements have been made, it is probable that lighters will be sent down to Quarantine, and on these the cargo in the fore holds will be unloaded and brought to the city. Under present conditions it has been deemed advisable not to bring the steamer to a city dock.

MUENTER'S THIRD PLAN.

Detectives Suspect He Had Accomplices in Getting Bomb on Ship.

When Erich Muenter, or Frank Holt, was caught on last Saturday after his attack on J. P. Morgan, he told Major Pullman of the Washington police in the Mineola Jail that he had acted upon a plan which had three great objects. The first was to startle the public mind by a bomb in the Capitol, and bring the people of the country, by a process of logic which he had difficulty in explaining, to favor an embargo on arms. His second plan, he said, was to compel the "all-powerful" J. P. Morgan to use his influence for the embargo.

He said that he had a third and greater object in view, which the time was not ripe to explain.

After his arrest Muenter would talk freely on every subject except his stores of dynamite and his third plan. He said several times that he had no dynamite left after the three sticks which were taken from him at the Morgan residence.

On Monday, however, it was learned that under the name of C. Hendricks he had received 200 sticks of dynamite at Syosset, L. I. When confronted with proof of this, Muenter refused talk about it beyond saying:

"I will tell all about this on Wednesday, but then the whole world will know."

He said also that after he read the papers on Wednesday he would tell the whole story of his life. Impressed by the man's statement that something of great moment would happen on Wednesday, Police Commissioner Woods put scores of detectives to work looking for the missing dynamite and tracing Muenter's movements in the hope of preventing a third outrage.

The exact nature of Muenter's last scheme was not learned until on the night of Tuesday, July 6, when his wife at Dallas, Texas, made known a letter which she had just received, in which occurred the following:

> The steamer leaving New York for Liverpool on July 3 should sink, God willing, on the 7th; I think it is the Philadelphia or the Saxonia, but am not quite sure, as according to schedule, these two left the 3d.

Through Mrs. Holt, under which name Muenter married her, this letter was telegraphed to Washington. The Navy Department immediately began sending wireless warning to ships at sea and steamship companies to whom word was sent did the same.

Police Commissioner Woods, who received notification of this letter at 9 o'clock on Tuesday night, sent his secretary at once to Mineola to plead with Muenter to tell what ship was in danger, but on the arrival of the secretary at the jail he learned that Muenter a few minutes before had committed suicide.

At almost the same hour that Muenter killed himself his trunk, containing 134 sticks of dynamite, fuses, caps, picric acid, and other materials for bombs, was found and searched in a storehouse in this city. Muenter had received 200 sticks of dynamite. He used three in the bomb exploded at Washington, and three were taken from him at the Morgan residence, but there remained sixty sticks unaccounted for. There were found 98 fulminating caps for exploding dynamite in a box which had contained 100. One of these, as Muenter had admitted, set off the bomb in Washington. The other could not be accounted for.

A search of the receipts of all freight and express sent from towns on Long Island near Muenter's bomb factory, which had been discovered at Central Park, L. I., was made without finding any suspicious packages which could have been sent to any ships leaving for Europe. If Muenter managed to get a bomb on board of a liner the manner in which he did it is a mystery to the Headquarters detectives who have been on the case. The fact that he spent only a little more than an hour in this city on last Saturday between the time that he arrived from Washington and started for the Morgan residence at Glen Cove, makes it practically impossible, according to Inspector Faurot, that Muenter should have visited a steamship dock and offered the package which contained the bomb himself, and puts some force in the theory that he acted with accomplices.

In the house where Muenter indulged in target practice and made bombs in Central Park, L. I., there was found yesterday an annual report of the New York Public Library on the back of which there was written in Holt's handwriting, "182 William Steet, corner of Spruce," and the telephone number "4300 Beekman." This is the address and the telephone number of the Staats-Zeitung. The city editor of the Staats-Zeitung said last night that Muenter had never written to that paper, and, as far as he knew, had never visited it or made the acquaintance of any members of his staff.

OFFICIALS AWAIT REPORT.

Local Steamship Men Inclined to Question Press Stories of Fire.

When asked last night about the report from Halifax of the spreading of the fire from No. 3 to No. 4 hold and the terrific force of the explosion on the Minnehaha, C. W. Thomas, the Assistant Manager of the Steamship Department of the International Mercantile Marine, said that in his opinion the report was exaggerated.

"The first message, sent yesterday to the office by Captain Claret," he said, "stated that the fire was not serious and he has sent nothing since that time to change our opinion. The last message was received this evening from the agents in Halifax, A. H. Jones & Co., about 5 o'clock, and stated that Captain Claret had looked at the fire from 'tween decks in No. 3 hold and said that it was out. There was still quantities of smoke coming up from the smoldering material in the upper orlop hold on No. 3.

"Unless something new develops, the Minnehaha should be able to leave Halifax in four or five days after getting the damaged cargo overboard and taking on some more coal. Before leaving an inspection will be made to ascertain that the hull of the ship has not been injured by the fire."

P. A. S. Franklin, Vice President and General Manager of the International Mercantile Marine Company, said that he did not believe the fire had spread from No. 3 hold to any other hold. Until a thorough investigation had been made at Halifax as to the cause of the fire he could not express any opinion on the explosion, Mr. Franklin said.

The only message received yesterday by the company at 9 Broadway from Captain Claret was sent from the ship at 8:45 A. M. and read:

"Fire apparently steamed out. Think it necessary discharge some cargo Halifax to investigate upper orlop."

The second message was sent by A. H. Jones & Co., the agents, from Halifax at 10 A. M.: "Apparently fire now out."

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RUSSIANS BELIEVE TIDE HAS TURNED

Final Stand at Present Positions, However, May Depend on Ammunition Supply.

SUBMARINES TRY TO CUT IT

Germanic Forces Are Reported Reorganizing After Recent Defeat in Region of Krasnik.

LONDON, Saturday, July 10.—There is little news from the Russian front, but the announcements in the Austrian and German official reports that there is no change in the situation is taken to mean that the Germanic armies have not yet recovered from the defeat which the Russians inflicted upon them north of Krasnik, where the Austrians are operating in conjunction with General von Mackensen.

It is uncertain as yet whether Grand Duke Nicholas, commander in chief of the Russian forces, intends to make his final stand on his present lines or to fall back to the River Bug, which might involve the evacuation of Warsaw. Military men say that this doubtless depends upon his supplies of munitions, which are now reaching him through Archangel, and which German submarines are trying to cut off.

An under-water boat yesterday sank the Hull steamer Guido, bound for a Russian port, but she was loaded with coal only. A submarine also sank the Russian bark Anna, which was bound from Archangel to Hull.

Strike at Main German Army.

PETROGRAD, July 9.—In spite of the military distractions along the northern and the western fronts, which include fitful activity between Suwalki and the Kolvari River and the feint at Warsaw from the west, the main efforts of the forces arrayed against Russia are still concentrated between the River Vustula and the River Bug and are aimed at Lublin.

In this region, however, the Russians, according to latest report, have temporarily stopped the Austro-German advance, and they are even beginning a new offensive movement of their own between the Vistula and the Wieprz Rivers, striking south from Lublin against the German positions near Ourzendoff, Buchava and Krasnik. The front marked by these points is, broadly speaking, about twenty miles to the south of Lublin and Cholm, and about thirty miles to the northeast of Sandomir.

German forces have been resting now for several days at these points without any particular change in the situation, and the movement on their part, which for nearly two months has been making steady progress, has come to a standstill.

This condition, taken in conjunction with the new Russian offensive activity, explains the confident belief among Russian observers that a turning point at last has been reached and that the psychological moment to prevent a further German invasion has now presented itself.

Vienna Reports Attacks Repulsed.

VIENNA, July 9, (via London.)—The following official statement was issued tonight by the War Office:

In the Russian theatre of war the general situation in the northeast is unchanged.

In Russian Poland, on the heights north of Krasnik, fighting is proceeding, as on previous days. Extremely severe Russian attacks at several points were repulsed yesterday.

West of the Vistula we maintained all captured Russian advanced positions.

BERLIN, July 9, (via London.)—The following one-sentence bulletin was all that the War Office issued today concerning the operations on the Russian front:

In the eastern and southeastern theatres of war the situation remains unchanged.

GERMANY'S FIGHTING POLES.

Legion of Volunteers Has Made Splendid Record in the War.

BERLIN, July 9, (by wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—A Vienna dispatch to the Overseas News Agency, given out today for transmission, says:

"Immediately after the beginning of the war, Polish volunteers, for the most part natives and inhabitants of Poland, formed the Polish Legion, which recently has been united at Kolomea.

The first and smaller part, comprising one regiment, has fought through the whole war under the command of Colonel Haller, in various sections of the Carpathian Mountains. The second part, comprising two regiments, two squadrons of cavalry and three batteries, totalling 10,000 men, after several victorious engagements with the Russians, who hang every captured Legionist, because he is supposed to be a Russian subject, was joined with an Austrian brigade, forming a division under General Durski.

"They fought ten battles in Bukowina and Galicia and during the battle of Kirlibaba they annihilated the 71st Russian Regiment. The division took part in all the battles and in the fatigues and exposures to cold and heat of the southernmost Austrian army. Finally, at the battle of Koralowka, the Legion lost heavily, but its ranks are always filled up by volunteers."

CZECH PAPERS SUPPRESSED.

Czech Leaders in Bohemia Arrested and Trial by Jury Suspended.

ZURICH, July 9.—It is announced that the authorities at Prague have suspended the publication of two Czech newspapers, the Kolflabskepbondy and the Obuvnicki Listy, the former the organ of the Czech Constitutional Party and the latter the publication of the Czech shoe manufacturers.

Large numbers of prominent Czech residents of Bohemia have recently fled into Switzerland. These refugees, describing conditions in Bohemia, say that the arrest of political leaders is of daily occurrence, that he country is full of spies and that trial by jury has been suspended by the Austrian Cabinet on the ground that it is impossible to prepare proper jury lists owing to the war.

WILSON LINER SUNK BY GERMAN SUBMARINE

The Guido and a Russian Bark Destroyed—Another Vessel Shelled and Abandoned.

LONDON, July 9.—The Wilson Line steamship Guido, from Hull, for Archangel, Russia, was sunk off the coast of Scotland yesterday by a German submarine. The crew of the Guido was saved.

The Russian bark Marion Lightbody was sunk off Queenstown today by a German submarine. The crew was saved. The bark, which was of 2,176 tons gross, left Valparaiso on March 23 for an English port.

The Russian steamer Anna from Archangel, for Hull, was shelled by a German submarine in the North Sea. The crew abandoned the ship and landed at Peterhead, Scotland, today. The Anna is reported to be still afloat.

ITALIAN GUNS SET FIRE TO PLATZWISE FORT

Also Batter Defenses of Malborgeth and Predil Pass—Austrian Attacks Repelled.

ROME, July 9, (via Paris, July 10.)—Lieut. Gen. Count Cadorna, Chief of Staff of the Italian Army, today issued the following statement:

In the Aone Valley the enemy made a daring effort to capture the summit of Boazzola, occupied by us, but were repulsed. In the upper Anaici Valley our artillery opened fire on Platzwise Fort, seriously damaging it and causing a fire.

The enemy on Thursday attacked our positions between Zellonkofel and Crestaverde in Carnia, but were thrown back with loss. A night attack against Val Grande had the same result.

Our artillery continues an effective fire on the defenses of Malborgeth and Predil Pass. The situation along the remainder of the front is unchanged.

VIENNA, July 9, (via London.)—The War Office today gave out the following concerning the operations on the Italian front:

In the Italian war theatre on the front along the coastal district all was comparatively quiet yesterday, Italian airmen being forced to descend near Goritz.

In the Corinthian and Tyrolean frontier districts there have been artillery duels and skirmishes. The attack by two enemy battalions against Col di Lina, near Buckenstein, we repulsed.

ITALIAN CAPTAIN TRAPS A GERMAN SUBMARINE

Uses Steamer Carrying Oil to U-Boat as Decoy and Captures the Craft and Her Crew.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TURIN, July 9, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The Giornale d'Italia says that a steamer belonging to one of the neutral Balkan States was caught laden with benzine and naphtha by an Italian warship. The Captain of the steamer confessed that he was waiting to deliver his cargo to a German submarine. The naval commander thereupon took possession of the vessel, manned it with a crew of his own bluejackets disguised as ordinary seamen, and armed the ship with machine guns. Then he set out to keep the appointment.

Precisely at the hour and the spot arranged a periscope was seen emerging from the surface. Greetings were being exchanged when the commander of the steamer stepped forward and cried: "Take your choice—surrender or be sent to the bottom."

The amazed Teutons chose to surrender and with their craft were towed to a well-known naval port.

The Gazzetta del Popolo learns from an authoritative source that during the first months of the war the Italian fleet destroyed three Austrian submarines. It is known that Germany recently forwarded nine of her new type of submarines by rail to Pola for operation in the Mediterranean.

The Italian Ministry of Marine has offered a big reward to whoever discovers or gives information regarding these submarines and their base of supplies.

ITALY'S NOVEL PROBLEM.

Many Men Called to Colors from Abroad Cannot Speak Italian.

UDINE, Italy, July 9, (via Paris, July 10.)—With the arrival of fresh contingents of volunteers and soldiers called under the colors from Canada, the United States, and South America, those unable to speak Italian are numerous that the military authorities are obliged to form special companies where military instruction is given in French, English, Spanish, and even in Arabic.

BRITISH AT ADEN MENACED BY TURKS

Large Force From Arabia Compels a Retirement to the Fortified Port.

LONDON, July 9.—Turkish forces from Yemen, Southwest Arabia, supported by Arabs, are threatening Aden, the British free port, according to an official report issued by the British Press Bureau tonight.

The Turks, with a large number of Arabs and field guns, crossed the Aden hinterland, near Lahej, compelling a British force to fall back on Aden. This occurred on July 5.

Aden, situated at the entrance to the Red Sea, not only commands that entrance—the Strait of Perim—but is also the most important port of call from India to Europe, via the Suez Canal. It is on a plateau forming the head of the volcanic peninsula, and millions have been spent to fortify it. Although its area is only about seventy-five square miles, the protectorate includes 9,000. Owing to its strength it has been called the "Gibraltar of the East."

No attempt has been made to aid the Anglo-Indian campaign at the head of the Persian Gulf from Aden by land, as the Arabian Desert intervenes, and consequently the assault in the direction of Aden can hardly be in force. The distance between the two points is 1,250 miles. But even before the landing of the Emden's survivors on the coast German agents had been at work among the Bedouin tribes, which wander about the region, distributing literature and pictures. One of the latter showed the German Kaiser in the robe of a Bedouin and with a turban in place of a helmet.

TURKS ARE ENCOURAGED.

Frankfort Hears They Have Taken Important Dardanelles Trenches.

BERLIN, July 9, (via London.)—The Constantinople correspondent of the Frankfürter Zeitung has sent the following dispatch:

"The Dardanelles operations within a few days have been developing very satisfactorily for the Turks. They captured several important trenches on the British right. French prisoners taken consisted of youths scarcely 17 years of age and old men. All make a pitiable impression.

"The British show signs of lack of discipline and overexertion. Their commanders must use force in order to keep the men in control, troops in the second trench firing upon those in advance when the latter lag in attack or attempt flight."

TURKISH RAID IN BULGARIA.

Villagers of Kavack Murdered—Raiders Acting Under Orders?

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 9.—A dispatch to The Daily News from Athens, dated Friday, says:

"A Turkish band has entered Bulgarian Thrace, murdering the Mayor's secretary, the head of the police, and eight others belonging to the village of Kavack. The band was organized, and entered on the instructions of the Turks, who are trying to frighten Bulgaria into the belief that, should she attack Turkey in Bulgarian Thrace, the inhabitants, comprising many Turks, would revolt."

BOMB FOR EGYPT'S RULER.

Missile Does Not Explode—Would-Be Assassin Escapes.

LONDON, Saturday, July 10.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Alexandria, Egypt, states that while the Sultan of Egypt was going to prayers a bomb was thrown from a window and fell at the feet of the horses. It did not explode.

The person who threw the bomb escaped.

BRITISH PRESS ON NORTH OF YPRES

Force Germans Back Along the Canal and Inflict Severe Punishment.

FRENCH WIN IN THE VOSGES

Capture Hill 631 and Advance 700 Yards—Germans Take Trenches Near Ailly.

LONDON, July 9.—Further British gains to the north of Ypres were made today at the close of a two days' artillery duel.

Big gun actions were fought along most of the rest of the line from Arras to the Vosges, the French guns in the last-mentioned region preventing the Germans from reoccupying the trenches which they lost yesterday.

The only gain recorded by the Germans was the capture of 350 yards of trenches east of Ailly, in the St. Mihiel salient.

Sir John French's statement follows:

Since the successful enterprise north of Ypres, reported in the communication of July 6, the enemy has made repeated attempts to retake his lost trenches. All his counter-attacks have been stopped by the successful co-operation of our own and the French artillery.

This morning, after a bombing duel which lasted two days and two nights, the enemy fell back along the canal, enabling us to extend our gains. In addition to the prisoners already reported, we captured a machine gun and three trench mortars. All reports indicate that the enemy's losses, particularly in his attempted counter-attacks, have been severe.

This is the Paris statement issued tonight:

The day has been comparatively quiet on the whole of the front. There was no infantry action. The enemy continued to bombard Arras with shells of large calibre. There were some rather violent artillery actions between the Oise and the Aisne Rivers, in the Champagne region, between the Meuse and Moselle Rivers, and in the Forest of Apremont.

In the Vosges our troops have organized positions taken by us at Fontenelle. Our artillery fire by its systematic sweep has made impossible every return of the enemy. At the same time our centre batteries put an effective stop to the German bombardment.

This is the afternoon statement of the French War Office:

From the sea to the River Aisne: There was reported last night only one artillery engagement in the vicinity of Steenstrate; this was quite spirited. There was also a slow but continued bombardment of Arras, and a violent cannonade between the River Oise and the River Aisne, on the plateau of Nouvron.

In the Champagne district there was an encounter with mines, and in the Argonne there were rifle and cannon exchanges, but no important infantry engagements.

Between the River Meuse and the River Moselle the night brought considerable activity. Between Fey-en-Haye and the forest of Le Petre French troops, by the use of hand grenades, were successful in retaking about 150 yards of the trenches lost by us July 4. At Croix-des-Carmes the enemy delivered an attack yesterday evening along a front of 350 yards. This action followed a bombardment by aeroplanes, which threw down torpedoes, and the hurling of burning liquids. After having been successful in gaining a footing in our first line of defenses, the Germans were driven out of these positions by an immediate counter-attack. They were able to maintain themselves only in some few of our most advanced trenches.

In the Vosges: In the region of Ban-de-Sapt, at Fontenelle, we gained a notable success. After having driven the enemy from that portion of our old positions, which they captured from us on June 22, we took possession of all the defensive positions of the Germans reaching from the hill to the southeast of Fontenelle Lake as far as the road running from Munnois to Moyen-Moutier. This total gain represents an advance of 700 yards along a front of 600 yards. We took the following prisoners: Nineteen officers, including one battalion commander; two doctors, and 767 men, none of whom was wounded, and belonging to seven different battalions. Our ambulances picked up one officer and thirty-two wounded German soldiers.

We captured also one cannon of 37-millimeters calibre, two machine guns, several bomb-throwers, and ammunition in great quantity.

Since the break of day the enemy has been cannonading violently the positions lost by them.

The German headquarters statement says:

A French attack north of the sugar refinery at Souchez was repulsed. Small bodies of men who penetrated into our positions were killed.

Up to the present we have not succeeded in clearing the enemy from the trench section which we lost the day before yesterday west of Souchez.

The report circulated by the French army administration regarding the capture of German cannon is incorrect.

East of Ailly unsuccessful isolated attacks took place. We captured by storm several French lines of trenches extending over a width of 350 yards and joining our newly captured positions in the forest of Le Prêtre to the east. On this occasion we captured 250 prisoners and four machine guns. Otherwise only unimportant patrol engagements took place between Ailly and the Moselle.

After artillery preparation the enemy attacked Hill 631, near Bande-Sapt, which we captured on June 22 by storm. We were forced to evacuate the destroyed trenches on top of the hill.

SWISS AS GERMAN AGENTS.

Supplies from France Passing to Foe as Formerly, It Is Charged.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 9.—German commerce in France rouses interest in the press, several newspapers showing it still continues actively. Under the heading "The Other Campaign," the Figaro calls the attention of the authorities to the manoeuvres of German houses formerly established in France who continue their affairs and escape sequestration.

The Figaro cites several instances of Germano-Swiss lawyers who have succeeded in obtaining permission to do business for German firms in their own names on the ground that the enterprises were ceded by the former owners, and that they, the new owners, are entitled as neutrals to trade in France. Thus the French trade with the enemy through the agency of men of straw. The Figaro concludes:

"We can force the German Army to retreat across the frontier, but unless there is a chanwe we will never expel them from our commerce."

On the same subject the Petit Journal prints a letter from a vineyard owner stating that he is appalled by statistics of the Franco-Swiss wine trade. He says:

"I sold last year's crop to middlemen, as usual, but I am now convinced that I have been unconsciously supplying the enemy. Statistics show that Switzerland imported 68,000 hectolitres of French wines during the first five months of the year against 40,000 in the same period last year. The increase of 28,000 almost exactly coincides with last year's French exportations to Germany, namely, 829,000. The irrefutable inference is that Germany is buying our wines as usual, for it is impossible for Swiss consumption suddenly to have increased to such an extent.

"I suggest you obtain figures from other industries to see whether trade generally with the enemy is continuing through Switzerland in normal proportions. If my suspicions are justified the total statistics would shock the whole of France. In my own case I am unable to discover a remedy unless by withholding the whole stock, which would be tantamount to ruin. Can you find a preferable solution?"

REPORT THAT GERMANS BLOCK BELGIAN RELIEF

Said to Withhold Food From Those Refusing to Make Army Supplies.

ROTTERDAM, July 9, (via London.)—It is reported here that the German military authorities in several Belgian provinces, in an effort to force the civilians to work for the army of occupation, have withheld food supplies sent in by the Commission for the Relief of Belgium.

In Malines the supply of food is said to have been stopped because the mechanics refused to work in the railroad shops. At Courtrai the workers are reported to have been deprived of food because of their refusal to serve in barbed wire factories, while similar action was taken at Roubaix on the refusal of the workers to make sandbags for trenches.

LONDON, July 9.—Officials at the head office here of the Commission for the Relief of Belgium refused today to discuss the report that the Germans were withholding food supplies from Belgian civilians.

TAKE $310,000,000 OF BRITISH WAR LOAN

Three London Banks Subscribe for a Fourth of the New $1,250,000,000 Issue.

LONDON, July 9.—The London City and Midland Bank and Lloyds Bank today each applied for $105,000,000 of the new British war loan of $1,250,000,000. These are by far the largest subscriptions yet announced.

The London County and Westminster Bank subscribed for $100,000,000.

It is believed that the aggregate subscriptions of the principal English joint stock banks will be about £20,000,000 ($1,000,000,000). They subscribed £100,000,000 of the previous war loan, and at a conference of bankers held in London yesterday it was decided to make the subscription on this occasion double that of the old war loan.

The lists for the war loan will be kept open until midnight tomorrow. That is, any letters posted before midnight on Saturday, applying for allotments, will be in time.

It is understood that Chancellor of the Exchequer will make a statement in the House of Commons on Monday on the result of the loan.

The London City and Midland, Lloyd's and the London County and Westminster, the three London joint stock banks which had subscribed to the new British war loan, are the three largest institutions in England. On Jan. 1 their deposits were as follows: London City and Midland, $803,516,000; Lloyd's, $564,758,000; London County and Westminster, $486,856,000. It is supposed that the accumulation of funds in recent months has greatly increased these totals.

For the purpose of comparison, it is interesting to note that this country's largest institution, the National City Bank of New York, has gross deposits of $380,000,000. The second largest, the Continental and Commercial of Chicago, has $190,774,000, and the third, the National Bank of Commerce, in New York, $180,079,000.

ANNOUNCE FRENCH CREDIT.

The $20,000,000 Obtained Here Will Be for Commercial Purposes.

If negotiations can be completed by that time, a formal announcement will be made this noon regarding the arrangement by which French bankers will obtain a new credit of $20,000,000 through the placing of acceptances with a group of New York banking institutions.

Brown Bros. & Co., who are handling the matter here, issued a brief statement yesterday confirming the story as published in THE NEW YORK TIMES, and emphasizing the fact there brought out that the proceeds of the credit are to be used for commercial and not war purposes. After stating that their attention had been called to THE TIMES story, Brown Bros. & Co. said in answer to inquiries:

"It is true that we have been requested by a number of French institutions of undoubted standing to arrange a commercial export credit. Negotiations are now in progress, but we are not in a position to make any announcement at the present time, except to say that the proposed credit is a commercial export credit, with the double object of supplying the necessities of the French merchants and facilitating the export of American merchandise, and is not for the purpose of financing the sale of war materials to the French Government."

GERMAN LOAN TO AUSTRIA.

Dual Monarchy Will Borrow $125,000,000 from Ally.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERNE, July 9, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Austria-Hungary has concluded arrangements for floating a second loan in Germany amounting altogether to 500,000,000 marks, ($125,000,000.) Of this sum 305,000,000 is intended for Austria and the remainder for Hungary.

SWISS ISSUE NEW LOAN.

Vote $20,000,000 to Cover the Cost of Mobilization.

BERNE, Switzerland, July 9, (via London.)—The Swiss Government today decided to issue a new loan, to cover the cost of mobilization, of $20,000,000. The loan will bear 4½ per cent. interest, and will be issued at 98½.

SEES INDIA'S CHANCE IN GERMAN DEFEAT

Japanese Premier Says Prosperity and Liberty Can be Won by Crushing Militarism.

TOKIO, June 19, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—"Germany will be crushed, crushed completely in the end, just as Napoleon was 100 years ago. Then will be given a splendid chance to the races of the East to achieve a success in all departments of life and overtake the West in the race for progress."

With the above words Premier Count Okuma reached the climax of an address he made last night before the Indo-Japanese Association at its annual general meeting. The object of the organization is to increase the trade relations between Japan and India.

The necessity for more trade was the point emphasized again and again by Count Okuma. This crushing of German militarism, the Premier thought, offered a great chance for the millions of East Indians to gain prosperity and liberty. The past failure of the Indians, blessed with so much natural wealth, was due to their idleness and lack of that energy which was displayed so admirably by the pioneers of Japan's industry and commerce. If once the Indians became alive to this fact they could see the time when all their dreams would come true.

"And if this great success could be achieved by India," the Premier declared, "Great Britain would willingly give the Indians liberty, even though unasked. Then the trade relations between Japan and India would be greatly improved, and the bond of alliance between Great Britain and Japan strengthened."

MISS ADDAMS TELLS OF QUEST FOR PEACE

Carnegie Hall Audience Hears of Women's Visits to Six Warring Nations.

MILITARISTS IN CONTROL

Young Men Who Are Doing the Fighting, She Says, Did Not Want the War.

Under the auspices of a score of women's and civic organizations a welcoming mass meeting was held in Carnegie Hall last night in honor of Miss Jane Addams of Hull House, Chicago, who recently returned to this country after acting as President of the Woman's Peace Convention held at The Hague.

In her address Miss Addams set at rest some general misapprehensions which, as other speakers pointed out, the newspapers and the general public had held concerning what the women had tried to accomplish during and after their meeting at The Hague. She told of the experiences of her small committee traveling through Europe after the convention to present the resolutions adopted at the convention to the people of these countries. Miss Addams said she and her companions had been received by the Prime Ministers of six nations in five weeks. She said that during this mission they had not dared to talk "peace" at all, but had endeavored to prepare the way for submitting to the warring nations some proposals by any agency they would deem proper, for settling the war by negotiations rather than military processes.

Miss Addams said that during their visits the committee discovered a surprising similarity of viewpoint toward the war on the part of all those engaged in it. Each one, she says, believes it was right and was united in purpose.

Fear Peace Negotiations.

Among the beliefs she found echoed in each of the countries were these: That no nation can start peace negotiations without being taken at a disadvantage, but that thorough attention would be given to proposals coming from a league of neutrals who would not be discouraged by not finding immediate acceptance of each proposition; that in each country there is a division between the military and the civil parties, which would not extend to disrupting the country, but offers good basis for an entering wedge to negotiations through the distrust of the civil element for the constantly growing power of the military. She said that those inclined toward peace in the various countries were kept from knowing their strength by the censored newspapers.

Among other of her statements were that there was a common feeling in all countries that this was an "old man's war," and that the younger element would not have brought it on. She gave instances of young soldiers of all sides who refused to shoot to kill in the trenches and said that in order to get bayonet charges all nations make their soldiers practically drunk before it was possible.

"In Germany they have a regular formula for it," she said. "In England they use rum and the French resort to absinthe. In every case before the terrible bayonet charges they speak of with dread the men must be 'doped' before they will start."

Miss Addams deprecated the idea that she had any "plan" for ending the war or any advice to offer the President. She said the women of the party were not inclined to exaggerate the effect of any work they had done or overestimate the courtesy that had been extended to them by the various foreign offices.

Need Careful Understanding.

Oswald Garrison Villard, in a preceding speech, had said he hoped the audience would have "burning words from her tongue," but during the course of her remarks she said: "I do not come back, Mr. Villard, to let loose any more emotion on the world. Those of us who have been in Europe are almost afraid of words; what is needed is careful human understanding to be injected into this over-involved and over-talked situation."

Here is the part of her speech which related to her experiences in traveling through the European countries:

"I should like to reproduce some of the impressions made by this pilgrimage of ours, going to and fro from one Government to another, as we did to six in the space of five weeks. And the first thing that is striking is this, that everywhere one heard the same phrases. Each nation solemnly assures you it is fighting under the impulse of self-defense, to preserve its own ideals and its own traditions from those who would come in and destroy them. I almost knew what to expect and what phrases were coming after a Foreign Minister had begun. We were received in each of the capitals to-day by the Minister of Foreign Affairs and by the Chancellor or Prime Minister, and in each of the countries we saw members of Parliament and other men who are responsible for Government policies.

Up to the Neutrals.

"In practically all of the foreign offices, and in two of the foreign offices which are supposed to be leading one side or the other of this conflict, the men said again in very similar phrases that a nation at war cannot make negotiations or cannot express a willingness to receive negotiations, for if it does either the enemy will at once construe it as a symptom of weakness and under the terms which are made the side which first suggested negotiations will suffer as being considered the side that was suing for peace.

"But they said in all of the foreign offices that if some other power presents propositions, if neutral people may be gotten together, people who will command the respect of the foreign offices to whom their propositions are presented, if a small crowd is ready to get together and study the situation seriously and to make propositions, once, twice, or thrice, no matter how often they may be turned down, if they finally find something upon which negotiations might commence, there is none of the warring nations that would not be glad to receive such service. Now, that came to us unequivocably.

"You can only say to these people as you go from one country to another that if this war is ever to be settled through negotiations, and some time it must be, Heaven knows when—you say to those men, Why not begin now before the military becomes even further entrenched? Why not begin now when you still have enough power to hold them to their own statements, to hold them to their own purposes, and not allow them to rule and control the absolute destinies of the nation?

"Now, I am quite aware that in every country, broadly speaking, we met the civil people and not the military. I am quite aware that it was natural for us to meet the pacifists, although they are hardly known under that name. But because we did meet so many of them I am willing to believe that there must be more of the same type of minds in every country, quite as loyal as the military people, but believing that the military message is the wrong message and cannot in the end establish those things which are so dear to their hearts. Now, that is something to work upon, and when peace comes it must come through the people within those countries having some sort of claim on the people of the same type of mind who are dwelling in other countries.

Blames Censorship.

"So, as we went about, people would say to us in regard to the press, 'If you see so-and-so, say a word about lessening the censorship.' But we said no, we cannot carry messages from the citizens to their Government. But over and over again this request was made. When we got into one country they would say, 'Are people talking that way over there, too?' That is just what they are saying here.' But they do not know each other from one country to another and the individuals, with like beliefs, cannot find each other within the country itself.

"Another point of similarity we found in all the warring nations—we heard it everywhere—was this, that this war was an old man's war; that the young men who were dying, the young men who were doing the fighting, were not the men ho wanted the war, and were not the men who believed in the war. That somewhere in church and State, somewhere in the high places of society, elderly people and middle-aged people had established themselvs and had convinced themselves that this was a righteous war and must be fought, and the young men must do the fighting. Now this is a terrible indictment, and I admit I cannot substantiate it, but I would like to bring some details before you to back it up, so to speak."

The presiding officer was Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, and the other speakers besides Miss Addams were Oswald Garrison Villard, George Foster Peabody, Professor George W. Kirchwey, and Congressman Meyer London. David Bispham sang, among his numbers being a poem relating to the war, set to music from Beethoven.

WIRELESS CONTROLS GERMAN AIR TORPEDO

New and Terrible Weapon Said to Be Designed to Attack British Fleet.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, June 10.—The Daily Mail's Rotterdam correspondent cables:

"Mention has already been made in official dispatches of air torpedoes, and I have read several references to their construction and service but, judging from the plans I have seen, Germany's new aerial torpedo differs from the idea of its design held in England.

The aerial torpedo, invented by a Swedish officer and sold to the Krupps, may have been the basis of Germany's new air weapon, but certainly it is not the finished article. The Swedish invention resembles a huge shell and is fitted with a turbine engine, driven by gas pressure. The German air torpedo is more like an airship. It is fitted with propellers driven by electricity and controlled from a Zeppelin by wireless. The German aerial torpedo can theoretically remain in the air three hours, and can be controlled from a distance of two miles.

Both weapons are discharged from a tube, like a marine torpedo, but in the case of the German invention two propellers and two lifting screws are automatically started at the moment of discharge.

"In shape this torpedo of the air, which is about seven feet long, resembles the submarine weapon. It is composed of two cases, the outer of thin chrome nickel, and the inner of material similar to that used in Zeppelins. About a sixth of the space at the rear is occupied by an electric accumulator at the bottom and an electric motor generator secured to the top of the machinery is controlled by Hertzian waves, acting on the telefunken system.

"The air torpedo is inflated with water gas and compressed air gas, but as it is heavier than air two lifting screws work under the body to keep the torpedo in air, while the motive power is supplied by two propellers. Both screws and propellers are connected with the same shaft, which runs through the body of the torpedo.

"When the air torpedo, after flying through the air, hovers immediately over a selected target, it is made to assume a vertical position. The lifting horizontal screws and propellers are stopped and the torpedo dives to the ground, carrying a large quantity of high explosive charge at its nose. The charge explodes on contact like an ordinary shell, and it is said that in two torpedoes there is sufficient explosive force to destroy the Tower of London.

"Originally these air torpedoes were destined to be carried exclusively by Zeppelins, but owing to certain improvements it has now been found that they can be manipulated from warships.

"According to my information Germany proposes to use torpedoes of the air against the British fleet, and for that purpose small swift craft, armed only with aerial torpedoes, are building or have already been built. So far this flying death has not been employed against the Allies, but I learn that it is to be tried probably over London this Summer.

"For the purpose of publication I have tried to oe as non-technical as possible in describing Germany's new and terrible weapon of the air, but I warn my readers that this aerial torpedo is not a fantastic invention of the Jules Verne type and destined to scare the British people by its terrifying impossibilities.

The torpedo is a practical weapon, invented by a practical engineer, and it has been tested to the satisfaction of the German military and naval authorities. Undoubtedly this is the secret invention of which we have heard so many whispers that the Germans have held in reserve for the British fleet.

"Of the German automatic guns I can as yet write little. The idea is to increase the rapidity of fire of big guns by the automatic feeding of shells. In other words, the Germans are seeking to construct a big gun that can pour out shells as a Maxim pours out bullets.

TO AID BLINDED SOLDIERS.

Joseph H. Choate Heads Committee Organized in This Country.

A nation-wide organization, to be known as the Committee for Men Blinded in Battle, the President of which is Joseph H. Choate, has just been organized. Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt is the Secretary of the Executive Committee, and among the members are United States Senator Gore, the blind Senator from Oklahoma; Dr. John H. Finley, Commissioner of Education; Miss Winifred Holt, Herbert L. Satterlee, Ex-President William H. Taft, Arthur Williams and W. Forbes Morgan, who is the Treasurer of the Executive Committee. Others in the general organization are Adolph Lewisohn, Jacob H. Schiff, the Rev. Dr. William M. Grosvenor, Henry Phipps, and Isaac N. Seligman.

That there are already over 5,000 blind soldiers in Paris alone, is stated in a cablegram just received from Miss Winifred Holt, who is now in Europe. Miss Holt is Secretary of the New York Association for the Blind, and has been active for several years in the work of relieving and educating those who have lost their eyesight. She recently went to Europe to undertake similar work there in behalf of the soldiers who had given their eyesight for their various countries.

In a statement the purposes of the committee are set forth as follows:

To find the blind sufferers, some of whom are marooned in improvided hospitals and farm houses. The committee will send visitors and teachers to these blind soldiers, furnish them with entertainment, through reading, games, &c. It will seek to consider the men's individual interests and abilities, and as far as possible to train them in trades and occupations for which their blindness has temporarily unfitted them, or to find new openings in which they may become wage earners. When they have become proficient it is hoped whenever possible to return them to their home surroundings with the knowledge and tools to make them self-helpful. When this is not practical it is hoped to establish them in congenial surroundings, where they may again have a feeling of independence and well-being.

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CUT IN RATES NEXT WEEK

Metz Resents Secretary Redfield's Statements—Tells Why He Holds Stock in Company.

The actual transfer of the Telefunken Wireless Station at Sayville, L. I., from private to Federal control took place yesterday. Captain William H. G. Bullard was present as the representative of the Navy Department, while Dr. Karl Georg Frank represented the Atlantic Communication Company, the corporation which operates the station in this country.

The work of completing the new 100 kilowatt plant, which is to replace the present 35 kilowatt one, is being rushed, and it is expected that the new apparatus will be ready for transatlantic communication by Thursday. This new and more powerful apparatus will make possible communication with Nauen, Germany, at all times of the day and night, according to officials of the Atlantic Communication Company.

At the offices of the Postal Telegraph Company, which handles the work for the Sayville station, it was said yesterday that a great improvement in transatlantic communication between this country, Germany, and Austria-Hungary is to be expected if the hopes of the wireless people are realized as to the power and efficiency of the newly-installed apparatus.

At the present time, it was pointed out, direct wireless service with Germany has not been any too reliable, it being possible, with the smaller Telefunken apparatus, to wireless to Nauen on an average of not more than one or two hours a day, and even good results were obtained only under the most favorable static conditions.

Coincident with the taking over of the plant by the Navy Department it was announced that the present rate of $1 a word to Germany would be cut in half and that the $1.08 rate to Austria-Hungary to fifty-eight cents a word. In both instances the rate is plus the land charges on both sides of the ocean. The fifty-eight-cent word rate will also apply to Turkey, Sweden, and Switzerland, with the land rates in each instance added to the wireless rate.

Herman A. Metz, President of the Atlantic Communication Company, took exception yesterday to parts of the report made by Secretary of Commerce Redfield with reference to the ownership of the Sayville plant. In the course of that statement Secretary Redfield said that "only Herman A. Metz and a few others, who are American citizens, own any stock in the company, and what they own is understood to be merely for the purpose of qualification as officers of the company. The rest of the stock is owned in Germany."

"I have known Redfield for twenty years and I would like to know what he means by that statement," said Mr. Metz, "and if he means to impugn my motives in this affair I desire to know. As a matter of fact Redfield does not know what he is talking about. I do own a substantial amount of stock in the Atlantic Communication Company, and every share of it is paid for. When England cut the cables to Germany I could not communicate with Germany, and as I do business with a great many German concerns I bought stock in the company that operates the Sayville plant, the principal reason for the purchase of the stock being that I hoped thereby to be able to communicate more readily, if possible, with dyestuff manufacturers and others in Germany, whose representative in this country I am.

"This certainly did not indicate any intention or desire on my part to be unneutral. Can the same be said of the activities of certain bankers, manufacturers of ammunition, and others who are busy day and night working for the Allies? When I was in Europe in December not a single cablegram sent to me reached me, and now when I hear from the other side the messages come to some one of my employes.

"I have been working in the interest of American manufacturers and nothing more. Can that be said also of certain high officials in this country? Why, only this morning I received a letter from Washington asking me to try and get some colors to help the Government in the manufacture of its Treasury notes and asking that I have them sent direct to the Government by parcel post.

"But back to Redfield and his statement. I think he shows poor taste, to say the least, when he makes the statement he does about me. I might mention that at one time Redfield was connected in an official capacity with the Bliss & Williams people in Brooklyn, and the Bliss people make a specialty of naval torpedoes."

A man who is prominent in telegraphic affairs in this country said yesterday in discussing the taking over of the Sayville plant, that no matter what was said by the Telefunken people it would be possible for a submarine in British waters to catch a message now and then wirelessed from this side. A submarine could not send to Sayville, but if it was fitted with wireless it certainly would at times be able to "listen in" and catch messages out of the air, even those from the most distant stations.

Formal Protest from Company.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Secretary Daniels today received from the Atlantic Communication Company, which has been operating the German radio station at Sayville, L. I., a letter stating that the company would be glad to co-operate with the Navy Department in the Government operation and control of that plant, but explaining that "in order to maintain our legal rights we will file formal protest against the action."

The letter was made public by Secretary Daniels, as follows:

Hon. Joseph Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.:

Sir: Your letter of the 7th, in which you state "that in pursuance of an order issued by the President, the Navy Department of the United States will take over the active control and operation of the Sayville radio station belonging to the Atlantic Communication Company," was delivered to us this day by Captain W. H. G. Bullard, Superintendent of Naval Radio Service.

According to your request we have arranged with Captain Bullard the details of the transfer of the control and operation of the station, and shall be very glad to co-operate with the officers of the Navy Department in every way to maintain the uninterrupted service of the station and the high efficiency of same, at the same time protecting the best interests of the company.

In order to maintain our legal rights, however, we will file formal protest against this action. Very respectfully,

ATLANTIC COMMUNICATION COMPANY,
H. METZ, President.
Dr. K. G. FRANK, Secretary-Treas.

HEARD SHIP LINE FAILED.

Report Involving Hamburg-American Company Is Denied Here.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHRISTIANIA, July 9, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—A local insurance newspaper publishes a report that the Hamburg-American Steamship Company has failed, having suffered immense losses as a consequence of a number of its steamers having been captured, while others have been interned by neutral powers or compelled to remain in German ports. It is said that the daily loss, including interest, sustained by the company exceeds £40,000, ($200,000.)

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SAY RESERVE BANKS AID ENTENTE ALLIES

Protest Is Laid Before Reserve Board by "Labor's National Peace Council."

IT TALKS OF A "PANIC"

And Thinks Government May Be Held Liable for Indemnity by Certain Powers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The claim advanced by Professor Jastrow, the German economist, that the United States Government was guilty of violating neutrality in permitting Federal Reserve banks to be utilized in transactions to obtain money for buying war munitions for the Allies, was the basis for charges laid before the Federal Reserve Board today by former Congressman H. Robert Fowler of Illinois, as general counsel of Labor's National Peace Council, the new organization of mysterious origin which has entered into the propaganda against the shipment of war munitions from the United States to Europe.

Labor's Peace Council was organized formally in Washington two days after former Secretary Bryan delivered an address at a "peace" meeting at Carnegie Hall in New York in which persons instrumental in organizing Labor's Peace Council were prominent. It appears to be closely affiliated with the Anti-Trust League, an organization intimately connected with David Lamar, the so-called "Wolf of Wall Street," who is out on bail pending an appeal from the penitentiary sentence imposed on him by the Federal Court in New York City after his conviction of the charge of impersonating a Government officer. Among the members of Labor's Peace Council are Henry B. Martin and Herman Schulteis, who are regarded as Lamar's representatives in Washington.

Mr. Fowler's Protest.

Mr. Fowler's long argument is in the nature of a protest against the issue of Federal Reserve notes by any member bank of the Federal Reserve system, if such notes are to be used to buy war munitions or float a loan for any of the European belligerents. The statements are made that the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. is the agent of several of the belligerents, and as such is engaged in the purchase of large amounts of war supplies in the United States, and, further, that to liquidate war contracts the firm has entered into agreements based on the issue of Federal Reserve notes to be authorized by the Federal Reserve Board.

This alleged act by the Federal Reserve Board is declared to be an act of the Government of the United States and in violation of the spirit and terms of The Hague Treaty of 1907, Article 6, of which treaty reads as follows:

"The supply in any manner directly or indirectly by a neutral power to a belligerent power of warships, ammunition, or war material of any kind whatever, is forbidden."

Allege a Conspiracy.

It is charged in the Fowler letter that as early as August, 1914, in furtherance of what is designated as a "conspiracy" representations were made to officials of the Governments of Great Britain, France, and Russia, that if these Governments would employ J. P. Morgan & Co. as agents, the firm would assist these Governments to obtain in the United States credits to the amount at least of $500,000,000.

These credits, it is alleged, were to be based on and secured by obligations of one or more of the belligerent Governments or by securities of American Federal, State, or Municipal Governments, or railroads, or industrial corporations, as might be best available and procurable by or on behalf of the Governments of Great Britain, France, and Russia.

The money raised by the transaction was to be used under the direction of J. P. Morgan & Co., to buy in the United States war supplies, ammunition, metals, horses, mules, clothing, grain, and other food supplies, submarines, aeroplanes, and various other war supplies for use of the Governments in question.

These propositions, it is alleged, were accepted. It is asserted that the firm has undertaken, through the First National Bank, the National City Bank, the National Park Bank, and the National Bank of Commerce of New York and other banks in various cities, all of whom are member banks of the Reserve system, loans, discounts, and advances, and ex-mounting to over $200,000,000. It is charged that it is now the intention of J. P. Morgan & Co. to secure from Reserve banks a further loan of $300,000,000 for war purposes.

In view of these alleged facts, it is urged that the Federal Reserve Board should exercise great caution to prevent the consummation of plans and operations which would involve the United States Government in unneutral acts and an appeal is made to the board to grant a public hearing as soon as practicable and permit the representatives of Labor's Peace Council to offer evidence and testimony to establish the truth of the allegations made.

Indemnity Demand Indicated.

"The possibility of international complicatfons in consequence of a failure to enforce a strict neutrality in the conduct of the financial operations of reserve banks, which depend on the authorization of the Federal Reserve Board for the issue of reserve notes, is strongly suggested and the possibility of being confronted by a demand for a very large war indemnity is indicated. Mr. Fowler says that on the present scale of operations which may be held to be unneutral, such an indemnity might easily reach $1,000,000,000.

In part the letter is as follows:

"The sums so procured have in fact been secured by the conspirators as agents of the Governments of Great Britain, France and Russia, and the said moneys have been utilized exclusively in connection with the purchase and shipment from within the United States of war materials.

"We further charge that there has existed, and now exists, a full and complete knowledge on the part of many officers and Directors of various member banks and Federal Reserve banks, that this vast mass of loans, discounts, and money advances have been obtained by the conspirators acting as agents and representatives of the Governments of Great Britain, France and Russia, with intent to utilize the moneys received exclusively for the purpose of purchasing in the United States war materials.

"We charge that these officers and Directors of member banks and Federal Reserve banks, possessing this guilty knowledge, have sedulously concealed from your honorable board, the Controller of the Currency, and the National Bank Examiners, the real character of these transactions and true purposes for which the moneys were being used.

"With knowledge that the condition of affairs above specified actually exists with reference to member banks and Federal Reserve banks in the Federal Reserve system, we feel fully justified in saying that the country is about to be confronted with a crisis, not only in its banking system, but also in its relations to certain of the belligerent countries now at war.

"In our judgment it is perfectly clear that unless the operations of the conspirators in obtaining moneys from member banks and Federal Reserve banks are immediately put an end to, the consequence will be that these institutions will be loaded down with enormous commitants, growing out of transactions of a character absolutely forbidden by Congress in the Federal Reserve act, and which seemed well designed to afford certain of the belligerent Governments now at war a perfect opportunity in their own good time to present a huge bill or claim for indemnity from the United States.

Liability of the Government.

"Should it appear in evidence subsequent to the original advance or loan by the member bank, (an undertaking in which there was no participation by any officer of the Government), that the member bank had applied to the Federal Reserve Bank for a loan or rediscount, with actual intent of obtaining aid in money from the Federal Reserve Bank for the purpose of enabling it (the member bank) to continue or renew a pre-existing loan made to a belligerent Government or its agents, and if it appeared that the member bank did in fact obtain a loan of money from the Federal Reserve Bank, which in turn enabled the member bank to make a loan to a belligerent Government or its representatives or agents, then an international court of arbitration would doubtless hold that our Government was liable for having extended and furnished aid in money to a belligerent Government, even though it was conceded that the Federal Reserve Bank had no notice or information that the purpose of the member bank in obtaining the money was to use it for either of the aforesaid purposes; nor would such a ruling or holding of the court of arbitration be affected or modified upon a showing that the member bank in obtaining a loan from the Federal Reserve Bank had done so by the use of collateral upon which the Federal Reserve Bank had a perfect right to loan, according to the terms of the Federal Reserve act.

"The determining factor, as affecting the liability of our Government, would be the one consideration as to what the money was actually used for, and no plea in abatement could be successfully interposed by way of proof that the Federal Reserve Bank had absolutely no information tending even to put it on inquiry or notice that the true object for which the loan was sought or the money to be used was other than an entirely legitimate commercial purpose.

Alabama Case Precedent.

"The contentions as advanced by our own Government in the Alabama case, as upheld by the International Court of Arbitration, and at the instance of our Government written into the body of international law, when examined, are found sufficient in themselves to establish the correctness of the view here expressed on this branch of the matter now under consideration."

Mr. Fowler contends that unless the practices alleged are stopped conditions will be created that "will result either in our Government being made liable for an indemnity probably reaching in amount the sum of $1,000,000,000 or find the country confronted with the threatening menace of an impending bank panic consequent upon the actions of the member banks in becoming waterlogged with loans made upon an abnormally large scale to agents of belligerent Governments, and secured only by stocks and bonds and notes, drafts and acceptances of such agents."

It is urged on the Federal Reserve Board that its regulations in regard to discounts be amended so as to forbid advances of money in any form where it is certain that such advances are in the interest of any belligerent power, and where the amount involved is in excess of $50,000 to require an affidavit as to the uses to which the money is to be put. It is also asked that a circular be sent to all Reserve banks and member banks making plain that the Federal Reserve Board disapproves of making discounts or loans in any manner for war purposes.

WILSON AT CHILD'S PARTY.

Visits Studios and Admires Works of the Late Sculptor Saint-Gaudens.

CORNISH, N. H., July 9.—President Wilson devoted more than an hour today to a visit to the studios of the late Augustus Saint-Gaudens, the sculptor, where are stored the originals or copies of most of his works. A bust of the late James McCosh, President of Princeton for many years, interested Mr. Wilson greatly. He studied it for several minutes, and told several anecdotes about Dr. McCosh.

The President was shown about the studios by Mrs. Saint-Gaudens. He was accompanied on his visit by Francis B. Sayre, his son-in-law, and Dr. Cary T. Grayson, his naval aid and physician, and was joined just before he left by Mrs. Sayre, Miss Helen Woodrow Bones, and Mrs. Norman Galt of Washington, who had taken luncheon with a neighbor.

While President Wilson was examining the sculptures a grandchild of Saint-Gaudens was having a birthday party on the lawn outside, and the President was asked to meet the group of boys and girls invited to the party. He gravely shook hands with the children and watched them while they played "drop the handkerchief" and other games.

Because of the visit to the studios the President did not take his usual automobile ride. He played golf today with Dr. Grayson, and tonight remained indoors with his family.

GEN. HUERTA HELD AT FORT BLISS NOW

Taken from El Paso Jail After Refusing to Promise to Leave the Border.

FIVE ASSOCIATES RELEASED

Carranza Forces Plan Entry Into Mexico City Today—Vera Cruz Protest on Food Distribution.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, July 9.—General Victoriano Huerta appeared before United States Commissioner George B. Oliver today and waived his preliminary hearing on charges of violating American neutrality filed at San Antonio. His bond was fixed at $15,000, and when it was not provided United States Marshal Captain John H. Rogers escorted him to Fort Bliss, where he will be closely guarded by United States Deputy Marshals. The transfer was made by agreement of Huerta's attorneys and United States District Attorney J. L. Camp.

General Huerta's trial at San Antonio was set for Dec. 20. The bond of $15,000 to answer the San Antonio charge of conspiracy he declined to give.

At Fort Bliss Huerta is enjoying comfortable officers' quarters after his week of confinement in the County Jail.

Arrangements were also made with the Federal officials for the release of the five men arrested with Huerta, and they were freed on bonds of $5,000 each after waiving their preliminary hearing.

The order for the transfer of General Huerta came direct from Washington and was the result of the protest which General Huerta made 'against conditions in the county jail here. He is known to have sent a private message to Washington last night, and this is believed to have resulted in the order for his transfer to Fort Bliss.

General Huerta received an offer of liberty today on the understanding that he was to go to New York and remain until his hearing.

"I refuse to accept any conditional pardon," he replied in the Federal Court. "I also wish it understood that I am not waiving my hearing because of any idea of guilt, but only for present expediency. Anything to get out of that jail will suit me, and I am pleased that I am to be the guest of the army once more, for that is where I love to be, and I do not deserve to be jailed as a common felon when I have done nothing. The army knows how to care for a military man and I am entirely satisfied. At first I was worried because I was leaving my friends behind, but now that I know that they are released I am as happy as an old man under such a charge could be. I will sleep my first peaceful sleep in two weeks tonight, for I am with the army and that is my element."

J. B. Ratner, Huerta's interpreter, was released on a bond of $5,000; General Eduardo Cauz on $2,500 bond, General José Delgado on $5,000, Enrique Gorostiete on $5,000, and General Ignacio Bravo, aged 82, on his own recognizance when he gave his word he would appear for the hearing. The bonds were signed by James G. McNary and J. F. Primm, El Paso bankers. Upon giving bond the men were assured there would be no other charges filed against them and that they were free.

José Alesio Robles, a former Mexican General, was arrested by Federal authorities today, charged with conspiracy to violate the United States neutrality laws. In default of $5,000 bonds he was taken to jail.

Robles was named in the charges filed by Federal authorities at San Antonio, including those against General Victoriano Huerta and five others arrested with him.

Robles was a Brigadier General under the late Porfirio Diaz, and for a time was in command of the Tampico garrison under the Huerta regime.

TO ENTER CAPITAL TODAY.

Carranza Forces a Mile Outside—Protest on Food Distribution.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, July 9.—The Constitutionalists have entered Peralvillo, one mile from the centre of Mexico City.

They will make the formal entrance into the city tomorrow.

After a parade today protesting against the distribution of foodstuffs, General Carranza refused to make a statement. A Cabinet official states that General Carranza is annoyed by the distribution of food without consulting the civil authorities.

The parade was orderly. All business houses were closed and trolley service suspended. More than 3,000 persons marched.

Large banners were carried saying: "We are not hungry except for Liberty." "We know how to work; we do not ask for charity." "We have no hunger here, we have social revolution which asks for justice."

Mexicans say they are willing to accept assistance of the Red Cross where it is needed, but not here, where no hunger exists. A branch of the Red Cross in Mexico has always helped those in distress, but the people are not willing to accept assistance directed by the United States Government.

Newspapers here charge that Consul Canada is sending false reports on conditions in the city. El Dictaen, an independent paper, says:

"We protest energetically in the name of the honorable and patriotic City of Vera Cruz against the evil designs of the reactionary party of traitors working through foreign channels.

"No hunger exists here. Vera Cruz has spent it will take care of the needy as always."

Notice of the opening of a station for distribution had caused the issue of a handbill saying corn and beans were offered to justify intervention for the cause of hunger. Stephen Bonsal, the Red Cross agent, asked the Government to suppress the circular.

BOTH SIDES CLAIM VICTORY.

Results of Fighting in Central Mexico Still in Doubt.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—General Villa telegraphed an American consular agent at Chihuahua today that he had led the Carranza forces under General Hill into a trap and severely defeated them in the vicinity of Aguascalientes. The consular report reached the State Department tonight, contradicting a message from an American Consul at Aguascalientes earlier in the day, who reported that General Villa had been defeated south of Aguascalientes, and that his forces were retreating northward.

Secretary Lansing today revealed that many of the Consuls in Mexico recently had been sending comprehensive reports on the economic situation, and some of them had expressed the opinion that while there was a food shortage now, the problem would become generally acute in the southern republic within three or four weeks.

HEAR OF FELIX DIAZ PLOT.

Government Agents Find Rumored Expedition Didn't Sail.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—An investigation undertaken by the Department of Justice to ascertain whether a Mexican revolutionary expedition in the interest of General Felix Diaz was on its way to Mexico on the steamer Atlanta from Baltimore was practically suspended this afternoon when the Carranza Revolutionary Agency in Washington notified the department that the Atlanta was owned by the Carranza Government and was carrying war supplies to Vera Cruz. According to the story told to the department officials, no expeditionary force organized in this country is on board the Atlanta.

The Department of Justice will make some further inquiries to determine whether adherents of Felix Diaz are at work in this country with the object of organizing another Mexican revolution.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, July 9.—The steamer Alameda, supposedly bought by General Carranza, sailed today for Vera Cruz via Progreso.

Seeks Light on Canadian Rifles.

LONDON, July 8.—Sir Arthur Basil Markham, Liberal Member of Parliament for the Mansfield Division of Nottinghamshire, asked the War Office for information in the House of Commons this afternoon for practical confirmation of the assertions made by Harold J. Tennant, Parliamentary Under Secretary of War, who said that the Canadian Ross rifle had been the subject of trial; that the report of the military authorities of France had been forwarded to the Canadian Government, and that in the light of this report the War Office contract for a supply of this rifle was being reviewed.

BRITAIN AT CRISIS, SAYS KITCHENER

Continued from Page 1.

equipment, Lord Kitchener made the statement that now the War Office was able to equip all men enlisting.

Lord Kitchener's Speech.

The text of Lord Kitchener's speech follows in part:

"Hitherto the remarks I have found it necessary to make on recruiting have been mainly addressed to the House of Lords, but I have felt that the time has now come when I may with advantage make another and larger demand on the resources of English manhood.

"Enjoying as I do the privilege of a Freeman of this great city, I am sure my words, uttered in the heart of London, will spread broadcast throughout the nation."

The Secretary of War here referred to the bravery of the Indian forces and the Canadians, fighting "alongside their British and French comrades in Flanders and presenting a solid and impenetrable front."

"In the Dardanelles," Lord Kitchener continued, "the Australians and New Zealanders combined already have accomplished a feat of arms almost unexampled in brilliancy, and are pushing the campaign to a successful conclusion.

"In each of these great Dominions new and large contingents are being prepared, while South Africa, not content with the successful conclusion of an arduous campaign in Southwest Africa, is now offering large forces to engage the enemy in the main theatre of the war.

"Strengthened by the unflinching support of our fellow-citizens across the seas, we seek to develop our own military resources to their utmost limits, and this is the purpose which brings us together today."

Specifying the three things necessary to conduct a modern war successfully as men, material, and money, Lord Kitchener said that the Government with its new loan was supplying money with final marked success and that the Ministry of Munitions was handling its work in a highly satisfactory manner. He continued:

"The Vital Need of Men."

"There still remains the vital need of men to fill the ranks of our armies, and it is to emphasize this point and to bring it home to the people of this country that I have come here.

"When I took up the office I hold I did so as a soldier and not as a politician, and I warned my fellow-countrymen that the war would be not only arduous but long. In one of my earliest statements made after the beginning of the war I said that I should require more men and still more until the enemy is crushed.' I repeat that statement today with even greater insistence.

"All the reasons which led me to think in August, 1914, that this war would be a prolonged one hold good at the present time. It is true that we are in an immeasurably better situation now than we were ten months ago, but our position today is at least as serious as it was then.

"Through preparedness Germany, due to her strenuous efforts, sustained at high pressure for some forty years, has issued in a military organization as complex in character as it is perfect in machinery.

"It is true that Germany's long preparation enabled her to utilize her whole resources from the very commencement of the war, while our policy is one of gradually increasing our effective forces. It might be said with truth that she must decrease while we must increase."

The speakers here dwelt on the question of raising new armies, "some of which have already made their presence felt at the front," and continued:

"From the first there has been a satisfactory and constant flow of recruits, and the falling off in numbers recently apparent in the recruiting returns has been, I believe, due in great degree to circumstances of a temporary character.

"It would be difficult to exaggerate the value of the response that has been made to my previous appeal, but I am here today to make another demand on the manhood of the country to come forward to its defense.

"I was from the first unwilling to ask for a supply of men in excess of the equipment available for them. I hold it to be most undesirable that soldiers keen to take their place in the field should be thus checked and possibly discouraged, or that the completion of their training should be hampered owing to the lack of arms.

Arms for All Recruits.

"We now happily have reached a period when it can be said that this drawback has been surmounted and that the troops in training can be supplied with sufficient arms and material to turn them out as efficient soldiers. Now we are able to clothe and equip all recruits as they come in, and thus the call for men no longer is restricted by any limitation.

"It is an axiom that the larger an army is the greater is its need of an ever swelling number of men of recruitable age to maintain its full strength, yet at the same time the supply of those very men is automatically decreasing.

"The time has now come when something more is required to insure the demands of our forces over the seas being fully met, and to enable the large reserve of men imperatively required for the proper conduct of the war to be formed and trained.

"The dimensions of the new army already have reached a figure which only a short while ago would have been considered utterly unthinkable, but there is a tendency, perhaps, to overlook the fact that these large armies require still larger reserves to make good the wastage at the front.

"And one cannot ignore the certainty that our requirements in this respect will be large, continuous, and persistent; for one feels that our gallant soldiers in the fighting line are beckoning with an urgency at once imperious and pathetic to those who remain at home to come out and play their part, too.

"The recruiting meetings, the marches, and the unwearied labors of the recruiting officers, committees, and individuals have born good fruit, but we must go a step further to attract and attach individuals who from shyness or other causes have not yet yielded to their own patriotic impulses.

"When the registration is completed we shall anyhow be able to note the men between the ages of 19 and 40 who are not required for munition or other necessary industrial work, and, therefore, available, if physically fit, for the fighting line. Steps will be taken to approach with a view to enlistment all possible candidates for the army, unmarried men to be preferred before the married men, as far as may be.

"The work of completing the registration will extend over some weeks. Meanwhile, it is of vital and paramount importance that as large a number of men as possible should press forward to enlist. I would urge all employers to help by releasing all men qualified for service, replacing them by men not recruitable, as the result of age, or by women, as already has been found feasible in so many cases.

Secrecy as to Numbers Needed.

"What the numbers required are likely to be it is clearly inexpedient to shout abroad. Our constant refusal to publish either these or any other figures likely to prove useful to the enemy needs neither explanation nor apology.

"It has often been urged that if more information were given as to the work, and whereabouts of the various units, recruiting would be strongly stimulated, but this is the precise information which would be of the greatest value to the enemy, and it is agreeable to note that a German Prince in high command ruefully recorded the other day his complete ignorance of our new army.

"But one set of figures is available for everybody. This is supplied by the casualty lists. With regard to these lists, however serious and sad as they necessarily are, let two points be borne in mind. Firstly, that a very large percentage of the casualties represents comparatively slight hurts, the sufferers from which in time return to the front; and secondly, that if the figures seem to run very high the magnitude of the operations is thereby suggested. Indeed, these casualty lists, whose great length may now and again induce an undue impression, are an instructive indication of the huge extent of the operations undertaken and now reached by the British forces in the field.

"There are two classes of men to whom my appeal must be addressed—those for whom it is claimed that they are indispensable whether for work directly associated with our military forces or for other purposes, public or private; and, second, those to whom has been applied the ugly name of shirkers.

"As regards the former the question must searchingly be driven home whether their duties, however responsible, however technical, cannot in this time of stress be adequately carried out by men unfit for active military service or by women.

"And here I cannot refrain from paying a tribute of grateful recognition to the large number of women of every class and phase of life who have come forward and have placed their services unreservedly at their country's disposal.

"The harvest, of course, is looming large in many minds. It is possible that many men engaged in agriculture have no far to come forward owing to their harvest duties. This may be a good reason at the moment, but it can only be accepted if they notify their names at once and report as recruits on the very day after the harvest is garnered.

"Also the question of immediate employment of recruitable men for any sort of domestic service is an acute one which must gravely and unselfishly be considered by master and man alike."

The Field Marshal said there had been much talk about slackers—that is, persons doing literally nothing to help the country—but that this should not be exaggerated, for he believed the residuum of absolute "do nothings" was relatively small.

Lord Kitchener particularly addressed himself to persons now engaged in patriotic or other useful work who found in this work an excuse for not joining the army. For instance, he said, there were many special constables of military age. All these he urged to search their consciences to ask themselves if they really had a valid excuse for not joining the army.

"It is not for me to tell you your duty; that is a matter for your conscience," the Secretary of War said. "But make up your minds, and do so quickly, and be certain your so-called reason is not a selfish excuse. It has been well said that in every man's life there is one supreme hour to which all his earlier experience moves and from which all future results may be reckoned.

A Supreme Hour for England.

"For every individual Briton as well as for our national existence that solemn hour is now striking. Let us take heed of the great opportunity which it offers and which most assuredly we must grasp now and at once, or never.

"Let each man of us see that we spare nothing, shirk nothing, and shrink from nothing, if only we may lend our full weight to the impetus which shall carry to victory the cause of our honor and of our freedom."

In moving a vote of thanks to Earl Kitchener and pledging the City of London to support him, Sir Edward Carson, the Attorney General, answered a section of the British press which has recently been attacking the War Minister. He said:

"It is enough to say of him that he possesses the absolute confidence of every colleague in the Cabinet, and, what is more, the absolute confidence and unflinching devotion of a grateful nation. I do not know a poorer service any one could give his country than to attempt to shake the confidence of the nation in Lord Kitchener."

Sir Edward concluded:

"Voluntary recruiting is now on its trial. Does any one doubt if it fails that we shall hesitate to apply compulsory service?"

PAYS TRIBUTE TO KITCHENER.

Walter H. Long Says He Has Rendered an Immortal Service.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, July 10.—The Daily Chronicle says that a trenchant reply to the yellow press attacks on Lord Kitchener was given yesterday by Walter H. Long, President of the Local Government Board, in a speech which he made on the National Register bill. The speech was important from many standpoints, and not least because of the emphasis laid upon the freedom of the Government to adopt compulsory service should it think it necessary. Mr. Long said:

"As a member of the late Opposition it might naturally be supposed that it would be agreeable to me to find fault with and criticise the policy of my opponents. It is not because I now belong to the coalition Government that I want to escape criticism, but I do say that this is no time to criticise, to find fault, to deal with errors of the past, to trace them out in their fullness, or to track them to their real foundation, or to blame this man or that man for them. Our duty today is paramount. It is to grapple with the present and to put things right for the future.

"I have said that the policy of the late Government was severely criticised in the direction of a want of economic and wisely directed use of the services of the nation. Well, if I had to find apologies for the late Government I could find them by the ream, but I will compress them into a sentence or two.

"Today is the 9th of July. Let any man among us try to remember what he was thinking of, what our country was like, what our resources were on July 9, 1914. Let him realize, if he can—and I do not think he can do this fully unless he has traveled all over the country—let him realize how marvelous a change has come over this land in these eleven months. Why, we hardly know it. It is now one great armed camp.

"There are critics, who, I see, are prepared to find fault with Lord Kitchener. Well, there are men in this land who would find fault with the Archangel Gabriel if he came down here, and sought to administer our Government.

"Remember what our army was on July 9 last and what it is today, and if you are inclined to criticise Lord Kitchener never forget this fact—that to him more than to any other living man is due the creation of a great armed force. This nation owes to Lord Kitchener a debt which it can never repay, and although I, an old member of Parliament and a member of successive Cabinets, welcome free criticism, this is not the moment to cause the man anxiety of mind or pain by criticising or blaming him. This is a moment to aid him, to give him all the help we can in the discharge of his arduous task, and to assure him that, whatever mistakes have been made, he has rendered us an immortal service in the work he has done.

"The nation thanks him and is beginning to help him to do more until the war is ended in the only way in which it can possibly be ended, in victory for the Allies and the restoration of peace to the world on stable foundations."

ATTACK KITCHENER'S CRITICS.

London Papers Applaud Carson's Speech Praising Him.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, July 10.—The Daily Chronicle in an editorial article on yesterday's Guildhall meeting, says:

"There were few louder or more purposive cheers than those which greeted Sir Edward Carson's declaration that "he did not know a poorer service that any man could give to his country than to attempt even to the very smallest degree to shake the confidence of the nation in Lord Kitchener." If there is one thing more than another that must sap and ultimately destroy the strength of a people in wartime it is the wanton destruction of confidence in their leaders."

The Daily Telegraph, commenting upon the same passage in Sir Edward's speech, says:

"Apart from the black ingratitude either of carping criticism or downright malice, that is the simple truth, for the debt which Great Britain owes Lord Kitchener is already beyond all computation. It grows and will grow till this war is over and his herculean task is done."

The Daily Express editorial says:

"During the last few weeks we have witnessed the spectacle of a continuous and ever increasing attack on the Government by an irresponsible but highly organized faction. What is the object of these attacks? Knowing the gravity of the situation, there are still people in this country free from the trammels of lunatic asylums who imagine that they can improve upon the improvised machinery of the Government by themselves undertaking the task.

"There can be no other explanation of the twists and turns of this remarkable cabal. It is high time that the country awoke to the sinister fact that its destinies are being played with by adventurers, and that if we are not careful we shall be in the abyss of an intrigue from which nothing but a military dictatorship will save us."

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The Turmoil

By Booth Tarkington

Every one is discussing this interesting novel. Thus far it is the most talked about book of the year. We will let The Bookman speak in its favor: "Broke all records in the history of The Bookman lists, with four hundred and four out of a possible four hundred and fifty points. It held first place in thirty-eight out of the forty-five reports."

Empty Pockets

By Rupert Hughes

The Boston Herald says: "A Balzac would hardly know the secret soul of all (New York), but Mr. Hughes possesses sufficient acquaintance with the types under inspection to give them the look of life. As to the story, it is very long and readable, exciting in spots. In these rapid days it is quite a triumph to keep a story of 600 pages interesting to the end." And The N. Y. Times: "She is a lovely and lovable heroine, this reckless, sympathetic, sweet-natured Muriel. The plot is a very intricate one, and it has plenty of exciting moments, including a taxicab abduction and chase which is really quite thrilling. It is told with a good deal of clever phrasing and contains admirable description."

The Primrose Ring

By Ruth Sawyer

"This beautiful fantasy, written in a semi-humorous, semi-pathetic vein, but always with the pen of the master hand who reached the heart, carries its lesson, and should be read by all hospital trustees, and those who have to do particularly with children. It has the true Dickens spirit."—Pittsburgh Press. "One doesn't often come upon a fairy tale for the grown-ups, but here it is, made up of love and human and Celtic magic in such admirable proportions that you are bound to have wet eyes anyhow, either from laughter or from tears."—Grand Rapids Press.

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PARTIAL LIST OF CONTENTS: Evolution of Status of Women Since 1848—Imminence of Woman Suffrage—Arguments of Opponents—Alleged Inexperience of Women—Public Measures in Which Woman May Be Interested—The American Discovery: Webster and Madison—Appendix: Address on Behalf of the Women of the City of New York Before the Committee on Suffrage of the State Constitutional Convention, May 31, 1894.

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CURRENT HISTORY
Times Square, New York.

THAW MATCHES WIT AGAINST LAWYERS

Makes Many Effective Retorts in His Last Hours on Stand at His Sanity Trial.

WIFE FREED FROM ARREST

She Is Too Ill to Appear, and Her Testimony in a Preceding Case Is Read Into the Record.

Harry K. Thaw was excused from the witness stand by the State yesterday afternoon after testifying for another four and one-half hours at the jury trial of his sanity before Justice Hendrick in the Supreme Court. He seemed greatly elated and confident that he would soon be free. During the day he had held himself well in hand and had made a much better impression than on Thursday, when on one occasion he gave vent to a burst of anger and frequently showed signs of nervousness.

By direction of the court last evening, Thaw was permitted to dine with Sheriff Grifenhagen at the Hotel Biltmore, so that he might listen to the music, and he had a ride on the elevated railway and a stroll on Fifth Avenue. He will dine out again this evening and on Sunday.

The ordeal to which Thaw was forced to submit yesterday included a detailed recital "in his own way," as requested by counsel for the State, of the murder of Stanford White. For fifteen minutes he talked upon that topic without the least show of emotion or nervousness, not even when he came to the climax of the word picture. Looking counsel straight in the eye, Thaw in a low voice said:

"I saw Stanford White sitting there, and he glared at me. I walked up to him and I shot him."

Thaw then told of his efforts to prevent a panic and stopped. Counsel for the State wanted him to go on with his narrative without interruption, but John B. Stanchfield protested that his client had completed his answer. Justice Hendrick expressed the same opinion, and added that he thought it a "very sensible answer."

State Demands Mistrial.

Perhaps the most dramatic moment of the trial came just as Thaw completed his testimony as a witness for the State. It found the attorneys engaged in a heated controversy with District Attorney General Becker excitedly demanding that a mistrial be declared. Thaw, self-possessed, sat back in his chair with a smile on his face.

This situation was created by Mr. Stanchfield, who in objection to a question charged that Dr. Austin Flint, alienist for the State, had a woman lip reader in the court who interpreted whispered conversations Thaw had had with his counsel.

"They have been watching some of Thaw's jocular remarks to me and are going to say it is evidence that he is insane," said Mr. Stanchfield.

Jumping from his chair, Mr. Becker shouted in a high-pitched voice that Dr. Flint denied the charge, and Mr. Stanchfield said he was prepared to prove it.

"I am astounded by Mr. Stanchfield's remarks," said Mr. Becker in an impassioned voice. "They are highly unprofessional and unethical and calculated to influence the jury."

Thaw seemed greatly amused by Mr. Becker's agitation. After a brief consultation with Deputy Attorney General Cook, Mr. Becker asked Justice Hendrick to declare a mistrial in view of what Mr. Stanchfield had said.

"The remark perhaps was improper," said the Court. Then turning to the jury he asked them one by one if they would be influenced by any remark made outside of the evidence. Each shook his head emphatically.

"I will not declare a mistrial," said the Justice, "but I wish to warn the counsel at this time."

Thaw was then excused, as Mr. Stanchfield did not care to examine him.

Mrs. Thaw Excused.

At this juncture Justice Hendrick announced that Mrs. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw would not be forced to testify and that the body attachment he issued on Wednesday had been vacated.

"The Attorney General," he said, "has received word that it would be impossible for Mrs. Thaw to leave her bed. An examination has been made of her condition by a physician appointed by the Sheriff of Franklin County. Therefore she will not take the stand, and her testimony at the former proceedings may be read into the record."

There was a good deal of surprise expressed when the State permitted Thaw to leave the stand. The abrupt termination of the examination was due in no small nature, it was said, to the fact that by refusing to cross examine Thaw when he was called by Mr. Stanchfield early in the trial, the State had limited its inquiry and was unable to try to impeach his testimony. Many questions which were asked yesterday were shut out by the rules of evidence when counsel for Thaw protested that the State could not cross examine its own witness.

Forced to accept Thaw's statements as true, the State found it impossible to question him about contradictory testimony in an effort to break him down, unless the Thaw counsel saw fit to withhold opposition. Justice Hendrick said he wished to give the lawyers the widest latitude, but at times he had no other course than to sustain Mr. Stanchfield's objections.

For his part Thaw seemed willing enough to answer almost any question put to him and on more than one occasion matched wits with the attorneys for the State. He showed little nervousness and made few long answers. On one occasion it seemed that he strayed a bit.

Court Favors Thaw.

He had been asked about his dealings with Mrs. Susan A. Merrill and Clifford W. Hartridge, and in his long, somewhat rambling reply, referred to a typewritten volume he had prepared, entitled "Hartridge's Dream." It was a compilation of the different cases in which Hartridge had appeared, which Thaw got together in 1912 as proof that the 223 girls who Mrs. Merrill testified were paid to stay away from the Thaw trials did not exist except in Hartridge's dream.

The only questions which seemed to trouble Thaw yesterday were those in regard to Hartridge and the Merrill woman and his alleged delusion that Stanford White had offered Mrs. Merrill $5,000 for every young girl she produced for him. He seemed ready to talk at great length on these subjects, but after permitting him to roam on for a while the State did not press him further. A careful consideration of the answer given by Thaw made it apparent he had been told things which tended to uphold his contentions. While on this topic at one time Justice Hendrick, in sustaining an objection by counsel for Thaw, made this remark:

"The contention of the State, as I understand it, is that he is a paranoiac. The basis of that charge is that he had delusions founded on nothing. If he had delusions founded on something told to him, they were not necessarily insane delusions."

Thaw, at all times when his delusions were mentioned, insisted that information had been brought to him and offered to supply the source of such information.

Calls Dr. Flint Ridiculous.

At several times Thaw referred to the State's alienists as "bug doctors," and seemed to get much satisfaction out of that title.

"Whom do you mean when you say my 'bug doctors'?" asked Mr. Cook. "Do you mean Dr. Flint and Dr. MacDonald?"

Thaw admitted that they were among the lot, and said there had been another doctor in court the other day, said to be the most distinguished of all, a Dr. Hirsch, whom he didn't see in the room.

"Do you think I have improved on Jerome?" asked Mr. Cook, with a smile.

"No, I don't," he retorted, "I think you've fallen down a little further."

Endeavoring to show that Thaw held enmity against some of the alienists, Mr. Cook pressed this line of inquiry, but instead of becoming angry and disconnected in his speech Thaw won out in the exchange.

"Have you any feeling against Dr. Austin Flint?" asked Cook.

"Not a bit," said Thaw, smiling broadly, "although I suppose I ought to have some. Dr. Flint has no moral sense. He is a ridiculous person and just as prepared to say what is false as what is true. You can get any opinion from Dr. Flint just as easy as a bartender gets beer from a spigot."

Thaw seemed immensely pleased with that answer and followed it up by saying that Raymond Hitchcock, the actor, and a newspaper man had made some remarks to him about Dr. Flint.

"Well, have you any feeling against Dr. Baker?" asked Cook.

Tried to Interest Comstock.

"Yes, I have," retorted Thaw, "since he made the contemptible misrepresentations which I referred to yesterday."

"Well, how about Dr. Kleb, the Superintendent of Matteawan?"

"None at all," said Thaw, with a smile.

"And Dr. Ferris?"

"None. But my counsel brought charges against him."

When counsel for the State attacked Thaw in an effort to show that he was given to exaggeration they also found him ready with one of the most adroit answers he had given at the trial. He was being examined about the letter he wrote to Anthony Comstock in which he urged an investigation of a charge he had made that "thousands of young girls" were mistreated in a house in Twenty-fourth Street.

"What did you mean by that?" he was asked. "Do you mean to say that you believed thousands of young girls were being ruined at that house?"

"You must remember," said Thaw calmly, "that I was not writing that letter for the purpose of decreasing Mr. Comstock's interest in the matter."

The State tried three times to get from Thaw an opinion as to his sanity, but each time the question was ruled out upon objection by counsel. Thaw seemed willing to answer, and even to tell whether he thought he was ever insane. The Court, in sustaining the objection, said:

"My reason for sustaining the objection is that every insane man thinks he is sane just as every sane man may think he is insane. Alienists will bear me out that very few persons in our asylums think themselves insane. I don't think Mr. Thaw's opinion is of the least importance."

Thaw Denies He is Insane.

Thaw was permitted to tell whether he believed he was insane when he shot Stanford White. He did it in this way:

"At the trial the jury, on the basis of a reasonable doubt, agreed that I might have been insane when I shot Mr. White. No one believed I was insane at the time of my acquittal."

At the close of Thaw's testimony, the State put on the stand three witnesses from Sherbrooke, Canada—John C. Cavanaugh, a lawyer; Ludger Bourget, a boy employed at the Magog House, who had taken Thaw's meals to him at the Sherbrooke jail, and Eugene Archambault, a newspaper man. Cavanaugh after much questioning said that Thaw had impressed him as a very impulsive man, and finally said he had thought Thaw irrational. The Bourget boy said Thaw had on one occasion knocked a tray on the floor, breaking two dishes. Archambault said "Thaw didn't appear very rational to me."

The State devoted but a few minutes to these witnesses, and Mr. Stanchfield for Thaw asked a dozen questions of Cavanaugh and Archambault, but let the boy go without being cross-examined.

The remainder of the afternoon session was taken up with the reading of the testimony of Mrs. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw at the last habeas corpus proceedings in White Plains.

Thaw told his story of the shooting of White at the opening of the morning session. When he took the witness stand the courtroom was crowded and many commented on the fact that Thaw seemed in better physical condition than on Thursday. There was no evidence of nervousness.

Thaw said he had carried a revolver all day on the day of the shooting, because of the stories he had heard about the Monk Eastman gang, although, in his opinion, those stories were made out of whole cloth.

Tells of Shooting White.

"I never believed Stanford White employed the gang," he said, "but I was never able to prove the contrary. I knew that Miss Nesbit had told White that it was my desire to put him in State's Prison."

For fifteen minutes Thaw told of the events which ended in the murder of White. He spoke in a low voice, but without hesitation. He said that he had gone to the Cafe Martin with his wife, Evelyn, Thomas McCaleb and Truxton Beale, and that during the dinner McCaleb passed him a note from Evelyn, which read: "The B—— has been here and has just gone out." The letter "B" Thaw said, meant "blackguard." They had all had some wine, he said, and remained in the cafe until about 9 o'clock, when it was decided to go to the Madison Square Roof Garden.

Mr. Cook pressed him for details, and Thaw, as if irritated, said: "Now you want details. Will you take the responsibility for the details if I tell them, Mr. Cook?"

Thaw told in minute detail of his movements at the roof garden; how he had met some acquaintances, had gone to the gallery and then returned to his party. The suggestion was made that they go see "Coopsie" Hewitt (Cooper Hewitt), and Thaw was joking about the trip when he first saw Stanford White.

"There was some sort of an aisle leading to the stage," said Thaw. "I went down twenty or twenty-five feet from the place and then turned around and looked at him. He was sitting with his head resting on his hand. When he saw me looking at him his hand dropped and it seemed to me that he was reaching toward his pocket. I don't know what his motive was; I'm simply telling the fact. He glared at me and I walked up to him and I shot him."

Paid Mrs. Merrill Only $500.

Then Thaw told of handing his revolver to a "sensible looking man," and doing everything he could to prevent a panic. He asked an officer to see that Mrs. Thaw got out of the crowd and to notify his sister.

Thaw was asked why he had let three years elapse between the time Evelyn Nesbit told him of her affair with White and the murder, if, as he stated, White's treatment of Miss Nesbit actuated the killing.

"There is no answer to that question," he said. "I cannot give you one. There was no reason."

While being questioned about the booklet entitled "Hartridge's Dream," Thaw said the total amount he had paid Mrs. Merrill was not more than $500. He denied he had paid her $25 a week for a long period.

In answer to a question Thaw retorted that just before the habeas corpus proceedings before Justice Keogh one of Mr. Jerome's alienists had influenced a local paper to print a long hostile article. He grasped the opportunity to remark gleefully that "bug doctors" were willing to call anybody "bughouse."

"Am I right or am I wrong?" demanded Thaw.

"What about, about my bug doctors?" the attorney countered.

Thaw smiled and let it go at that.

"Well, do you think any article would have influenced Judge Keogh?" asked Cook.

"I don't know whether he would be influenced or not," was the reply.

After Thaw was excused, interest in the State's case lagged. The three Canadian witnesses did not cause much of a stir. Cavanaugh said Thaw had talked with him in the Sherbrooke jail about a conspiracy of rich New Yorkers, and that he was anxious to know what the newspapers said about him.

Because of an order issued by Justice Hendrick, Thaw did not go directly to Ludlow Street Jail after adjournment. The order permits the Sheriff to take Thaw to a theatre if he wishes, but the Sheriff said he wouldn't do that. Thaw will go each evening for dinner to some hotel where there is music and gayety.

Thaw Dines at Biltmore.

Thaw and the Sheriff went first to the Chambers Street elevated railway station yesterday and caught a Sixth Avenue train for uptown. They stopped first at the office of Dr. Valdemar Sillo, at 353 West Fifty-seventh Street, where Thaw had the hand he injured playing handball two weeks ago dressed. Then they strolled over Fifty-ninth Street to Fifth Avenue and down Fifth Avenue to Forty-third Street, where they crossed to the Hotel Biltmore.

Thaw had expressed a desire to hear some music, and the Sheriff took him to the Palm Garden of the hotel, where there was an orchestra and plenty of bright lights. The Sheriff said that few people recognized Thaw. He had not told in advance where he was going, because he wished to avoid a crowd.

The conflicting stories about the visit here on Tuesday of Mrs. Thaw caused Dr. Flint to issue a statement yesterday. It had been stated that Mrs. Thaw went to the office of Dr. Flint and there met Deputy Attorney General Cook for a conference. Mr. Cook denied seeing her. Here is what Dr. Flint said:

From the time of my first acquaintance with Mrs. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, some time in 1908, or in the first part of 1909, when she retained me as expert adviser in contemplated proceedings for the annulment of her marriage, I have made it a rule never to see her except in the presence of counsel. That rule has been carried out, although I had not seen her for a long time. When I learned that she was coming to my house I immediately telephoned for Mr. Cook to come and be present. He came about the time she arrived, but he left almost immediately afterward.

Shown this Mr. Cook said:

"Yes, I was at Dr. Flint's house, but I saw her for only a few minutes. The understanding was that we were not to say anything about it."

The trial will be resumed Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

GROUT BLAMES CASHIER.

Denies Responsibility for Figures in False Bank Statement.

Edward M. Grout, who is on trial before Judge Lewis in the Kings County Court charged with perjury in having made a false statement of the affairs of the Union Bank to the State Banking Superintendent, spent the entire session on the witness stand in his own defense yesterday. He continued from the point at which he closed the day before and placed the responsibility for the figures in the statement on James T. Ashley, Cashier of the bank.

Mr. Grout asserted that David A. Sullivan had nothing to do with the Union Bank. He said he insisted that the former President should not be seen about the reorganized bank, as it might make a bad impression. The witness was worth $200,000 and did not take the Presidency of the bank for any selfish motive, he testified. He had had an understanding with Edwin J. Stalker, Vice President of the bank, whereby Mr. Stalker was to become President in a few months.

If any bills presented by the law firm of Grout & Grout to the Union Bank were for work done by him, Mr. Grout said, it was against his orders that they were submitted. The trial was adjourned until Monday, when Mr. Grout will again testify.

DIVES OFF BROOKLYN BRIDGE

Decorator Dead When Fished Out of River by Men in Launch.

Walter Orgenius of 724 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, a painter and decorator, committed suicide yesterday afternoon by jumping off the Brooklyn Bridge. Several persons saw the man as he shot through the air and turned several somersaults. James Goodwin of 607 West Fiftieth Street, and Frank Hegeman of 134 Greenpoint Avenue, Brooklyn, who were passing under the bridge in a launch, picked up the dead body. The man had been killed almost instantly.

Orgenius jumped on the back of a truck driven by Charles Van Tassell of 446 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn, at 3 o'clock, and asked Van Tassell to let him ride across the bridge. Van Tassell agreed. When the wagon was in the middle of the bridge Orgenius leaped off, climbed through the iron work and dropped into the river. He left his cap on the wagon and Van Tassell found in it a note to Mrs. Orgenius asking her to be good to the children. The letter showed that a disagreement had arisen between the husband and wife.

DIES AFTER SLAP IN FACE.

Waiter Held for Manslaughter Following Dispute with Friend.

A slap in the face that caused an attack of heart failure and resulted in the death of Michael Truehart, 51 years old, of 217 St. Ann's Avenue, the Bronx, led to the holding yesterday of Gregory Kelly, 51 years old, of 732 East 137th Street, the Bronx, in $3,000 bond on a charge of manslaughter before Magistrate Leach in the Long Island City Police Court. Both men were waiters and had been friends.

They were on their way to North Beach Thursday night aboard the ferryboat Bronx when they had a dispute during which Kelly slapped Truehart in the face with the flat of his hand. Quartermaster Peter Graf saw Truehart fall to the deck and die before the boat was docked at North Beach. Kelly was grief-stricken over the death of his old friend.

COCKRAN IN MAINE FOR A BECKER WRIT

Whitman's Immunity to Informers Constituted Error, Is the Contention.

IN JUSTICE HUGHES'S HANDS

If Application Is Denied, Counsel Will Ask U. S. District Court for Habeas Corpus Writ.

W. Bourke Cockran of ex-Police Lieutenant Charles Becker's counsel yesterday arrived at Rangeley, Me., to apply to Supreme Court Justice Charles E. Hughes for a writ of error, which would give Becker a hearing in the Federal courts. Justice Hughes's decision on the application is expected to be speedy.

Should Mr. Cockran's application be granted, Becker will get a stay which will postpone the execution of the death sentence until the Supreme Court meets again in the Fall. If the application is denied Mr. Cockran will apply to one of the Judges of the United States District Court for a writ of habeas corpus and will ask for a hearing on the writ.

The immunity agreement made by District Attorney Whitman with Jack Rose, Harry Vallon, Bridgie Webber, and Sam Schepps, the four informers, is the principal ground used in applying for the writ. Mr. Cockran contends that it is in violation of the "due process of law" clause of the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution. By the agreement, Becker's lawyers contend, the informers were merely trading their liberty for that of another.

The prosecuting officers, it is argued, were imposed upon by the four informers. Three of them, when they told their stories to Deputy Police Commissioner Dougherty, eliminated Becker. The admission of their testimony, therefore, was an error, to Becker's damage, Mr. Cockran's brief says.

Agreement with Informers.

Rose's agreement with District Attorney Whitman, which was similar to agreements with the three others, was in part as follows:

"Jacob Rose does hereby consent to appear before the Grand Jury of the County of New York for the month of July, 1912, and to testify and produce any evidence, documentary or otherwise, which may be in his possession, and hereby waives any immunity and privilege to which he may be entitled * * * for any and all transactions, matters and things concerning which he may testify or produce evidence and for which he may hereafter be prosecuted on the charges of conspiracy, gambling, bribery, extortion, and murder. He signs this consent and waiver * * * voluntarily and not by reason of any threats or undue influence on the part of any person or persons whatsoever; and it being agreed that the said Jacob Rose will immediately attend before the said Grand Jury and fully and truthfully give his evidence concerning the murder of Herman Rosenthal and the criminal liability therefor of Charles Becker, the District Attorney, with the knowledge and consent of the Court, agrees that the said Jacob Rose shall not be prosecuted for said crime of murder or for any crime which may be included within the testimony which he shall give, upon these conditions, however:

"That the said Jacob Rose did not fire any of the shots at the body of Herman Rosenthal, and provided also that the said Jacob Rose shall remain in the City Prison * * * until Charles Becker shall have been tried for said murder and the indictment shall be disposed of."

Other grounds in Mr. Cockran's application are the failure of Justice Seabury to grant a change of venue and the position of Governor Whitman, first as prosecutor and then as the Executive to whom appeals for clemency are made.

Rose Has No Word to Change.

Jack Rose, who is in New York in connection with his moving picture interests, told a TIMES reporter at the Hotel Maryland last night that he would be willing to testify at any John Doe inquiry which might be brought by Becker's friends for the purpose of examining Rose, Vallon, Webber, and Schepps.

"If there is any investigation, whether it be a John Doe, a John Smith or a John Brown inquiry, I would gladly come a thousand miles to testify," he said. "If there is anything about the case to be cleared up or any talk of frame-ups to be set aside, whether it is by the defense or the prosecution, I will gladly submit myself to the most searching investigation. I have told all and it was the truth. I have nothing to change or nothing to add.

"I don't wish to be in the case at all. That last affair, the meeting with Mrs. Becker at Sam Schepps's store, I deeply regretted. I am not in New York in connection with the Becker case."

Rose said that a story in an evening paper, in which he was quoted to the effect that three persons had approached him within the last week in an effort to get him to change his testimony, was untrue.

"I have been approached from time to time," he said, "but it was not within the last week. I have been approached during the last month, however. I have been sought at hotels, on the lecture platform and on trains by persons coming from Becker, and I have always talked with them. To every one of them I said the same. I told the truth at Becker's trials and I have nothing more to say."

Plitt's Typewriter Busy Again.

Charles B. Plitt, Jr., formerly Becker's press agent, who has been haunting the Executive Chamber in Albany in search of a job, had a talk yesterday with Governor Whitman, and when he left announced to reporters that he had prepared a 250-page statement for the Governor.

"Becker will never go to the chair," Plitt said. "Why? Because of the information I will give the Governor."

Plitt had with him what purported to be an epitome of the statement, which he said had been prepared with Becker's knowledge. It contained several names, which, Plitt said, were connected with the police graft system.

"Is this a confession of Becker or yourself?" Plitt was asked:

"It is a history," he replied. "A statement of Becker's career."

After Plitt left, Governor Whitman said the statement which he brought was of no importance whatever, since it simply recited the graft stories well known about New York City and set forth names which have been bandied about for years, the Governor said.

TO DISCUSS TRAFFIC RULES.

Safety First Federation Will Hear Ideas of Railroad Officials.

The first meeting of the Transportation Committee of the Safety First Federation of America will be held on Tuesday morning at the headquarters of the federation in the Craftsman Building, 6 East Thirty-ninth Street. A luncheon will be given at the Republican Club, at which Darwin P. Kingsley, President of the federation, will preside and to which many prominent transportation men have been invited. Among these are A. H. Smith, Howard Elliott, and Theodore P. Shonts, Presidents, respectively, of the New York Central, New Haven, and Interborough systems.

The committee will work in conjunction with the Street Traffic Committee of the federation, which met recently in Detroit and adopted certain recommendations that will be presented for consideration. A wide field of subjects will be discussed, among them being the question of the near-side stop for cars, the type of cars in regard to entrances and exits, uniform signs and signals at grade crossings of steam and electric lines, an educational campaign outlining the dangers of grade crossings, and trespassing on railway property.

The ubiquitous jitney will be discussed. C. Loomis Allen, President of the American Electric Railway Association and Chairman of the committee, has invited the International Jitney Association, recently organized, to send delegates.

SHOOTING OVER HORSE'S AGE

One Hostler Fires Four Shots at Another and One at a Policeman.

In an altercation with Joseph Sheridan, a hostler, of 402 East Seventy-sixth Street, over the method of telling a horse's age, Martin Duffy, 16 years old, another hostler, of 352 East Seventy-seventh Street, fired four shots at Sheridan yesterday in a stable at 412 East Seventy-fifth Street. None of the shots took effect.

When Patrolman Sayler started in pursuit of Duffy he turned, fired a shot in the air to scare the patrolman, and then scaled several fences. He was caught and later held in $1,500 bail for trial by Magistrate Barlow in Yorkville Court.

On March 10, it is alleged, Duffy stabbed Sheridan in the abdomen. Sheridan lingered between life and death for some time, but on his recovery refused to prosecute, saying he could not recognize Duffy as the person who assaulted him.

SMALL STRIKE IN SUBWAY.

Laborers on Seventh Avenue Excavation Demand More Pay.

Italian laborers excavating for the United States Realty and Improvement Company, which is building the Seventh Avenue subway between Thirtieth and Commerce Streets, struck yesterday and for a time threatened to tie up the work. Public Service Commission engineers reported to the commission early that 700 men had quit, but this number narrowed down to 115 before the day was over.

The contractors said the situation was not serious and they did not expect the strike to spread. The men want an increase in wages from $1.80 a day to $1.75. Most of the strikers are aliens.

Altman Aids Military Service.

B. Altman & Co. announced yesterday that all employes who were members of the National Guard or the Naval Militia, and as such might be called into the field for manouvres or other camp work, would not lose either salary or vacation while performing those duties. Many other large concerns have taken similar action.

HEBREW SOCIETY WINS CASE

Prevents Deportation of Jewish Immigrants to Archangel.

The Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society of America again succeeded in preventing the deportation of Jewish immigrants through the port of Archangel. The State Hospital Commission at Albany, through its Secretary, Everett S. Elwood, has written to Judge Leon Sanders, the President of the Society, as follows:

I am directed by the commission to say that it has given careful consideration to your memorandum of July 1st regarding the repatriation of certain Russian subjects by way of Archangel. The commission has decided not to order the repatriation of these subjects at the present time and, furthermore, has decided not to repatriate them by way of Archangel until European conditions and safety in transportation have considerably improved.

On June 25 Dr. Michael Osnato of the State Deportation Bureau, placed on board the steamer Kursk, which was sailing for Archangel, twenty-six alien inmates of various hospitals for the insane, to be returned to their native places in Russia at the expense of the State.

The society made immediate protest, on the ground that the aliens were not only being subjected to dangers at sea and to hardships in reaching their homes from the port of Archangel, but that it was quite likely many of them would never find their relatives, who have in many instances been driven out of the towns in which they previously lived.

Dr. Osnato referred the matter to Albany, and a hearing was had before Commissioners Andrew D. Morgan, James V. May, and William H. Friday, who ordered the removal of the Jewish immigrants from the steamer and gave leave to the society to submit a brief on the subject.

This was done by Judge Sanders on July 1, and he showed that the ends of justice and humanity required that no Jewish immigrants be returned at this time. The expenses incurred in maintaining the immigrants from the time of the sailing of the steamer until the decision was rendered were borne by the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society of America.

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1915.

THIS PRODIGAL COUNTRY.

There are two ways of getting ahead. One way is to spend less; the other is to make more. To save money requires rigid self-discipline and the fortitude to postpone enjoyments, even at the risk of being cheated of them at last. To make money requires skill, imagination, and industry. Between spending less than one makes and making more than one spends there are differences of habit, temperament, and necessity, as much among individuals as among nations.

Older countries generally are saving countries; they live partly upon interest. Young countries are generally the making countries. They pay interest. And the only way young countries can possibly get ahead is to make money faster than they spend it—that is to say almost faster than they can spend, for all young countries, like individuals who accumulate wealth in the one way rather than in the other, are wildly prodigal. They have unbounded confidence in their capacity to produce wealth as they need it. Do their expenditures tend to rise? Then, instead of spending less they will make more.

Saving has never been a conspicuous virtue in the United States. No other country in the world has been so wasteful; no other country has grown so fast in wealth. Until a year ago we were a borrowing nation, inadequately supplied with new capital by the savings of our own people, and yet the countries from which we borrowed capital, mainly Great Britain, France, and Holland advanced in wealth at a rate much lower than our own. They saved it. We made it.

But now suddenly the American people, reckless, improvident, and almost infinitely productive, are obliged actually to save. They are compelled to lend to those countries from which until now they have borrowed capital. No individual feels it or is aware of a personal relation to the phenomenon. It is the country as a whole that saves and lends. The abnormal quantity of merchandise exported to Europe in the last twelve months represents involuntary saving. We have put so much aside. We have deferred our enjoyment of the goods and luxuries which in normal times would have been received back in exchange for our exports. We have taken, instead of goods, Europe's credit at so much per cent., which we cannot eat or wear or consume at all, but on which we shall collect interest until the principal is repaid. It is exactly like selling one's wheat and putting the proceeds in bank.

In addition to that kind of enforced saving another kind is taking place. American securities that have been held abroad for many years, representing the capital we borrowed in Europe to build railways and steel mills and other works, are being liquidated daily on the New York Stock Exchange. This is to say, with one hand we are lending to Europe and with the other we are paying off our debt to Europe. Each day more goods are sent out on credit and each day more railway shares and bonds are taken off the hands of foreign holders, and the sum of what is altogether being saved in this way is becoming very great. It might easily amount already to a billion dollars, and the war began less than a year ago.

The amazing fact is that we hardly know it. The country in one year has saved a billion dollars more or less without feeling it. The people individually have at the same time bought more automobiles than in any year before. There is some measure of the rate at which this country can increase its wealth by production. There is no measure of the rate at which it might add to its wealth also by saving. There must be a potentiality for saving in the United States such as one has never even dreamed of. The unconscious achievement of the last year is a clue to what the people could do if they tried. Never before in all the economic history of mankind has one country been so potent in material wealth.

THAT OLD PARK SCHEME.

The purpose of the most violent opposition to the building of the new Court House on the site selected by the city, and according to the plans of Mr. GUY LOWELL, the architect chosen from among many competitors, is now fully revealed. The old and once happily defeated plan to build the Court House in City Hall Park has been again brought to the front. With that purpose no longer concealed the opponents of the Court House Board and the Board of Estimate must now continue their fight in the open and with small chance of success. The well-conceived plan to restore the park to the city, with all buildings removed except the historic City Hall, is contemptuously brushed aside, and it is proposed either to enlarge the Tweed Court House, which is unsightly and uncomfortable and a disgrace to the city, or else to build in the park a huge skyscraper which would effectually blot out the park and overshadow the old City Hall. We do not believe that a thousand thinking men could be found who could honestly favor this scheme. Yet it was defeated a few years ago only by the hardest kind of work and it lifts its ugly head now with a pretense of favoring economy.

Every piece of park ground in the city would be thus invaded if the parks were not vigilantly guarded. A park in a city is to a certain appreciable number of over-practical persons waste ground to be builded upon whenever a building is to be erected. Central Park is ever in the eye of these people as real estate which the authorities ought to dispose of for structures of a public or semi-public character. We foresee fierce contests in the future to preserve all its 800 acres from further encroachment. But there is not likely to be much need of fighting over the preposterous resuscitation of the scheme to put the Court House in City Hall Park. That matter is decided and so is the restoration of City Hall Park, beyond which, in future years, people coming up lower Broadway will get a glimpse of the white circular Court House and the other imposing buildings of the projected civic centre.

THE CABLE TO GERMANY.

It is possible that England will not be persuaded by Herr von JAGOW's argument to permit the re-establishment of cable communication with Germany. The proposal has been made before and did not secure the assent of English authority. But we think it would be better if consent were given. It would be decidedly to our interest to reopen the channel of communication with Germany that was closed at the beginning of the war. It would be to our interest because we desire freedom of communication with all the belligerents, with the whole world. Some of the arguments made by Herr von JAGOW are far from convincing. It is not necessary to our understanding of Germany's motives in beginning the war or of her present policies and intentions that cable communication should be restored. We have had abundant information on those subjects. Herr von JAGOW is in error if he thinks that we have been misinformed or that we have formed wrong notions through lack of knowledge. But we should welcome the reopening of the cable because our interests are very deeply involved and a free interchange of view and opinion promotes good understanding.

It is altogether conceivable, moreover, that England and the Allies might profit through the repairing of the cable by coming to a fuller knowledge of German thought and opinion. We do not see how harm could result because the German offer included provision for American censorship and supervision of all messages transmitted. The interests of peace and of humanity, to which Herr von JAGOW makes reference, might be served in a very considerable measure. There is some reason to fear that Germany is misinformed as to public opinion in this country, much more reason than for the contrary assumption, that we are misinformed. A juster understanding of what we are thinking about might change the currents of thought in Germany. Already there is a good deal of evidence that the German view has been materially modified, that there is in fact a marked difference of opinion about the war. It would be well if the world should understand what is going on among the German people, it would be well if the German people should know fully and accurately the thought and opinion of the world outside. All that would be possible if cable service were resumed. Not only the interests of justice and humanity, but we are persuaded the interests of peace as well, would be served thereby.

THE GREAT HOBSON PLOT.

The men who conceived the Gunpowder Plot knew how to get up a conspiracy. They kept on with their nefarious preparations for years, and yet nobody suspected them. They would never have been discovered if FRANCIS TRESHAM had not become weak-kneed and sent a mysterious warning to his cousin. Those were the brave days, the days of real conspirators, close-mouthed, relentless as fate, silent as the grave. Not a leak anywhere among those oath-bound brothers. How they would despise such amateur conspirators as WOODROW WILSON, WILLIAM J. BRYAN, and OSCAR W. UNDERWOOD, who evolve a plot equally infamous, equally blood-curdling, and yet cannot keep it from instantly leaking into the ken of Old Sleuth HOBSON! What would GUY FAWKES think of his degenerate imitators?

"I am on the inside," Mr. HOBSON says. "I know what I am talking about." So, the moment arriving for the exposure of the conspiracy, he removes his blue glasses and false whiskers and lays them and his dark lantern on the speaker's table before the Anti-Saloon League convention at Atlantic City, and bares the plot. "Subtle" and "dangerous" are the moderate words he applies to it; it is in reality fearful, colossal. "I know," he says emphatically. "The plan is for the "President to be renominated, in spite "of the one-term pledge of the party "platform." It is astonishing that the conspirators should have been able to keep their plot to themselves all this time. Who could have suspected that Mr. WILSON was going to be renominated? Now that HOBSON supplies the clue, a number of mysterious circumstances relate themselves and become plain; we see that it is, indeed, likely that this will come to pass. Up to the present moment the conspiracy had been kept so carefully in the background that the nomination of CHARLES F. MURPHY or WILLIAM SULZER had seemed certain. Now we see, at last, that they are not likely to get the nomination, but that Mr. WILSON is.

His next revelation is still more startling. "I also know," he says, being "on the inside," "that Mr. BRYAN will support Mr. WILSON." That proves that the designs of the man WILSON on the Presidency are those of a conspiracy, not the mere aspiration of a single individual. But there is a third conspirator, probably even more. "Mr. "UNDERWOOD and others will probably "run as decoys," but these tricksters "expect and understand that the "President is to be nominated, and the "whole object is to have the support of "the liquor interests." We wish Old Sleuth had been more explicit, had given us the name of the other decoys. Probably they are all Southerners, since Mr. HOBSON says the object of their bogus candidacies is "to keep "the Prohibition vote in the South "from being on guard." Surely he cannot mean JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES or TOM WATSON. However, he has revealed enough for the present; and it is kindly in him to pick the month of July as the one in which to chill our blood.

CENT A MILE RAILWAY FARES.

The suggestion of the President of the Erie Railway that passenger fares should be reduced to a cent a mile and that freight rates should be increased 20 per cent. illustrates the extremity to which the railway managers are reduced. Nobody knows better than Mr. UNDERWOOD that his idea is impracticable. The Interstate Commerce Commission would not allow the reduction of the passenger rates below a rate which already the Commission has declared to be unremunerative. And the Commission, which grudgingly allows an increase of freight rates by 5 per cent., would not allow fourfold increase in consideration of a reduction obnoxious in itself.

It is because Mr. UNDERWOOD's proposal is so alluring that it needs to be opposed before it gains headway. It is practically a proposal to persuade the electorate by low passenger fares to allow a larger increase of freight rates than otherwise would be possible, and which would not be fair. Low passenger fares undoubtedly would be popular, and would be overvalued because they are a direct tax. Every time a man bought a ticket he would appreciate the reduction. But the freight rates are an indirect tax, and are added to the cost of commodities in a manner not appreciated by the multitude.

As it happens, the only possible defense of Mr. UNDERWOOD's proposal was negatived authoritatively on the day he made it. The proposal of one-cent fares could be justified only in the manner in which two-cent fares were defended. It was said that they would increase travel to such an extent that the railways would find them profitable, and that they opposed their own interests in opposing the legislation. On the day that Mr. UNDERWOOD gave his interview Mr. H. H. BUTLER, Assistant General Passenger Agent of the Missouri Pacific, said:

> Comparing 1907, the last year under three-cent fares, with 1914, the last under the two-cent fare, the Missouri Pacific suffered a decrease in passenger revenue of 2.8 per cent. In the same time the number of passengers increased 9.1 per cent.

Mr. WETTLING, statistician for the forty-six railways, presented figures showing that the return on property devoted to passenger service is only 2.37 per cent., while many roads operate at a deficit:

> The reduction to two-cent fares brought no stimulus to travel such as was anticipated. On top of this failure of the growth of travel to hold its pace, there was, resulting from the rate reductions, a gradual decline in the average revenue.

Thus it appears that Mr. UNDERWOOD's proposal has broader aspects than he imagined when he gave it, perhaps. It was easier to get these statutes on the books than it is to get them off. And while they are on the books there is no hope for profit for the railways on this branch of the service. Two-cent fares having falsified predictions, the proposal to please the electorate with one-cent fares as a bait for higher freight rates is doomed.

PICTORIAL COLLEGE EDUCATION.

To spend years in preparation for college or university and then spend three or four more years in getting a diploma and a college vocabulary is a laborious process—too long and laborious for the Age of the Movies upon which the world has now entered. EUCLID may have been right in telling PTOLEMY I., who seems to have appreciated this waste of time some thousands of years ago, that there is no royal path to geometry, but happily we live in more progressive times and at last are coming to understand HUXLEY's declaration that "the great end of life is not knowledge, but action."

And even the action must not be too laborious, not more so, at any rate, than watching a baseball game or carrying a golf club across a field. The Turk who asked when he saw men and women dancing why they did not hire others to dance for them had the modern idea which is now, happily, to be applied in education. If we may believe one of the foremost experts in motion pictures this pleasing form of knowledge in action is now to be applied to the curriculum of schools, colleges, and clinics.

We are now told by producers of photo plays that with the intelligent application of improvements in the camera and lens making and in lighting and projection, "the college "course will be cut from four years "to three and perhaps even two." The old method of study from books will be superseded, and "there will "be, too, in time a moving picture "library in every house and we will "have circulating libraries of films."

With knowledge made so easy and pleasant of acquisition it may yet become a question whether it will be necessary to keep up our expensive colleges and universities, and Mr. CARNEGIE may find his occupation of building libraries gone. When the film library and the improved music machine are in every well-regulated home all that will be necessary will be to change the films or records according as one's tastes or inclinations turn to knowledge or grand opera, and then sit in receptive mood. Each home will be a kind of observation car through the realms of knowledge or music, and even the motor car may be unnecessary. We cannot only have the professors lecture and illustrate, the prima donnas sing, and dancers tango or trot for us, but the motoring also can be done vicariously and with no bills for chauffeurs or garage, and no possibility of the car turning turtle and thereby ending the movie picture of life. Place for the Age of the Movies!

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

It Should Attract Southerners. An advertisement prepared by the Enrollment Committee of the Military Training Camp for Business and Professional Men that is to begin at Plattsburg in August expresses the desire of the committee to hear from Southerners in New York, and especially from the graduates here of Southern colleges, in order that through them information in regard to the camp may be spread through all that part of the country.

This is an excellent idea, and there are several reasons why it should lead to the enrollment of many Southerners whose natural aptitude and liking for military activities will make them particularly promising students of the martial arts to be taught at the camp.

Plattsburg, with its high elevation and lake breezes, has long been one of the very best of our army stations, and it should be notably attractive during the heats of our tropical Summer to those most needing then the relief of a cooler climate. There is, indeed, not a little hard work in store for all who join the camp, but it will be the change from accustomed occupations which has at least some of the effects of rest, and the plain fare and life in the open are sure to be beneficial.

Every one of the campers, too, can have the feeling—truly rare as a vacation experience—that, even though he may not be exactly serving his country while learning the rudiments of soldiering, he certainly is increasing his value as a national asset, and that comes to much the same thing.

Full details of what is to be done at Plattsburg during the encampment, the sort of training to be given and in what, the conditions to be met, and the expenses to be incurred, will appear in the Magazine Section of THE TIMES tomorrow. The enterprise has the approval of all good Americans—one might say of all Americans except the group, fortunately small, though unfortunately voluble, whose members can see no difference between sane preparations for defense and the "militarism" they hate no more than the rest of their countrymen.

Somebody Must Be Responsible. While it is easy to understand why the Warden of the Mineola jail should have a strong inclination for beginning his vacation at just this time, the fact that he has done so will not tend to decrease current criticism of the management that allowed the man who called himself HOLT to commit suicide.

Viewed as a fact in itself, of course, HOLT's death is a cause of no regret—is, indeed, a matter of some satisfaction, since it reduces by one the number of socially dangerous persons against whom we have not yet learned how to protect ourselves at all well. But though from this point of view HOLT is better dead than alive, it was highly desirable that his wandering wits should be subjected to further investigation, for many features of his "case" are still mysteries, and while they remain so there is justification for a good deal of public uneasiness.

Why, therefore, a man who had quite enough sense to appreciate that he faced a trial for murder accomplished, as well as for murder attempted, was permitted to escape both, and all his other troubles, by a device he had already proved himself eager to employ—that is a question that needs a lot of answering and a lot more than the Mineola officials of various ranks seem disposed to give it. The Warden departs on an unannounced vacation, the inquest has to be postponed for a day because the guard whose one duty, that of watching HOLT, was so ill-performed, chose to be in another town at the appointed time, and the Coroner, of whom the Assistant District Attorney remarked, "Every Coroner has a method of his own," says that it is not for him, but for "the jail," to deal with negligence in that institution.

In short, nobody seemed to want to take or make any "trouble" that could be avoided, and the thought of punishing anybody for carelessness or incompetence excited at first no local enthusiasm, as if the sooner the excitement died out the better, apparently, everybody directly concerned with the episode would be contented. But a man who plotted the murder of Mr. MORGAN, the assault on the Capitol at Washington, and the destruction at sea of a steamship in the interest of an anti-American propaganda cannot be hustled underground as if he were merely an unsuccessful pickpocket, with a host of suspicious circumstances unexplained.

Can Harm, but Can Not Protect. That one component branch of the German Navy—the submarines—has been from the beginning of the war and still remains both active and efficient is a fact to cause grief or joy, according to the point of view. That it is a fact cannot be denied, for the amount of British property, public and private, that the German submarines have destroyed runs far up into the millions, when set down in aggregated figures.

Before, however, anybody either exults or laments too loudly over the extent of these achievements, and especially before anybody bases on them disparaging remarks about the comparative inactivity and inefficiency of England's surface-going navy, he would do well to compute the total losses suffered by Germany from the almost complete abolition, for nearly a year now, of the ocean commerce that had grown so great and was still growing so rapidly in the first half of 1914. Whoever does that will soon realize that the submarine isn't such a potent instrument of destruction after all—that there are others the work of which, though less spectacular, is more effective.

From a strictly business standpoint, the imprisonment here of the Vaterland is disastrous, and for every British ship sunk by a submarine there are two or three—perhaps a dozen—German ships lying idle in home or foreign docks eating their heads off, productive only of expense.

This the navy that some call useless has done, and the successes of the submarines are petty compared with it, particularly as no bitter obliquy has attached to the efficiency of the British ships as judged by neutrals. That, too, should be counted in estimating the balance.

The Garment's Other Side.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial "The Reply to Mr. Gompers" you seem to take it for granted that all statements made by the manufacturers are true on their face. You make direct accusations against the union as to its attitude toward the protocol, you champion the side of the manufacturer and take your stand against the employes. Why? Is there any reason why the manufacturers should be believed before the union? That they lay claim to certain favorable figures through grabbing technical points to their own advantage does not make them the non-offenders in this controversy.

There are a few more than 2,000 manufacturers in the city and there are more than 60,000 workers. Each man, on both sides, thinks and feels for himself under certain conditions. The "stoppages" claimed by the manufacturers as a basis for abrogating the protocol were the results of individual grievances in small shops. In most cases they were of short duration, less than one day. The return to work was in most cases the direct result of the union's endeavor to keep faith with the employers. Among 60,000 workers, half of whom speak nothing but Yiddish, some trouble must be expected at times. Perhaps you will concede that the union's part of the contract was much the more difficult to keep and that under the circumstances they accomplished wonders. Under a less efficient and honest leader than Benjamin Schlessinger the union must have failed in its attempt to keep the provisions of the protocol. PHILIP PARKER.

New York, July 8, 1915.

"Liquor and C."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To those of us who cannot aspire to fame such as that of the great men of Boston who created a new and mighty nation, (when there was no great temperance wave overspreading the world as now,) it is a source of much consolation to find that even they were human beings like ourselves. The following is from the original minutes, Committee of Correspondence, (Boston,) Feb. 2, 1773:

> Present, Messrs. Pierpont, Davis, Warren, Bradford, Greenleaff, W. Greconde of Boynton, Sweetzer, Adams, Appleton, Wendell, and Mollineaux.
>
> It was proposed and voted that a dollar be advanced by each of the members of this committee in order to purchase some Rhode Island beer for the use of the committee at their meetings, and said advancement was accordingly made by the gentlemen present.
>
> Voted, that the Clerk be directed to bring in an account of the expenses already incurred for Liquor and C.

The last paragraph also creates the wish to know just what was included with the "Liquor and C." A. WAKEMAN.

New York, July 7, 1915.

For God to See.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It must be a grim object to God to behold, on the one hand, the Pope praying to Him to help Italy extend her boundary line—that is, to slaughter the Austrian troops—and on the other hand, the Kaiser, that grotesque protagonist of Caesarism, Napoleonism, and militarism, imploring the Almighty to aid him in punishing his enemies.

A GERMAN-AMERICAN.

Brooklyn, July 8, 1915.

CAPTAIN PARSLOW.

His is the tale of a man who died
In a British sailor's stubborn pride,
Hate in his heart and a grip of steel
In hands that clutched on a shattered wheel.

Built on the Royal Navy plan
Was Captain Parslow—Merchantman.
He! bend his stiff old neck to bow?
It seems that the man did not know how!

He took the wheel and he ordered flight,
Cursing his stars that he could not fight.
He'd save his ship, but he needs must run—
God! how he longed for a five-inch gun!

Safe in harbor his ship now lies.
Her flag half-mast for her Captain flies—
It tells the tale of a man who died
In a British sailor's stubborn pride!

O. C. A. CHILD.

GERMAN SOUL DEFENDED.

Also German Efficiency, German Manners, and German-Americanism.

New York, July 7, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent, Mr. Marsh, speaks of soulless German efficiency. In my opinion there neither is, nor could there be, such a thing as soulless efficiency. All real efficiency is conditioned upon the very reverse of soullessness, and that is sentiment, which does not, of course, preclude there being a sham efficiency, which is based on the diametrical opposite of sentiment, and that is upon sentimentality.

The genuine article flourishes in Germany, as has been known to all students of efficiency for a great many years, and those of them who went below the surface in their investigations very quickly discovered that German efficiency was based on sentiment. And when this war commenced, they had no sort of doubt as to the showing Germany would make, because they had abiding faith in the proposition that mind is superior to matter.

But, if Mr. Marsh believes that German efficiency is soulless, it would almost seem as if we should describe the uninterrupted record of stupidity and maladministration of all kinds in the conduct of this war on the part of England to soulfulness. If this be so, and while it is not a logical inference, it would seem to be a fair inference drawn from Mr. Marsh's description of German efficiency, as being soulless, then it affords a demonstration of the fact that no nation but an exceedingly rich one like the English could indulge in soulfulness for very long.

Now, in reference to the statement in the last paragraph of your article in today's issue called "Efficiency Proves Oppressive," to the effect that many an American admirer of German efficiency has found it hard to take a long full breath in that country, but has done it with a sense of deep relief on getting home again, I would like to say that therein you may be voicing the sentiments of a large majority of one kind of Americans, nor am I denying that this kind of American is in the majority in this country. But the feeling which underlies what you call their inability to draw a long breath is the result of qualities which do not commend themselves to the reflecting mind.

It seems to me that many alleged and self-appointed expounders of so-called American public opinion are afflicted with a fundamental misconception of what constitutes real liberty, and in the guise of clamoring for liberty are really clamoring for the license, both private and journalistic, which prevails in this country and in France. It seems to me that the extraordinarily malignant feeling toward Germany and its form of government, shown by our press and some of our peoples, has its origin in that dislike of real liberty which fills the soul and heart of those who crave license.

As for those who are said not to have left Germany because they were happy and contented in the beloved Fatherland, why, that is measurably true of others. It is further true that the same questions could be addressed to others, which in our journals takes the form of an alleged witty question, as to why those who don't like it here don't go back to where they came from. Legend recites that, with the usual culture shown by people who go where they are not invited, the first settlers in New England criticised the ways of the natives, the form of their government and their ideas generally, both in regard to their ideas of this world as well as of the next world. Whereupon one of the native chiefs asked these uninvited comers the same question, that is: "If you don't like things the way they are run here, why don't you go back to where you came from?" History does not record the answer in words, but this very failure of history to record the question and answer should act as a brake upon alleged wits when tempted to ask the question in this year of Our Lord 1915, and especially when these alleged wits are tempted to ask this question of a class of people who uniformly become naturalized in the country of their adoption, as over against the custom of that people who come from that country from which the people came and of whom the native chief asked the same question.

As regards Mr. Poultney Bigelow and his statement that the black eagle is a symbol under which nothing worth while has been conquered, I have to say that it is not surprising. Certainly nearly every book by Mr. P. Bigelow, written about Germany and especially Prussia, demonstrates quite clearly that Prussia has conquered Mr. Poultney Bigelow. I am perfectly willing to admit, in the light of his article in today's issue of your paper, that he was distinctly not worth while, because his statements of the boorishness of the German officer and the Prussian officer in respect to society constitutes a sweeping reflection upon the Countess von Waldersee, the Countess von Rothenburg, and the exceedingly large number of other high-grade American women, who have married Prussian officers. This communication is written by an American born, but who, in order to differentiate himself from some classes of Americans, prefers the ignominy of being classed with the, at present, much despised hyphenated. MAX H. C. BUMBACHER.

Souls Freed by Thousands.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Miss Juliet Thompson and THE TIMES have given wholesome pleasure and gratification to many persons by publishing the letter of Sing Sing convict No. 65,369. Within prison walls, under the benign custody and tutelage of Mr. Osborne, the man has attained a freedom of soul akin to that wrought for Jean Valjean by the good Bishop. Hugo's big idea is thus being applied to thousands, and, while heroic stature may not be too easily reached, the beneficent influence will react on both the restrained and on society, the restrainer. While Mr. Osborne's plan is being carried out at Sing Sing, it is we who are under test for our civil advancement. The idea is so inherently good that it admits of no forceful criticism except from the standpoint of the police, who believe that all criminals actually and potentially can be restrained only by harsh treatment of the convict. The policemen and the humorist, each for his special purpose, depicts Sing Sing as being so desirable that every one wants to be there, and so easily conditioned that no one can be kept in. There is no rush for this prison on the part of the people of the underworld. Confinement is repugnant to them under any condition, and when unlawful deliverance is effected it but refutes the contention that benign restraint may not act as a deterrent upon abnormals. While the desire for liberty is thus made apparent the successful attempts to escape are, under the honor system, fewer than under the old regime, possibly due to lessened co-operation to that end among the prison population.

M. L. OGEN, M. D.

New York, July 8, 1915.

A Suggestion to Suffragists.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is well known that American suffragists in great numbers read THE NEW YORK TIMES. Will you not urge them through your columns to devote their husbands', fathers', and fathers'-in-law money, which they are now spending lavishly on their campaign for the vote, to purposes known to be useful, such as the Red Cross, model kitchens, &c.? Is it not little short of a crime that all this money and energy should be thrown away at a time when business conditions are bad, and the United States is perhaps on the verge of entering the most wicked and horrible war in history? R. G.

Syosset, L. I., July 7, 1915.

Imperial Merchandise.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read with a great deal of interest a letter in your columns of July 2, by W. H. Kirk of Rutgers College, New Brunswick. He says: "The United States, having freed the Cubans from Spain, took Porto Rico and the Philippines." Is he aware that any one is allowed to take what one pays for? Is he ignorant of the price paid in cash for Porto Rico and the Philippines?

JOHN M. LEACH.

Lyndhurst, N. J., July 7, 1915.

THE PEACE THAT IS DREAMED OF IN MEXICO.

Why Carranza and His Followers Think They Cannot Parley or Pause Until Their Enemies Have Been Utterly Crushed.

By R. V. PESQUEIRA,

Formerly Assistant Secretary of War in Carranza's Cabinet.

New York, July 8, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Much as the Constitutionalists desire to follow the good advice of President Woodrow Wilson and establish peace in our strife-torn country, it is, nevertheless, absolutely impossible for us to parley with any of the factions who have fought against the principles of the revolution. Not that we are not eager to bring the hostilities to an end, but because we realize that to even consider such men as Vazquez Tagle, Eduardo Iturbide, Pedro Lascurain, and others, would mean a futile compromise, a cheap bartering away of our ideals.

This, in other words, would mean that such a peace, attained by such methods, could not be lasting, and a revolution much more ferocious and bloodier would be the result.

All those men who are so earnest in their protestations of peace—men like Felix Diaz, General Felipe Angeles, and others—are in reality not seeking peace at all. While talking peace they are planning new counter revolutions. They are, and have been, the tremendous disintegrating force in our unfortunate country; they have always fomented strife, always plotted against everybody, with no other purpose in view than their own selfish ambitions. Now that the Constitutionalists have achieved the great victory, when General Villa, their idol, has been defeated and his force shattered, they are all clamoring for peace in a manner most sanctimonious.

None of those men, each of whom is anxious to appear as "the strongest man in Mexico" or as "the only one capable of controlling the situation," has in reality ever dreamt of pacifying his country. They are not inspired by peaceful motives because of their earnest desire for the betterment of their native country or because they are animated by profound humanitarian spirit, but because they hope to receive the backing of the President of the United States. They began to chant the song of peace only after President Wilson suggested it to them. They eagerly accepted the kind advice of the President because their tool, General Villa, as a fighting force could not be counted upon any longer. They would have never talked peace had General Villa not suffered the terrible and disgraceful defeats at Celaya and Leon.

In a manner General Villa and other peace advocates have taken advantage of the kind offices of President Wilson in his peace advocacy. In a suave and hypocritical way they were the first to agree with him, because they realized that a profitable compromise was better than a complete elimination.

Has General Villa forgotten that last November Señor Don Venustiano Carranza begged General Francisco Villa to meet him in Havana and there come to a peaceful agreement? That was long before any blood was shed and life sacrificed. That was some time before the present peace advocates clamored for peace. But at that time neither General Villa nor Tagle, nor any of the other men of peace would listen to Carranza. Why did they not seek peace then? Why the sudden change in their attitude? Is it not rather strange that at that time they thought less of the welfare of their country than they do at present? The truth of the whole matter is that they thought they were too powerful to consider peace, what they sought was military supremacy, strength, power, and not peace.

The events of the past few weeks, which culminated in the arrest of the dictator Huerta and several of his associates, indicate very clearly what kind of peace the reactionaries are seeking. A close scrutiny and a careful investigation will reveal the astonishing fact that Huerta is the symbol of the unified forces of all the reactionary elements who are parading under the banner of peace-loving reformers. Seek a little further, dig a little deeper, and I am sure that it will be discovered to the great amazement of the American people that Diaz, Iturbide, Blanquet, and even General Angeles are working together on the same plan. They are speaking sweet words of good cheer for the poor and oppressed Mexicans, they are telling the American people that what they wish is liberty and social equality and the necessary reforms for the poor; but in reality they are plotting to maintain the same order as the dictatorship of Diaz. What they wish is a government of special privileges and stolen concessions. They do not seek liberty and the independence of Mexico.

The attitude of the Wilson Administration toward Huerta and his associates, and the relentless meting out of justice to them, has convinced the Mexican people that they have in President Wilson a true and trusted friend. They hope that President Wilson will keep Huerta and his associates incarcerated until a stable government is established and then turn the culprits over to them. Justice must be meted out to them. They must be punished for their crimes, and to evade this is to renounce the greatest and most sacred principles of justice. This demand for the punishment of Huerta and his coworkers is the demand of a suffering people, seeking honest justice and not revenge.

It is owing to our confidence in President Wilson and in the good will of the American people, also because we realize that he really has the welfare of the Mexican people at heart, that we are anxious to follow the suggestions made by him. But to accept any of those men who have come out as the great patriots as provisional President, with an election guided by those individuals, would mean nothing more than dire disappointment, it would mean the crushing of all the good plans, the upheaval of the constructive policies attained through months of bitter strife.

It is ridiculous for individuals like Tagle and Lascurain even to dream of becoming the head of a nation, just because they are fortunate enough to have belonged to the Cabinet of the martyr, Francisco I. Madero. Has any one of those gentlemen raised a finger to avenge a wrong committed by the enemies of Mexico? Have they attempted at any time to free the people from the dictatorial rule of Huerta and his colleagues? What have they done to justify their positions as patriots? Nothing whatever. They lived in seclusion and peace while the people suffered. If they were honest patriots, if they really had the welfare of the Mexican people at heart as they now pretend, it was up to them to rise in revolt and avenge the murder of the man in whose Cabinet they served. This they did not do.

And yet, in view of these incriminating facts, they have the audacity to talk of their plans of the future of Mexico. They dare make promises for the future, when they have so bitterly failed the Mexican people in the past. An impartial and unbiased inquiry among all classes of people, not the mere few hundred of Spanish-speaking foreigners and land owners of Mexico City, will reveal the fact that none of those men are acceptable or desirable. The people do not want them. They have been fooled and betrayed by them long enough, they have by this time learned to hate them and avoid them. Tagle, Iturbide, or Angeles would not be accepted by the people of Mexico, nor would they win them even if they were supported by an armed force of a half million American soldiers. They are persona non grata with them. They belong in the class of Huerta, Orozco, and Diaz.

In view of all these facts it will be seen that to parley with any one of those men or all of them is disastrous to the cause of Mexican independence. It is because Señor Carranza really is longing for peace that he does not compromise with them. He realizes, as do all the Constitutionalists, that there can be no peace attained at the sacrifice of the dreams of the revolution.

The Constitutionalists are eager to have peace, but parley, compromise with reactionaries, we cannot. Only by crushing the enemies of the country completely can we have real peace in Mexico. It was the tragedy of compromise that brought about the terrible disaster of the Madero Government. This Señor Carranza is trying to avoid. We cannot compromise.

R. V. PESQUEIRA.

NEAR-SIDE STOPS DEFENDED

The Best System Will Include the Good Points of All Others.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The latter of Richard Welling, addressed to you under date of June 20, 1915, with reference to "the pedestrian's right to go safely," is so excellent, as far as his diagnosis of street crossing is concerned, that it is a pity that he feels it necessary to turn against the near-side stop.

In the first place, the facts seem to be incontrovertible that there has been a reduction in street car accidents since the near-side stop was established. It is my personal belief also that there has been a reduction in automobile accidents, when measured in proportion to the number of cars operated. So long as it is possible to maintain the total number of accidents the same from year to year, (however anxious we may be to reduce them), a relative reduction actually exists because of the increased traffic, both pedestrian and vehicular, which the streets carry from year to year.

Turning again to the idea of safety zones, there is no apparent reason why a safety zone could not be established longitudinally along the street adjacent to the stopping point of street cars, which would be fully as great a protection to pedestrians as would be any crosswalk safety zone, such as is advocated by Mr. Welling. Police Departments of other cities have established such zones; and the department in Greater New York is undertaking to work out the same scheme, apparently with entire success thus far.

There is no reason, therefore, why the good points which Mr. Welling advocates should not be combined with all the good points of the near-side stop, and the lives of people saved thereby.

E. P. GOODRICH.

New York, July 6, 1915.

Playground Leaders Need Pay.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In answer to Mr. Daly's letter in this morning's TIMES concerning street play centres, I would answer from experience, being a trained play leader, holding a diploma of the Parks and Playgrounds Association of the City of New York.

No one can realize more fully than I how much these play centres are appreciated by both the children and their parents. But on the other hand, the cost of carfares, luncheons and the wear and tear of the playground teacher's clothes makes it very difficult for a girl in moderate circumstances, and absolutely impossible for one who has her living to earn, to give her services without remuneration. DOROTHY B. BARROWS.

New York, July 7, 1915.

Wanted: A New Flag.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Please do what you can to get a new United States flag put on the flag pole at Mount Morris Park. The one flying there now looks like a relic of the civil war.

E. H. CLEVELAND, M. D.

New York, July 8, 1915.

FROM BABYLON TO BERLIN.

Democracy, So Long Oncoming, Now Encounters German Militarism.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We of today should value the privilege of living at a time of the greatest historical importance and endeavor to see events in their true relationship to past history.

The Egyptians were pre-eminent in architecture; Babylon and Nineveh were the centres of a highly developed civilization. To the Greeks, of all ancient nations, the modern world owes most for intellectual and artistic development, and it is interesting to compare the stiffness of an Egyptian statue with the lifelike freedom and grace of a Greek figure, which seems endowed with life. Exactly what the Greeks did in sculpture they performed for the human mind, releasing it from the trammels of custom and promoting knowledge by cultivating the spirit of inquiry.

The Romans possessed the genius for government, founding a world empire which succumbed to the pressure of barbarians without, and to decay from luxury and corruption within. The Church, gathering power during the Roman decline, saved learning and the essentials of civilization from being destroyed with the overthrow of the empire, only to fall into the greed for political tyranny after becoming rich and powerful.

The horrors of the Inquisition and the religious wars of the seventeenth century followed the attempt of the Church to establish supreme religious and civic power. In the latter part of that century democratic ideas began to take hold, culminating in the English, American and French revolutions, which scattered the seeds of democracy broadcast.

What are the necessary features of a democracy as representing the goal toward which mankind has been struggling through the ages? Equality of all men before the law, freedom of speech and thought, protection of life and property, parliamentary government—in short, the amelioration of the social system so that the individual may have entire freedom of development in thought and action up to the point where such freedom will not encroach on the rights of his fellow-men.

Does German militarism favor the growth of such a democracy?

A. W. Le PATOUREL.

Wilmington, Del., July 8, 1915.

Missed by the Census Taker.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I gather from newspaper reports that the taking of the census for New York City, in so far as the enumerators' work is concerned, is completed. You may judge of its accuracy if the following is an example: At 1,516 St. Nicholas Avenue is an eighteen-family apartment house. Seventeen flats are occupied, not including the janitor, who resides in the basement. Up to date the census enumerator has not visited the house. C. D.

New York, July 7, 1915.

HOLDS CRITIC TOOK THE WRONG REMEDY

Appellate Division Says Injunction Proceeding Does Not Apply in Woollcott Case.

ONE JUSTICE DISSENTS

Merit of Cause Undecided—Higher Court May Determine Whether Remedy Lies in Equity Trial.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court handed down a decision yesterday reversing an order of Supreme Court Justice Hendrick granting to Alexander Woollcott, dramatic critic of THE NEW YORK TIMES, a temporary injunction restraining the Messrs. Shubert from refusing him admittance to their theatres pending the trial of a suit for a permanent injunction to that effect.

The lower court's order had read in effect that Mr. Woollcott was entitled under the Civil Rights act to enter any Shubert theatre in the pursuit of his calling as a critic. The order had been granted upon the application of Mr. Woollcott, who had been refused admittance to Shubert theatres after the publication in THE TIMES of a review of the play, "Taking Chances."

The ruling of the Appellate Court yesterday is not final, nor does it even assume to settle the law on the question involved. It simply decides that Mr. Woollcott is not entitled to an injunction. He must first bring suit and obtain a judgment in his favor in some specific instance where he has been refused admittance, before the court will pass complete judgment on the merits of the case. This is the sense of the ruling yesterday.

Court Divided.

The court was divided on the question. Justice Scott wrote the prevailing opinion, which was concurred in by Presiding Justice Ingraham and Justices Clarke and Hotchkiss. Justice Dowling wrote the dissenting opinion.

Asked for an opinion on the ruling of the Appellate Court, Alfred A. Cook of the law firm of Leventritt, Cook & Nathan, who argued the question in Mr. Woollcott's behalf, said that he felt it was not proper for an attorney in a pending litigation to express an opinion as to a decision of a court, however much he may differ with the conclusions expressed by that court. He said it was his intention to ask the Appellate Division to certify the questions involved to the Court of Appeals so that a final determination of the important public question involved might be obtained.

The prevailing opinion says that the matter of bias in any review written by Mr. Woollcott does not enter into the discussion before the court as an important point. The first important point, the opinion says, "is that equity will interfere by injunction to prevent a multiplicity of suits." The court then says: "The difficulty with this suggestion is that it is not alleged that even one action for a penalty has been tried or even begun."

Mr. Woollcott's second and last important point, the court says, "is that the remedy provided by statute is inadequate." And the court continues: "This answer to this objection I shall in our opinion the statutory remedy is entirely adequate."

Mr. Woollcott, under the statute, the court recites, might obtain judgment for at least $100 and not more than $500; and the Shuberts might be fined at least $100 and not more than $500, and be sentenced to at least thirty days and not more than ninety days' imprisonment, or both, for each specific instance where the statute had been violated.

Justice Dowling Dissents.

Justice Dowling in his dissenting opinion points out that the Shuberts claim an additional right to exclude Mr. Woollcott from their theatres unless he writes reviews of their plays in conformity with their views. The Justice says that this position is untenable, and he further says: "But if defendants can exclude plaintiff unless he promises to make his criticisms match their views of their enterprises, they can as well refuse admission to any person who voices a poor opinion of any of their manifold presentations."

The dissenting opinion takes the ground that the 1913 amendment to the Civil Rights act gives the dramatic critic the right he asks in this case. In treating the matter of Mr. Woollcott's livelihood being jeopardized by the action of the Shuberts and the multiplicity of suits that must necessarily follow by the repeated refusals of the theatrical producers to admit him to their houses, the opinion of Justice Dowling says:

"The defendants individually and collectively are most important personages in the theatrical world. As owners, lessees, managers, and producers their activities are so widespread that if plaintiff is unable to enter their theatres and view the performances therein as a basis for his subsequent criticism, his usefulness as a critic and his ability to earn his livelihood by following such a vocation must be seriously impaired, if not destroyed."

The opinion reads further: "He shows special damage for his statutory right beyond the compensating power of the statutory penalty."

Further still: "The only remedy that he can have against the continued refusal by defendants to admit him to all the theatres owned or controlled by them (which they have frankly admitted is their settled policy) is by injunction."

Text of Prevailing Opinion.

Here is the full text of the prevailing opinion:

SUPREME COURT, APPELLATE DIVISION, First Department, June, 1915. George L. Ingraham, P. J. John Proctor Clarke, Francis M. Scott, Victor J. Dowling, Henry D. Hotchkiss, J. J.

Alexander Woollcott, respondent, vs. Lee Shubert, Jacob J. Shubert, Shubert Theatrical Company and Sam S. and Lee Shubert, Inc., Appellants. No. 7643.

Appeal from an order granting an injunction pendente lite. Charles H., Tuttle, for appellant; Alfred A. Cook, for respondent.

Scott, J.:

The plaintiff is a newspaper writer and dramatic critic. The defendants are engaged in the business of conducting theatres and other places of amusement in the city of New York and elsewhere. Owing to the unfavorable character of some of the criticisms written and printed by plaintiff concerning certain plays produced by defendants, the latter have refused to permit him to enter any theatre controlled by them, and threaten so to prevent him in the future. The reason given by defendants for so excluding plaintiff is that, as they consider his articles were not fair reviews or criticisms of the plays produced or of the productions or of the acting, but were biased and improper and inaccurate. Plaintiff denies bias and asserts in effect that his criticisms expressed his honest opinions and were fair and impartial. Much of the voluminous appeal book is taken up with matter designed to bear upon this issue, but, in the view we take of the case, the question thus raised is immaterial.

Rights of Plaintiff.

Whatever rights the plaintiff has for redress against defendants' acts must rest upon Sections 40 and 41 of the civil rights law. Section 40 of that law as it stands at present (Chapter 265, Laws 1913) differs widely in phraseology, and perhaps in effect and intent, from the section which preceded it (Chapter 1,042, Laws 1895) and under which nearly all of the so-called civil rights cases in this State have been decided. Sections 40 and 41 of the present act read as follows: "Section 40.—Equal rights in places of public accommodation, resort, or amusement. All persons within the jurisdiction of this State shall be entitled to the full and equal accommodations, advantages, and privileges of any place of public accommodation, resort, or amusement, subject only to the conditions and limitations established by law and applicable alike to all persons. No person, being the owner, lessee, proprietor, manager, superintendent, agent, or employe of any such place, shall directly or indirectly refuse, withhold from, or deny to any person any of the accommodations, advantages, or privileges thereof, or directly or indirectly publish, circulate, issue, display, post, or mail any written or printed communication, notice, or advertisement to the effect that any of the accommodations, advantages, and privileges of any such place shall be refused, withheld from, or denied to any person on account of race, creed, or color, or that the patronage or custom thereat of any person belonging to or purporting to be of any particular race, creed, or color is unwelcome, objectionable, or not acceptable, desired, or solicited. The production of any such written or printed communication, notice, or advertisement, purporting to relate to any such place and to be made by any person being the owner, lessee, proprietor, superintendent, or manager thereof, shall be presumptive evidence in any civil or criminal action that the same was authorized by such person. A place of public accommodation, resort, or amusement within the meaning of this article shall be deemed to include an inn, tavern, or hotel, whether conducted for the entertainment of transient guests or for the accommodation of those seeking health, recreation, or rest; any restaurant, eating house, public conveyance on land or water, bath house, barber shop, theatre, and music hall. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to prohibit the mailing of a private communication in writing sent in response to specific written inquiry.

"Sec. 41. Penalty for violation. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of the foregoing section, or who shall aid or incite the violation of any of said provisions shall for each and every violation thereof be liable to a penalty of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, to be recovered by the person aggrieved thereby, or by any resident of this State to whom such person shall assign his cause of action, in any court of competent jurisdiction in the county in which the plaintiff or the defendant shall reside; and shall also, for every such offence be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, or shall be imprisoned not less than thirty days nor more than ninety days, or both such fine and imprisonment."

Racial Considerations.

The former act was generally construed as forbidding only discrimination founded on racial considerations. It is the claim of the plaintiff that the present act is much wider in its scope and purport and forbids all discrimination by those controlling places of public resort, confining the prohibition or discrimination as to race, creed or color to the communications, notices and advertisements mentioned in Sec. 40. Without passing at present upon this contention we shall assume for the purpose of this appeal, but without deciding, that the act now in force expressly secures to all persons within the jurisdiction of the State the full and equal accommodations, advantages and privileges of theatres, as well as other places of resort and amusement, and that in discriminating against plaintiff the defendant violated the statute.

The question remains whether, admitting all that plaintiff claims as to the scope and effect of the statute, he is entitled to resort to equity for relief by way of injunction.

Whatever right plaintiff has to claim admittance to defendants' theatres against their will must be based upon the statute, for at common law he would have had no such right. (Collister vs. Hayman, 183 N. Y. 250. People ex rel. Burnham vs. Flynn, 189 N. Y. 180. Aaron vs. Ward, 203 N. Y. 351-355.) Section 41 of the act above referred to imposes severe punishment upon any person who may violate it both by way of penalty to be recovered by the person aggrieved in a civil action, as well as by conviction for a misdemeanor.

The general rule is that where a statute creates a right and prescribes a remedy for its violation, that remedy is exclusive, and neither an action for damages nor for an injunction can be maintained. In Almy vs. Harris, (7 Johns, 175,) Harris sued Almy in the court below for damages for disturbing him in the employment of a ferry, and had judgment. The Supreme Court reversed, because whatever right Harris had to be left undisturbed was derived from a statute which also provided a penalty. The court said: "If Harris had possessed a right at the common law to the exclusive enjoyment of this ferry, then the statute giving a remedy is the affirmative, without a negative expressed or implied, for a matter authorized by the common law, he might, notwithstanding the statute, have his remedy by action at the common law. (1 Comyns Dig.—Action on Statute C.) But Harris had no exclusive right at the common law, nor any right but what he derived from the statute; consequently he can have no right, since the statute, but those it gives; and his remedy, therefore, must be under the statute, and the penalty only can be recovered." The same rule thus applied to an action for damages on the case must equally apply to an action for an injunction, for the right to an injunction depends upon the necessity for preventing a legal injury from which damages may result, and if plaintiff can establish no case for claiming damages, he can show no ground for an injunction. In such a situation it goes without saying that a court of equity cannot be invoked to aid a plaintiff unless some other ground for its interference be shown." (Marlin Fire Arms Co. vs. Schields, 171 N. Y. 384-391.)

No Action for Penalty.

The plaintiff, while not disputing the general rule above stated, insists that this case is outside the rule for two reasons. The first is that equity will interfere by injunction to prevent a multiplicity of suits. By this we understand to be meant a multiplicity of suits for the penalties prescribed by the statute. The difficulty with that suggestion is that it is not alleged that even one action for a penalty has been tried or even begun. In Troy & Boston Railroad Company vs. Boston, Hoosac Tunnel & Western Railway Company, (86 N. Y. 107-128,) the Court of Appeals said: "The complaint and proof is of a trespass, but there is neither allegation nor proof showing the injury to be irreparable. There is no allegation showing multiplicity of suits pending or expected, and while there is a finding by the court that a remedy can only be partially obtained by a great multiplicity of actions at law, there is no evidence that any such action has been tried or even brought. This the general rule requires, and we find nothing in the case to make it an exception. Against whom will the suits be required? If against the defendant it will be time enough to urge the plea when by one action the plaintiff's legal right shall have been established and its adversary still offends. For aught that now appears one action at law will suffice."

The second reason urged by plaintiff why he should be awarded equitable relief is that the remedy provided by the statute is inadequate, and he cites to us several well-known cases to the effect that the general rule that the remedy provided by statute is exclusive is only applicable when the remedy so provided is adequate. (Dudley vs. Mayhew, 3 N. Y., 9. Cook vs. Whipple, 55 N. Y., 150. People ex rel. Hatzel vs. Hall, 80 N. Y., 117. McLean vs. Myers, 134 N. Y., 480). The answer to this objection is that in our opinion the statutory remedy is entirely adequate. Our conclusion is that the order appealed from must be reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and the motion for an injunction pendente lite denied, with $10 costs.

Ingraham, P. J., Clarke and Hotchkiss, JJ., concur.

The Dissenting Opinion.

Justice Dowling's dissenting opinion says:

SUPREME COURT, APPELLATE DIVISION, First Department, June, 1915. George L. Ingraham, P. J. John Proctor Clarke, Francis M. Scott, Victor J. Dowling, Henry D. Hotchkiss, JJ.

Alexander Woollcott, respondent, vs. Lee Shubert, Jacob J. Shubert, Shubert Theatrical Company, and Sam S. & Lee Shubert, Inc., appellants. No. 7,643.

Dowling, J. (Dissenting):

The defendants stand upon what they deem is their right to exclude the plaintiff from the theatres controlled by them when he avowedly comes, as a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES, to criticise their productions. This they deem doing business in their theatres, and they claim that theirs alone is the privilege of transacting business therein, if they choose to assert it. But they express their willingness to admit him to view the shows, if he can satisfy them that he will transact his business, so far as their plays are concerned, fairly and without injury to their investments, and they also profess their readiness to admit him to their theatres if he goes there simply for personal amusement and in no other capacity than as one of the general public. This position, it seems to me, is untenable. Plaintiff does not do business in defendants' theatres, in any sense of the term. His work is done after he has left the theatre, and the only difference between his subsequent comments upon the play and those of any other member of the audience is that he speaks with more authority, because of greater experience and special knowledge, and addresses a larger section of the public. But if defendents can exclude plaintiff unless he promises to make his criticisms match their views of their own enterprises, they can as well refuse admission to any person who voices a poor opinion of any of their manifold presentations. Whatever suspicion they may have as to plaintiff's hostility toward them cannot be substantiated by the articles in evidence, which simply show that plaintiff praised the plays he thought were good and commented unfavorably on those he deemed failures or trivialities, in the expression of which views he seems always to have had much companionship.

Rights to Exclude.

The decision of this appeal must turn upon the question whether defendants have the unqualified right to decide who shall be admitted to witness their productions and whether, if such right is qualified, the power to exclude extends only to cases in which the defendants have made general rules applicable to all the public alike.

The trend of the decisions establishes that at common law the proprietor of a theatre had a right to decide who should be admitted to witness the plays he saw fit to produce; that his enterprise was a private one, and that he was under no obligation to entertain the public at large unless he saw fit to do so, but could discriminate and receive whom he pleased. (People ex rel Burnham vs. Flynn, 189 N. Y. 180. Aaron vs. Ward, 203 N. Y. 351. Collister vs. Hayman 183 N. Y. 250.) So it was the general rule of law that a ticket of admission to a place of public amusement was but a license and revokable, (Aaron vs. Ward, supra Marrone vs. Washington Jockey Club, 227 U. S. 633;) and the refusal to sell a ticket of admission would not create a cause of action against the proprietor, (Luxenberg vs. Keith & Proctor Amusement Company, 64 Misc. 60.) Even the original Civil Rights act (Chapter 1042, Laws of 1895) contemplated and forbade only discriminations on account of race, creed, or color. (Grannan vs. Westchester Racing Association, 153 N. Y. 449; Aaron vs. Ward supra: Joyner vs. Moore-Wiggins Company 152 A. D. 266, affirmed 211 N. Y. 522.) But the amendment to that act (Chapter 206 Laws 1913) radically changed its language and scope. The original act reads as follows:

"Section 1. That all persons within the jurisdiction of this State shall be entitled to the full and equal accommodations, advantages, facilities and privileges of inns, restaurants, hotels, eating houses, bath houses, barber shops, theatres, music halls, public conveyances on land and water, and all other places of public accommodation or amusement, subject only to the conditions and limitations established by law and applicable alike to all citizens.

"Section 2. That any person who shall violate any of the provisions of the foregoing section by denying to any citizens, except for reasons applicable alike to all citizens of every *race, creed, or color*, and regardless of *race, creed, and color*, the full enjoyment of any of the accommodations, advantages, facilities, or privileges in said section enumerated, or by aiding or inciting such denial, shall for every such offense forfeit and pay a sum not less than $100 nor more than $500 to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered in any court of competent jurisdiction in the county where said offense was committed; and shall, also, for every such offense be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than $100 nor more than $500, or shall be imprisoned not less than thirty days, nor more than ninety days, or both such fine and imprisonment."

Section 3 forbade the disqualification of any person from service on a Grand or Petit Jury on account of race, creed, or color. Sections 1 and 2 became Sections 40 and 41 of the Civil Rights Law, (Chapter 14, Laws 1909.)

The amendment of 1913 left the statute in the form in which it has been quoted in the opinion of Mr. Justice Scott herein.

Violation of Statute.

It will be seen that whereas Sections 2 and 41 in their original form limited the violations which were penalized to those wherein the discrimination was because of race, creed, or color, the amendment limits the application of these words to communications, notices or advertisement wherein the accommodations, advantages, and privileges of a place of public accommodation, resort or amusement were stated to be refused, withheld from or denied to any person on account of race, creed, or color, or stating that the patronage of any person was not desired thereat because of his race, creed, or color. The first sentence conferring equal rights in the public places specified, (which are defined in the fourth sentence of the section) is complete in itself and under the new form of Section 41 is punishable by fine or imprisonment or both. It is detached from, and unassociated with, the second sentence, and the qualifying words "race, creed, or color" can, it seems to me, be in no way referable thereto. This being so, the refusal to admit plaintiff to defendants' theatres for reasons solely applicable to him and not affecting the general public, was a violation of the statute. Is the plaintiff then relegated to his right to enforce the penalty provided by the statute? I think he would be, if the statutory remedy is adequate to redress his wrong. The rule was laid down in Dudley vs. Mayhew, 3 N. Y. 9:

"The principle that where a statute confers a right and prescribes adequate means for protecting it the proprietor is confined to the statutory remedy, is conformable to the manifest intention of the Legislature in such cases, and has therefore been properly settled in the courts of England and in this country." (See also Cook vs. Whipple, 55 N. Y. 150; People ex rel. Hatzel vs. Hall, 80 N. Y. 117; McLean vs. Myers, 134 N. Y. 480.) It seems clear that the statutory penalty is inadequate to protect the rights conferred upon plaintiff by the statute. The defendants individually and collectively are most important personages in the theatrical world. As owners, lessees, managers, and producers their activities are so widespread that, if plaintiff is unable to enter their theatres and view the performances therein as a basis for his subsequent criticisms, his usefulness as a critic and his ability to earn his livelihood by following such avocation must be seriously impaired, if not destroyed. It is not conceivable that, even if he could continue in the employ of his paper as a theatrical critic, while only able to witness and review half of the plays produced in New York City, his salary would remain the same or his standing as a writer remain unimpaired. He shows special damage for the violation of his statutory right beyond the compensating power of the statutory penalty. The only remedy he can have against the continued refusal by defendants to admit him to all the theatres owned or controlled by them, (which they have frankly admitted is their settled policy,) is by injunction. I therefore am in favor of the affirmance of the order appealed from.

Formal application to the Appellate Division to have the question involved certified to the Court of Appeals will probably not be made immediately on account of the Summer recess of the courts, which has just begun.

BOOKSELLERS TO THE WORLD
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PARADE OF NATIONS FOR NEWPORT FETE

Society Girls to Aid Secours National Benefit at Mrs. Oelrichs's Rosecliff July 24.

FASHIONS SHOW A FEATURE

Striking Costumes Are Worn at the Casino Tennis Matches—Police Foil the Camera Men.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 9.—An entertainment is to be given the afternoon and night of July 24 on the lawn and at the residence of Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Rosecliff, for the benefit of the Secours National, a fund to relieve Frenchwomen and Belgian refugees. Mrs. Oelrichs has organized a publicity staff of women, who are operating in Newport, Boston, Providence, Jamestown, Watch Hill, Warren, Narragansett Pier, and other places.

The Executive Committee, consisting of Mrs. Whitney Warren, Mrs. Hamilton Fish Webster, and Miss Maude K. Wetmore, is aiding in this work. Costumers of New York are completing the afternoon and evening gowns which will be worn in Fashions Passing Show.

One of the features will be the Parade of the Nations by ten of the prettiest young women of the Summer colony, each wearing the costume of a nation.

There will be other surprises, as some leading members of the theatrical profession has promised to take part. Miss Gertrude Hoffmann, with her dancing girls, will dance on the lawn during the afternoon, and at night the guests will see, as they stand on the terrace, Miss Hoffmann and the dancing girls present a moonlight dance.

At night Miss Ann Swinburne has promised to present the play, "Her Lady's Wardrobe," including her song. Efforts are being made to have Andrea de Segurola, the opera singer, play the part of the hairdresser and sing a comic song.

The prize list for the exhibition of the Newport Horse Show, Sept. 3, 4, and 6, at the Casino has been issued by the Executive Committee, Henry F. Eldridge, Prescott Lawrence, and Francis M. Ware.

Interesting tennis matches this morning brought out a large gathering of Summer residents to the Casino, including Mme. Bakhmeteff, Mr. and Mrs. J. Gordon Douglas, Mrs. Howard G. Cushing, Oliver Perrin, Mrs. Charles S. Whitman, Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Biddle, Miss Margaret H. Busk, Mrs. Barger Wallach, and Miss Edna Barger, who were among the players; Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. William E. Glyn, William R. Hunter, Mrs. Gibson Fahnestock, Mrs. Henry Clews, Joseph Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. John Thompson Spencer, Mrs. Dudley Davis, Mr. and Mrs. George Peabody Eustis, Mrs. John R. Drexel, Lieut. Gov. Grafton Cushing of Massachusetts, Mrs. G. C. Barrows, Mrs. Marsden J. Perry, Mrs. Rutherford Stuyvesant, Mrs. James J. Brown, Miss Caperton, Mrs. Burke Roche, Mrs. Robert S. S. Cormick, Miss Elizabeth Gilzean, Mrs. Charles Potter Kling, Miss Katherine C. Culver, Henry J. Whitehouse and others.

Some striking costumes were worn during the tennis. Mrs. Burke Roche was in canary-colored felt hat with a silk sweater to match, while flannel shirt and carried a parasol which matched the hat and sweater. Mrs. Craig Biddle wore a white hat, canary-colored silk sweater with white stripes, and white short skirt. Mrs. John Sanford was in a blue sweater and hat to match, with a white lawn skirt.

The Countess Szycka Washington, who came with her aunt, Mrs. Robert S. McCormick, wore a long light brown full length coat, and beneath she wore an outing suit to match and a large brown felt hat.

A new dance came to light today in the camera war at the Casino, called the "Camera Trot," introduced by the three policemen who had been detailed by Chief of Police Crowley to prevent women from being annoyed by the camera operators. To every camera man Chief Crowley detailed a bluecoat, whose duty it was to keep the operator moving and blocking his focus, so when the cotagers had concluded their visits the day's catch was small.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Dallas Welford has been engaged by A. H. Woods for a role in the late Charles Klein's comedy, "Cousin Lucy," in which Julian Eltinge will be seen in the playhouse bearing his name early next month.

A company of players headed by Dorothy Donnelly will act a scene for a film being made by the Metro Producing Company in the Red Room of the Imperial Hotel tonight. The picture is entitled "Sealed Valley," and is taken from Hulbert Footner's book of that name.

"A Live Wire," a farce by C. A. de Lima and Legrand Howland, will be produced in the Cort Theatre, Atlantic City, Monday night by Leffler & Bratton. The cast will include Helen Lowell, Marguerite Randolph, Maud Sinclair, Sadie Duff, Margaret Seddon, Louise Murray, Charles Abbe, Frank Hatch, Walter Lewis, Gilbert Clayton, and Harry Tighe.

Walter Kingsford, whose amusing character of Trotter in "Fanny's First Play" will be remembered, and Robert Fischer have been added to the cast Selwyn & Co. are assembling for Rol Megrue Cooper's new play, "Under Fire," which will be presented in the Hudson Theatre early in September.

Walter Damrosch has completed the orchestral scores of the incidental music for "Medea" and "Iphigenia in Aulis," the Greek plays Margaret Anglin will present in the Greek Theatre at Berkeley, Cal. Mr. Damrosch will leave for California July 20 to rehearse and conduct the orchestra. He will play for the performances. It is Miss Anglin's plan to give the performances in New York in the Fall, probably in Madison Square Garden.

Klaw & Erlanger and George C. Tyler have engaged Edmund Breese for Beulah M. Dix's war play, "Moloch." Mr. Breese will be on the stage less than fifteen minutes, playing the part of a spy, in one of the strongest scenes in the drama.

Mrs. R. W. Hawkesworth and Miss Martha Maynard are arranging a series of promenade concerts to be given during the Summer in Madison Square Garden. The Russian Symphony Orchestra will play, and a number of prominent soloists will take part.

OFF FOR EUROPE TODAY.

Some of the Passengers Sailing on Three Liners.

Transatlantic liners sailing today and some of those booked to leave on them are:

ST. LOUIS; (Liverpool)—Mr. and Mrs. P. S. Abbott, Miss J. Abbott, L. Abbott, Mr. and Mrs. N. Adams, J. C. Anderson, B. R. Baldwin, A. H. Boston, Leon Bendel, E. R. Bennett, F. S. Bingham, Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Chamberlain, J. B. Charlton, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Clark, B. M. Davidson, R. A. Dickson, Miss H. Dudley, Mrs. D. M. Duncan, Mr. and Mrs. H. V. Eames, Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Fowler, W. D. Gregory, Mr. and Mrs. Jeffrey Hale, W. J. Hardy, F. Hornby, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Johnston, Dr. and Mrs. J. R. Judd, H. M. Lockwood, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Pulitzer, Mrs. H. Gordon Selfridge, Miss R. B. Selfridge, Miss Beatrice Selfridge, Miss V. B. Selfridge, Ernest Verley, J. M. Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Wolcott, Miss E. M. Witt, Barclay Warburton, and E. L. Weston.

ESPAGNE, (Bordeaux.)—Mrs. T. B. Berchier, Edmond Baron, James Blaine, Miss A. D. Blake, Mr. and Mrs. Lucien Borhem, J. D. N. Cutting, J. Conway, Mrs. C. E. Carpenter, George Davis, Dr. J. B. L. Flick, H. E. Gowd, Mrs. F. C. Havemeyer, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Lamson, Miss E. Purcell, Gouveneur Morris, Miss M. Rambaud, Miss Marion V. Peirce, W. J. Starr, E. Sauvage, W. P. Steele, Martin Winter, Mrs. Mary S. Wood, Miss M. Gordon, and Miss Mary Warner.

STAMPALIA, (Naples.)—Antonio Madrid, Mrs. C. Madrid, Miss R. Madrid, and Miss M. Margone G. Levis.

HORLICK'S
The Original
MALTED MILK
Unless you say "HORLICK'S" you may get a Substitute.

DAUGHTER IN BRADY HOME.

Mother Was Formerly Lady Pery, Daughter of the Earl of Limerick.

Mr. and Mrs. James Cox Brady are being congratulated upon the birth of a daughter yesterday at Sea Verge, the country home of Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas F. Brady at Monmouth Beach, N. J.

Mrs. Brady, who was formerly Lady Victoria May Pery, is the only daughter of the Earl and Countess of Limerick of Dromore Castle, Limerick, Ireland. Her marriage to Mr. Brady took place on Oct. 14, 1914, the day following the announcement of the engagement. Plans had been made to celebrate the wedding at Dromore Castle, but owing to the fact that her brother, Lord Glentworth, had been called to England to join his regiment, the wedding was hastened so that he could give his sister away. It took place quietly at the home of the bridegroom's brother, Nicholas F. Brady, in Monmouth, where they have since spent a greater part of the time.

As Lady Victoria Pery, Mrs. Brady was popular in London society. She was much interested in outdoor sports, and was the first woman of title to loop the loop in an aeroplane, which she did more than a year ago with Gustav Hamel.

Mr. Brady is an executor of the estate of his father, the late Anthony N. Brady, and is a Director in many corporations. He has three children by his first wife, who was killed in 1912 in a wreck on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad.

WEDS AND TELLS MOTHER.

Miss Isabel E. Foote Quietly Marries Ellis W. Leavenworth.

The marriage yesterday of Miss Isabel Eleanor Foote, the younger daughter of Mrs. Charles B. Foote of 535 Park Avenue, and Ellis W. Leavenworth, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Lucien C. Leavenworth of Hamilton, N. Y., will surprise society, for although the engagement of the bride and bridegroom began a year ago, no announcement had been made of it nor of the wedding.

The ceremony took place in the Brick Presbyterian Church, 412 Fifth Avenue, and the Rev. Frank Latimer Janeway, the assistant pastor, performed the ceremony. No one was present but the necessary witnesses, and immediately afterward Mrs. Leavenworth telephoned Mrs. Foote, who is at her country home, the Moorings, Tokeneke Point, East Rowayton, Conn., and received her blessing.

Mr. and Mrs. Leavenworth will spend the Summer with Mrs. Foote at the Moorings, and next Winter will live in New York. Mr. Leavenworth is a lawyer and one of the attorneys for the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad. He had been the guest of Mrs. Foote several times weekly since she and her daughter arrived on June 1 at Rowayton, and it was understood that the wedding would take place soon, but Miss Foote, who made her début a little more than a year ago, objected to a large wedding, and several times said to her mother that she would not tell her plans, but would be married in the simplest possible way. Mrs. Foote was not in the least disturbed by the unexpected marriage of yesterday.

Mrs. Leavenworth is the granddaughter of the late Dr. Thomas S. Hastings, for years President of the Union Theological Seminary, and who married Miss Fanny de Groot, and she is related to a number of old New York families. She is a niece of Thomas Hastings, who married Miss Helen Benedict.

Mrs. Leavenworth's brother, Sterling T. Foote, married Miss Anna Jenner, a daughter of the late William A. Jenner, and her sister, Miss Fanny T. Foote, married Francke H. Bosworth, Jr.

BRIDEGROOM OFF FOR WAR.

Mario G. Miozzi, Sculptor, Is to Join the Italian Army.

Mr. and Mrs. Mario G. Miozzi, who were married on May 29, are sailing today for Italy on the steamer Stampalia. Mrs. Miozzi, before her marriage, was Miss Lillian Young, who contributed frequently to the magazines, and is the daughter of Mrs. Theresa Young of Brooklyn.

Mr. Miozzi is a sculptor, and a reservist in the Italian Engineering Corps. He will report for duty as soon as he arrives in Italy.

WILL TAKE BRIDE TO TURKEY.

J. Wylie Brown to Marry Miss Anna Wells on July 15.

The marriage of Miss Anna Welles, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Welles of Paris, France, to J. Wylie Brown will take place on Thursday, July 15, in Eaglesmere, Penn. Only the nearest relatives will attend the ceremony.

Miss Welles's father started the telephone business in Europe, and for many years was the Vice President of the Western Electric Company in Europe. She is a graduate of Bryn Mawr, class of '08, and for some time has been with the American School for Girls in Constantinople.

Mr. Brown, formerly of Tennessee, is Secretary of the American Chamber of Commerce in Constantinople. As soon as conditions permit, Mr. Brown expects to return to Turkey with his bride, where they will make their home. The engagement of the couple was announced in these columns in February at the time of the announcement of the engagement of Miss Welles's brother, Robert, to Miss Muriel Seeley of Boston.

Miss Edith Linton Engaged.

Dr. Cahrles Carroll Linton and Mrs. Linton of 400 Riverside Drive announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Edith Linton, to Ward Van Alstyne of Pittsburgh, Penn. Mr. Van Alstyne is the son of Mr. and Mrs. David Van Alstyne of 112 Riverside Drive. Miss Linton is with her parents at their country cottage at Quogue, L. I. No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

Julius Auspitz.

Julius Auspitz, an editorial writer on German newspapers in this city since 1887, died yesterday at his home, 1,153 Vyse Avenue, the Bronx, in his sixty-ninth year. He was born in Austria and fought in the war of 1806, later coming to this country and living in St. Louis and New Orleans. In 1887 he came here and joined the editorial staff of the Staats-Zeitung, later going to the New Yorker Herold, with which he was connected at the time of his death.

Stephen J. Ferris, Portrait Painter.

PHILADELPHIA, July 9.—Stephen J. Ferris, a widely known portrait painter, died here today in his eighty-first year. He had been an exhibitor in Paris, London, and all the prominent exhibitions in the United States.

He was born in Plattsburg, N. Y., and studied at Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, under Schuessle, Waugh and Sartain. Mr. Ferris married Miss Elizabeth A. Moran of the well-known family of artists. He received the Fortuny prize for the best portrait of the artist in Rome in 1876. Mr. Ferris painted more than 2,000 portraits and supplied many of the portraits for Ridpath's Histories. He was an instructor at the School of Design for twenty-six years and was one of the founders of the Philadelphia Society of Etchers and the Philadelphia Sketch Club.

CHARITIES.

WE have the equipment, system, environment, all that is required to do efficient work, except money enough to meet the bills.

Every available inch of space is now being used. Lack of means may result in keeping beds empty, thus denying a chance of life to some man whose family is deprived of the wage earner; some woman whose children have had to be placed in institutions; a child who might be cured at the right time, but be ever after a public charge if denied.

Gifts, large or small, will give hope, perhaps life, to some one who sorely needs a helping hand NOW. Send what you can to Wm. M. Cruikshank, Treas., 59 East 59th St.

THE HOSPITAL AND HOUSE OF REST FOR CONSUMPTIVES,
Inwood-on-Hudson, N. Y. City.
WOODBURY G. LANGDON, *President*
ANDREW C. ZABRISKIE, *Vice President*
HOWARD TOWNSEND, *Secretary*

M. R. GUGGENHEIM TO MARRY TODAY

Less Than 48 Hours After Divorced Wife's Marriage He Will Wed Miss Weyher.

KEPT HIS PLANS SECRET

Catholic Priest to Perform the Ceremony at Deal, N. J.—His Bride-to-be an Amateur Horsewoman.

Friends of M. Robert Guggenheim, son of Daniel Guggenheim, will be surprised to learn that he is to be married today, less than forty-eight hours after the marriage of his former wife, Mrs. Grace Bernheimer Guggenheim, who obtained her final decree of divorce against him on Wednesday. Mrs. Guggenheim was married to Morton E. Snellenburg of Philadelphia on Thursday.

Mr. Guggenheim's bride will be Miss Margaret Weyher, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Casper Weyher of Scranton, Penn. She is a well-known amateur horsewoman, and has appeared at many of the fashionable horse shows.

The utmost secrecy has been observed by Mr. Guggenheim in completing plans for his second marriage. The wedding is to be attended by the immediate relatives only. The ceremony is to be performed at 8:30 o'clock this morning by the Rev. Father Norris of St. Mary's Church at Deal. There are to be no attendants, and immediately after the ceremony Mr. Guggenheim and his bride will leave on an extended honeymoon.

Mr. Guggenheim's father has a handsome estate at Elberon, N. J. For some time Mr. Guggenheim has made his home at the Criterion Club, 683 Fifth Avenue. He is 29 years old, and is associated with several important corporations in New York, although not a member of the firm of M. Guggenheim Sons, as was stated in these columns yesterday. He is a graduate of the School of Mines of Columbia University, and is a member of the Kennel Club and the Bulldog Club of America.

His first wife, who was married on Thursday, brought a divorce action late last December. They were married in 1905. Her husband filed a general denial. The divorce decree provided that she was to have the custody of the two children—Daniel Guggenheim, 2d, 8 years old, and Robert Guggenheim, jr., 5 years old. The mother agreed to remain within the United States or Canada with the children until they are 18, with the exception of four months each year. During these four months she may take them abroad. Their father is to be permitted to visit them each month for at least six hours. Provision was made in the decree for alimony.

Obituary Notes.

LYTTON BRIGGS, for the last thirty years with The Financial Chronicle, died yesterday in the Long Island City Hospital in his forty-eighth year. He was unmarried and lived at 276 Suffolk Street. Mr. Briggs was a member of the Crescent Athletic Club.

Mrs. GEORGE C. FLINT of Little Falls, N. J., one of the most prominent suffrage workers in New Jersey, died yesterday in the Paterson General Hospital. She was President of the Little Falls Suffrage League and a member of the Paterson Woman's Club. Mrs. Flint had charge of the publicity department of the Paterson Woman's Suffrage Association.

Mrs. MARY ELIZABETH BAYLIS HENDRICKSON, wife of Smith Everett Hendrickson, died on Wednesday at her home, 1 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, in her eighty-fourth year. Mrs. Hendrickson was born in Queens, L. I., and was the author of several poems and a history of the Ainslie Street Presbyterian Church, of which she was long a member. In September she celebrated the sixty-first anniversary of her marriage. Besides her husband, she left a son and two daughters.

Mrs. ALICE C. BUTTLING, wife of Avery B. Buttling, President of the Mutual Bottling Company, died at her home, 297 President Street, Brooklyn, on Thursday.

Miss DAISY C. SULLIVAN, an active member of the Dramatic Society of the R. C. Church of St. Martin of Tours, died on Wednesday at her home, 1 Rodman Court, Rockaway Beach, aged 24 years. She was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Timothy F. Sullivan.

FRANKLIN BROWN, 67 years old, a retired accountant, died from heart disease on Thursday at his home, 397 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn. Mr. Brown was born in Jers

GIANTS WIN TWO GAMES FROM REDS—YANKEES LOSE AT CLEVELAND

GIANTS DEFEAT REDS TWICE ON HOME LOT

Climb Into Sixth Place—Stroud Gets Gold Watch from Dover Friends.

It has been a long anticipation, but the Giants have at last found a team they can beat twice in a day. It has been suspected for some time that the Giants were willfully concealing a lot of baseball somewhere, but sooner or later it was bound to be discovered. Yesterday at the Polo Grounds they turned a large quantity of playing ability loose on the Cincinnati Reds and won two halves of a double-header. The cheerful news is 5 to 3 and 4 to 3. The fact that they were playing Cincinnati had much to do with the double-barreled victory.

A large portion of the town of Dover, N. J., was brought to the Polo Grounds yesterday to make a fuss about Ralph Stroud, the young Giant pitcher. Ralph comes from Dover and even boasts about it. They are proud of Ralph in Dover, and the way he pitched yesterday showed that they have a right to be.

Before Stroud started to pitch the first game he was presented with a gold watch by the home folks. It ticks and keeps good time and is guaranteed not to rust. Inside the lid there is room for a girl's picture, if Stroud gets sentimental and wants to put one there. It was quite a novelty for a player to get a watch, for there is an unwritten rule in the National League that the only present a ball player is expected to receive is a traveling bag. A watch is a lot more useful present, because you can't raise much on a traveling bag.

For five innings the pride of Dover didn't give the Reds a single hit. In the sixth a bunch of four smart taps gave the Rhinelanders three runs and tied the score. In the eighth the Giants fell on King Lear, the former Princeton pitcher, and shoved two runs over.

The second game saw the introduction of Red Dooin, the prominent Philadelphia outcast. Red's name has also been mentioned in connection with Cincinnati, but his friends will confer a favor on him by not saying that loudly.

Charley Herzog seems to bear up well under the stress of managing the Reds. The team is still infested with numerable foreigners. This makes about fifteen years that Wee Tommy Leach has been retiring from the game. He is still out there in centre field for the Reds catching flies. But there is no getting away from it, Tommy's eyes are not as good as they were and he is not hitting nearly as well as he did in 1860.

Between the games Manager McGraw trotted out his latest consignment of educated players. They laid aside their Latin poetry and calculus, tossed the baseball around a while, and they went right back to their books. Kinney, the Notre Dame catcher, looks as if he led his Greek class at the bat. Some boys go to college and the only thing they learn is how to play poker, but these boys made the most of their opportunities and also learned how to play ball. Anyway, that's what they told McGraw, but he'll have a chance soon to see if any of them were fibbing when they told him.

Pol Perritt had the Giants worried a little in the second game and for a time it looked as if Pol was going to blow. The Reds got very uppish in the eighth and grabbed two runs, tieing the score at 3 to 3. In the ninth, the Giants made a dingdong finish, loading the bases just in time to give Georgie Burns a chance to wallop the ball to right and shoot two runs over the platter and start the grand stampede for the clubhouse.

The Giants got a couple of runs in the opening inning of the first game. Burns ambled and Robertson skied to Leach; "Burnsie" died stealing. Doyle singled, and when Fletcher gave the ball a pretty poke to right, Griffith mussed up the chance and Doyle scored, "Fletch" going to third. He scored on Merkle's single. Another run was conducted over in the fifth on Burns's double and Doyle's one-ply tap.

The Cincinnatis rallied in the sixth and tied the count. Olson singled and likewise Mollwitz. Then Bill Rodgers made his debut as a Red, batting for Gene Dale. He doubled and scored Olson. Tommy Clarke, batting for Leach, fanned, and Herzog rolled to Stroud, who nailed Mollwitz at the plate. Ivy Wingo hit the ball to right centre for three bags, scoring Rodgers. Wingo was out at the plate, trying to stretch his hit into a homer.

Robertson singled in the eighth and Doyle ballooned to Griffith. Fletcher singled and Merkle's safety scored Robertson. Lobert hit a fly to right, but Griffith made a bad throw back to first and missed a chance for a double play, Fletcher scoring on the miscue.

Two were down in the first inning of the sunset game when Wingo walked and stole second on Charley Dooin. Killifer hit a foul to the left-field stand and Wingo raced to third. He was on his way back to second, but hadn't reached that base when Killifer tore off a single. Killifer didn't wait to go back and touch second, but slipped one over on the Giants and ran home.

The Giants corraled two in the same inning. Pete Schneider gave Burns a pass and he went to third on Robertson's single, but continued home when Robertson bumped into Groh at second, knocking Heinie over so hard that he dropped the ball. Fletcher's single scored "Robbie."

Cincinnati went to the fore in the eighth. With one out, Killifer singled and went to third when Doyle got Groh's roller, and, in trying to make a double play, missed Wingo and also lost Groh at first base. Griffith's grounder was fumbled by Fletcher and Killifer scored. Olson's single sent Groh home.

The last of the ninth inning was a sizzler. Lobert beat out an infield hit and Snodgrass walked. Eddie Grant was inserted to sacrifice, which he did neatly. Chief Meyers, batting for Perritt, was flattered with an intentional walk, filling the bases. Burns ripped a single to right centre, and Lobert and Snodgrass floated home with the victory. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, lf.	3	1	1	0	0
R'tson, rf.	4	1	2	2	0
Doyle, 2b.	3	1	2	2	2
F'ch'r, ss.	4	2	2	1	5
M'kle, 1b.	4	0	3	7	0
Lob't, 3b.	4	0	1	1	2
S'dg's, cf.	4	0	0	8	2
Meyers, c.	3	0	1	6	0
Stroud, p.	3	0	0	0	2
Total	32	5	12	27	13

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leach, cf.	2	0	0	2	0
*Clarke	1	0	0	0	0
T'mbly, cf.	1	0	0	0	0
H'zog, ss.	4	1	1	5	2
Wingo, c.	4	0	1	2	3
Kil'fer, lf.	4	0	0	1	0
Groh, 2b.	4	0	0	2	3
G'fith, rf.	3	0	0	2	0
Olson, 3b.	3	1	1	1	5
M'witz, 1b.	3	0	1	7	0
Dale, p.	1	0	0	0	0
†Rodgers	1	1	1	0	0
Lear, p.	1	0	1	0	2
Total	32	3	6	24	18

*Batted for Leach in sixth inning.
†Batted for Dale in sixth inning.
Errors—Griffith, (2,) Doyle, Merkle.

New York	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	.	—5
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	—3

Two-base hits—Burns, Rodgers, Lear. Three-base hit—Wingo. Stolen bases—Doyle, Groh. Earned runs—New York, 3; Cincinnati, 3. Sacrifice hit—Doyle. Double plays—Groh, Herzog and Mollwitz; Snodgrass and Fletcher. Left on bases—New York, 5; Cincinnati, 2. First base on error—Cincinnati, 1. Bases on balls—Off Dale, 1. Hits—Off Dale, 8 in 5 innings; off Lear, 4 in 3 innings. Struck out—By Stroud, 4; by Dale, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Hart. Time of game—One hour and fifty-three minutes.

SECOND GAME.

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, lf.	4	1	3	2	0
R'tson, rf.	4	1	2	1	0
Doyle, 2b.	3	0	1	0	5
F'cher, ss.	4	0	1	1	1
M'kle, 1b.	4	0	0	16	0
Lob't, 3b.	4	1	0	1	3
S'dg's, cf.	2	1	1	1	1
Dooin, c.	3	0	1	6	0
†Grant	0	0	0	0	0
Per't, p.	3	0	0	0	3
‡Meyers	0	0	0	0	0
Total	31	4	10	27	13

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leach, cf.	3	0	0	2	0
T'bly, cf.	2	0	1	1	0
H'zog, ss.	5	0	0	3	3
Wingo, c.	4	1	1	6	2
Kil'fer, lf.	4	1	2	2	0
Groh, 3b.	3	0	1	2	1
G'fith, rf.	4	0	0	0	1
Olson, 3b, 1b.	4	0	2	2	1
M'witz, 1b.	2	0	0	5	0
R'gers, 3b.	2	0	1	2	1
Schn'r, p.	3	0	0	0	2
Total	36	3	8	*25	11

*One out when winning run was scored.
†Batted for Dooin in ninth inning.
‡Batted for Perritt in ninth inning.
Errors—Wingo, (2,) Groh, Robertson, Doyle, Fletcher.

New York	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—4
Cincinnati	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—3

Thee-base hit—Wingo. Stolen bases—Wingo, Olson. Earned runs—Cincinnati, 1; New York, 3. Sacrifice hits—Schneider, Grant. Left on bases—New York, 8; Cincinnati, 9. First base on errors—Cincinnati, 3. Bases on balls—Off Perritt, 2; off Schneider, 4. Hit by pitcher—By Schneider, (Snodgrass.) Struck out—By Perritt, 6; by Schneider, 6. Passed ball—Dooin. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Hart. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.

BASEBALL

Results of Yesterday's Games.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York, 5; Cincinnati, 3.
New York, 4; Cincinnati, 3.
Philadelphia, 2; Pittsburgh, 1.
Brooklyn, 8; Chicago, 7.
Boston, 4; St. Louis, 3.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Cleveland, 4; New York, 3.
Philadelphia, 3; St. Louis, 1.
Chicago, 5; Washington, 1.
Detroit, 15; Boston, 4.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Buffalo, 8; Brooklyn, 2.
Buffalo, 9; Brooklyn, 1.
Pittsburgh, 4; St. Louis, 2.
St. Louis, 5; Pittsburgh, 0.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Jersey City, 4; Rochester, 2.
Jersey City, 3; Rochester, 2.
Montreal, 6; Harrisburg, 4.
Providence, 6; Buffalo, 4.
Toronto, 14; Richmond, 4.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Chicago	40	30	.571
Philadelphia	37	31	.544
St. Louis	38	36	.513
Pittsburgh	35	35	.500
Brooklyn	35	35	.500
New York	31	35	.470
Cincinnati	30	36	.455
Boston	31	39	.443

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Chicago	48	26	.649
Boston	43	25	.632
Detroit	45	28	.616
New York	36	37	.493
Washington	32	37	.463
Philadelphia	28	44	.389
Cleveland	27	43	.386
St. Louis	26	44	.371

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
St. Louis	42	30	.583
Kansas City	43	31	.581
Chicago	41	31	.569
Pittsburgh	40	32	.556
Newark	39	35	.527
Brooklyn	31	44	.413
Buffalo	30	47	.390
Baltimore	28	44	.389

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Providence	36	22	.621
Buffalo	32	25	.562
Montreal	34	31	.523
Harrisburg	30	30	.500
Richmond	32	32	.500
Toronto	32	35	.477
Rochester	28	34	.451
Jersey City	25	40	.385

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Cincinnati at New York.
Pittsburgh at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Brooklyn.
(Two Games.)
St. Louis at Boston.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York at Cleveland.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.
Washington at Chicago.
Boston at Detroit.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Brooklyn at Buffalo.
Baltimore at Newark.
St. Louis at Pittsburgh.
Kansas City at Chicago.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Rochester at Providence.
(Two Games.)
Buffalo at Harrisburg.
Toronto at Jersey City.
Montreal at Richmond.

Alexander Wins Another Game.

PHILADELPHIA, July 9.—Alexander played a big part in Philadelphia's 2-to-1 victory over Pittsburgh today. Only one visiting player got on the bases until one was out in the eighth inning. Then Wagner got Pittsburgh's first hit, a home-run drive into the bleachers. Alexander's double drove in Philadelphia's first run. In running to third base to decide a play, Umpire Orth tore a tendon in his right knee, and was taken to a hospital. He will not be able to umpire again for several weeks. Score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Byrne, 3b.	4	0	0	1	1
B'croft, ss.	2	1	0	0	2
W'ted, cf.	3	0	1	2	0
C'vath, rf.	3	0	0	1	0
B'ker, lf.	4	0	0	0	0
N'hoff, 2b.	3	0	0	3	1
Lud's, 1b.	3	1	1	10	1
Kil'fer, c.	3	0	2	9	1
Alex'r, p.	3	0	2	1	2
Total	28	2	6	27	8

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
C'lins, cf.	3	0	0	2	2
Carey, lf.	3	0	1	2	1
J'ston, 1b.	4	0	0	10	0
Baird, 3b.	4	0	0	1	3
H'man, rf.	3	0	0	2	0
Wag'r, ss.	3	1	1	1	1
Viox, 2b.	3	0	0	2	4
Gibson, c.	3	0	0	4	0
H'mon, p.	2	0	0	0	1
C'z'm'n, p.	0	0	0	0	1
*Costello	1	0	0	0	0
Total	29	1	2	24	11

*Batted for Harmon in eighth inning.
Errors—Wagner, Harmon, Cravath.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	.	—2
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1

Two-base hits—Alexander, Whitted. Home run—Wagner. Earned runs—Pittsburgh, 1; Philadelphia, 1. Stolen base—Carey. Sacrifice hits—Carey, Whitted. Base on balls—Off Harmon, 2; off Conzelman, 1; off Alexander, 1. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 3; Philadelphia, 6. First base on errors—Pittsburgh, 1. Struck out—By Harmon, 4; by Alexander, 7. Hits—Off Harmon, 5 in seven innings; off Conzelman, 1 in one inning. Umpires—Messrs. Orth and Quigley. Times of game—One hour and eighteen minutes.

Braves Win on Butler's Errors.

BOSTON, July 9.—Butler's bad throw to first base in the tenth inning gave Boston a 4-to-3 victory over St. Louis today. Doak purposely passed Gowdy in the second inning, filling the bases, and passed the next two batters unintentionally, forcing in two runs. Two hits, an error by Butler, and a sacrifice fly gave Boston the third run. St. Louis tied the score in the eighth inning on three singles. Snyder was ordered from the game for arguing against an umpire's decision. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moran, rf.	3	0	1	2	1
Evers, 2b.	4	0	0	3	5
Con'ly, lf.	5	0	1	1	0
Magee, cf.	4	2	1	3	0
Egan, 1b.	4	1	1	12	0
Smith, 3b.	5	0	1	1	4
M'v'le, ss.	4	1	1	3	2
Gowdy, c.	2	0	0	5	4
Ragan, p.	3	0	0	0	2
Total	34	4	6	30	18

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Butler, ss.	5	2	2	0	0
H'gins, 2b.	4	0	1	1	5
B'cher, lf.	4	0	0	4	0
Miller, 1b.	3	0	1	11	1
Long, cf.	4	1	3	2	0
Hyatt, rf.	3	0	1	3	0
Beck, 3b.	4	0	1	0	3
Snyder, c.	1	0	0	0	0
Gons's, c.	3	0	0	8	0
Doak, p.	1	0	0	0	3
Griner, p.	1	0	0	0	0
*Roche	1	0	0	0	0
Total	34	3	9	†29	12

*Batted for Doak in the seventh inning.
†Two out when winning run was scored.
Errors—Evers, Butler, (2.)

Boston	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	—4
St. Louis	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0—3

Stolen bases—Maranville, Long, Magee. Sacrifice fly—Gowdy. Sacrifice hits—Egan, Huggins. Double plays—Maranville, Evers and Egan; Ragan, Gowdy, Smith, and Evers. Left on bases—Boston, 9; St. Louis, 5. First base on errors—Boston, 2. Bases on balls—Off Ragan, 3; off Doak, 4; off Griner, 2. Hits—Off Doak, 6 in 6 innings; off Griner, none in 4 innings. Struck out—By Ragan, 4; by Doak, 5; by Griner, 2. Time of game—Two hours and twenty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Eason.

Browns Release E. Walker.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 9.—Ernest Walker, outfielder, was released today by the St. Louis Americans to the Rochester (N. Y.) Club and ordered to report tomorrow.

New York State League.

At Syracuse—Scranton, 4; Syracuse, 3.
At Utica—Wilkes-Barre, 4; Utica, 3.
At Troy—Binghamton, 4; Troy, 0.
At Albany—Albany, 3; Elmira, 2.

HOLE IN BALL PARK WALL BEATS YANKS

Cleveland Player Hits Ball Through It and Winning Run Is Scored.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, July 9.—But for a hole under the left field gate the Indians and Yanks would only have been tied in nine innings today. The hole helped Cleveland to win the first game of the second New York invasion by the score of 4 to 3.

The Indians had three runs, with two out, when O'Neill in the fourth sent the ball over third base for what would have been a three-bagger. The ball rolled toward the gate, and then bounded through a hole in the wall. This gave the Indians their fourth run and the game. Had the ball not found the hole, O'Neill would have been left on third, as Mitchell struck out.

It was a hard-hitting game, with the two new Indians, Jay Kirke and Ralph Southworth, who recently came from the Cleveland A. A. team, doing the bulk of the good work. The Yankees did not do much with Mitchell until the eighth inning, but they did enough then and early in the ninth to send him to the showers and bring Sam Jones to the rescue. Jones proved his mettle, and with one out and a man on second base he pulled the game out of the fire.

The Indians' position at the foot of the ladder drew only 2,100 fans, despite the first nice Summer day for four weeks. King Cole, who has been on the sick list for some time, reported to Donovan today ready to work.

The Indians got all their runs in the first four innings, Fisher being pressed harder than usual; but after that they could not score. Graney greeted Cottrell, who took Fisher's place in the eighth with a triple, but was doubled at the plate on Cook's fine throw when Chapman flied out.

Despite a hurry call on his reserve in the seventh, the New York manager saw a whitewash staring him in the face. Nunamaker had been eosy, and Caldwell, who batted for Fisher, sent the first ball pitched straight to centre for an out. Cook, who had fanned his previous time up, singled, and Peck, native son, who always does something worth while in Cleveland, tripled, breaking the row of goose eggs. Then Maisel singled and stole. Cree, who was batting in Pipp's place, flied to left, and Graney and Chapman let it fall between them. Mullen walked, but Chapman saved the game there by getting Hartzell's drive on a bad bound, and throwing him out at first base.

Mitchell was nervous when he started the ninth, but made Boone foul out. Then Nunamaker doubled, and Manager Donovan stepped to the plate to bat for Cottrell. But Fohl waved Mitchell out and sent Sam Jones, former Ironton citizen, to the box. Then Donovan backed away, and Daley began to swing a bat. Daley drew three balls before he grounded to Kirk, while Nunamaker took third. With one run needed to tie, Cook proved a long waiter, but finally sent a high fly that Graney gathered in. The score:

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
S'w'th, cf.	4	2	2	1	0
Ham'd, 2b.	4	0	0	2	1
Graney, lf.	3	1	3	2	0
Kirke, 1b.	4	0	2	11	0
C'man, ss.	4	0	0	2	3
Smith, rf.	3	0	1	0	0
B'bare, 3b.	3	0	0	1	5
O'Neill, c.	3	1	2	8	0
M'ch'l, p.	3	0	0	0	1
Jones, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	31	4	10	27	10

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Cook, rf.	5	1	2	4	1
P'p'gh, ss.	4	1	1	0	0
Maisel, 3b.	4	1	3	3	2
Pipp, 1b.	2	0	0	6	0
Cree, cf.	2	0	1	0	0
High, cf.	1	0	0	0	0
M'len, 1b.	0	0	0	3	0
H'tz'l, lf.	4	0	0	3	0
Boone, 2b.	4	0	0	0	5
N'm'r, c.	4	0	1	6	0
Fisher, p.	2	0	0	0	3
C'trell, p.	0	0	0	0	0
*Bauman	1	0	1	0	0
†Caldwell	1	0	0	0	0
‡Daley	1	0	0	0	0
Total	35	3	9	24	11

*Batted for High in seventh inning.
†Batted for Fisher in eighth inning.
‡Batted for Cottrell in ninth inning.
Errors—Hartzell.

Cleveland	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	.	—4
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	—3

Earned runs—Cleveland, 3; New York, 2. Two-base hits—Kirke, Smith, O'Neill, Maisel. Three-base hits—Southworth, Graney, Peckinpaugh. Home run—O'Neill. Sacrifice hit—High. Stolen bases—Maisel, Cree. Double plays—Maisel and Pipp; Cook and Nunamaker. Hits—Off Fisher, 9 in 7 innings; off Cottrell, 1 in 1 inning; off Mitchell, 9 in 8 1-3 innings; off Jones, none in two-thirds of an inning. First base on balls—Off Mitchell, 1; off Fisher, 1. Struck out—By Mitchell, 7; by Fisher, 5. Left on bases—Cleveland, 4; New York, 7. Umpires—Messrs. Nallin and Dineen. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes.

White Sox Take First Game.

CHICAGO, July 9.—Chicago defeated Washington, 5 to 1, in the first game of the second Eastern series today. The locals won in the second inning on Fournier's triple and J. Collins's single and his steal of third base and home. Scott tightened up when the visitors threatened to count and received good support from E. Collins, J. Collins, and Schalk. Harry Leibold, who was obtained from the Cleveland club by waiver, made his debut in a White Sox uniform today. Score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
L'bold, cf.	4	0	0	1	0
W'ver, ss.	4	0	0	2	3
E. C's, 2b.	3	1	1	2	4
F'nier, 1b.	3	2	1	12	0
J. C'ns, rf.	3	1	2	3	1
Felsch, lf.	3	1	1	0	0
Schalk, c.	3	0	1	5	0
B'l'b'e, 3b.	3	0	1	1	0
Scott, p.	3	0	0	0	7
Total	29	5	7	‡26	15

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'ler, rf.	3	0	2	2	1
Shanks, lf.	4	0	2	2	0
Foster, 2b.	3	0	1	1	0
Milan, cf.	4	1	1	3	0
Gandil, 1b.	2	0	0	9	0
Con'ly, 3b.	3	0	0	1	2
Henry, c.	3	0	1	3	1
McB'e, ss.	3	0	0	2	2
Shaw, p.	2	0	1	0	0
*Acosta	1	0	1	0	0
Ayres, p.	0	0	0	0	2
†Williams	1	0	0	0	0
Total	29	1	8	24	8

*Batted for Shaw in seventh inning.
†Batted for Ayres in ninth inning.
‡Shanks out; hit by batted ball.
Errors—Foster, Henry, (2,) Scott.

Chicago	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	2	.	—5
Washington	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Three-base hit—Fournier. Stolen bases—Collins, (3,) Schalk, (2,) Blackburne. Earned runs—Washington, 1; Chicago, 5. Sacrifice hits—Gandil, Felsch, Henry, Moeller, J. Collins. Double plays—E. Collins to Fournier; J. Collins to Schalk; Moeller to McBride. Left on bases—Washington, 8; Chicago, 6. First base on errors—Washington, 1; Chicago, 1. Bases on balls—Off Shaw, 2; off Scott, 3; off Ayres, 1. Hits—Off Shaw, 6 in six innings; off Ayres, 1 in two innings. Hit by pitcher—By Scott, (Connolly;) by Ayres, (Fournier.) Struck out—By Scott, 2; by Shaw, 2; by Ayres, 1. Passed ball—Henry. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Wallace and Connolly.

Tigers Maul Red Sox Pitchers.

DETROIT, Mich., July 9.—Three Boston pitchers were batted hard today and Detroit won, 15 to 4. The Red Sox' three errors were bunched in the first inning along with two passes and two singles, the Tigers scoring four runs. In the sixth, nine of the eleven men who faced Gregg hit safely, Veach's double being the only extra base drive in the lot. Coveleskie retired after the game was won. His careless throw, with an easy double play in sight, let in two runs for the visitors in the seventh. Cavet merely lobbed the ball over in the two innings he pitched. In the eighth, three passes, a single and four stolen bases netted Detroit only one run. The score:

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Vitt, 3b.	4	2	2	0	5
Kav'h, 2b.	3	3	2	2	5
Cobb, cf.	2	3	1	4	0
C'ford, rf.	4	2	2	0	0
Veach, lf.	5	1	3	3	0
Burns, 1b.	4	1	1	9	3
Bush, ss.	5	1	2	3	2
Baker, c.	4	1	0	4	0
C'skie, p.	2	1	1	2	1
Cavet, p.	0	0	0	0	0
§Jacobson	1	0	1	0	0
Total	34	15	15	27	16

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'per, rf.	4	0	0	2	0
J'vrin, ss.	4	0	0	1	3
Sp'ker, cf.	4	1	1	1	0
H'lit'l, 1b.	4	1	0	10	0
Lewis, lf.	4	1	2	1	0
G'd'r, 3b.	4	1	1	3	1
Barry, 2b.	4	0	1	1	1
Cady, c.	2	0	0	4	1
C'gan, c.	2	0	1	2	1
Ruth, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Mays, p.	0	0	0	0	1
Gregg, p.	2	0	1	0	4
*Scott	1	0	0	0	0
†H'ksen	0	0	0	0	0
‡Gainer	1	0	0	0	0
Total	36	4	8	24	13

*Batted for Mays in third inning.
†Batted for Carrigan in ninth inning.
‡Batted for Gregg in ninth inning.
§Batted for Coveleskie in seventh inning.
Errors—Hoblitzel, Barry, Cady, Coveleskie.

Detroit	4	3	0	0	0	7	0	1	.	—15
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	—4

Two-base hits—Veach, Jacobson, Barry. Three-base hit—Kavanagh. Stolen bases—Vitt, Burns, Bush, Cobb, (2;) Veach, (2.) Earned runs—Boston, 2; Detroit, 13. Sacrifice hit—Coveleskie. Sacrifice fly—Cobb. Left on bases—Boston, 5; Detroit, 5. First base on errors—Boston, 1; Detroit, 1. Bases on balls—Off Ruth, 2; off Mays, 1; off Gregg, 5. Hits—Off Ruth, two in 1-3 inning; off Mays, two in 1 2-3 innings; off Gregg, eleven in 6 innings; off Coveleskie, three in 7 innings; off Cavet, five in 2 innings. Struck out—By Coveleskie, 3; by Gregg, 3. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Hildebrand. Time of game—Two hours.

Athletics Too Fast for Browns.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 9.—By hitting when hits were most needed, Philadelphia won a fast game, defeating St. Louis, 3 to 1. Bush pitched shut-out ball in all except the sixth inning, when Shotten walked, went to second on Austin's out, and scored on Sisler's single. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'phy, rf.	4	0	1	1	0
Strunk, cf.	3	1	2	3	0
Walsh, lf.	3	0	0	2	0
Sc'ng, 3b.	4	0	1	0	3
Lajoie, 2b.	4	2	2	1	4
M'In's, 1b.	4	0	1	16	0
Lapp, c.	3	0	1	3	1
Kopf, ss.	3	0	0	1	3
Bush, p.	3	0	0	0	5
Total	31	3	8	27	16

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shot'n, rf.	2	1	0	2	0
Austin, 3b.	2	0	0	0	2
Sisler, lf.	4	0	1	3	0
Pratt, 2b.	3	0	0	3	1
C.W'r, cf.	4	0	1	3	0
How'd, 1b.	3	0	1	9	1
Lavan, ss.	4	0	0	2	1
Agnew, c.	2	0	0	3	1
Sev'eid, c.	0	0	0	1	0
James, p.	2	0	0	1	6
Total	26	1	3	27	12

Philadelphia	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	—3
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Strunk, Lapp. Stolen base—Strunk. Sacrifice hits—Lapp, Austin, Pratt, James, Kopf. Double plays—Kopf, Lajoie, and McInnis; Bush, Kopf, and McInnis. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 5; St. Louis, 6. Bases on balls—Off Bush, 5; off James, 2. Struck out—By Bush, 3; by James, 3. Wild pitch—Bush. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Chill. Time of game—One hour and thirty-seven minutes.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn Defeated by Buffalo in Double-Header, 8 to 2 and 9 to 1.

The Brookfeds lost both games of a double-header to Buffalo at Washington Park yesterday afternoon before leaving on a trip to the West. The first game was lost 8 to 2 and the second 9 to 1. If baseball games were played in four innings instead of nine the Brookfeds would have had a double win for they were leading 1 to 0 at the end of the fourth inning in each game. Tom Seaton pitched in the first game, and up to the eighth the score was 2 to 1 in favor of Brooklyn. But in that eighth session Buffalo batted Tom out of the box. Frank Smith, who succeeded him, did little better, and Buffalo rolled up six runs. Another in the ninth made the score 8 to 2.

In the second game Doc Lafitte, who was released recently by Lee Magee and was signed by the Buffeds, pitched against his former team mates and allowed them only one run in the opening inning. Finneran started for Brooklyn but was knocked out of the box in the sixth, and again Frank Smith was sent in, but he was not much of an improvement. The score:

FIRST GAME.

BUFFALO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Meyer, lf.	4	0	3	2	0
Lord, 3b.	5	0	0	0	2
Chase, 1b.	5	1	3	8	0
McD'd, rf.	5	1	2	1	0
L'den, 2b.	3	0	0	2	3
Engle, cf.	5	1	3	2	1
Roach, ss.	3	2	1	2	4
Blair, c.	1	0	1	3	0
Allen, c.	3	0	0	6	4
Schulz, p.	3	1	1	1	3
Bed't, p.	1	0	0	0	0
*Dalton	0	1	0	0	0
†Watson	1	1	1	0	0
Total	39	8	15	27	17

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Cooper, lf.	5	0	3	2	2
A'son, cf.	5	0	0	2	0
Myers, 1b.	0	0	0	2	0
Magee, 1b.	3	0	0	6	1
B'dley, rf.	4	1	2	2	0
Holt, 3b.	3	0	0	4	0
F. S'h, ss.	3	0	1	2	1
H'fr'h, 2b.	3	0	0	1	3
Simon, c.	3	1	1	6	1
Seaton, p.	1	0	1	0	3
Frank Smith, p.	0	0	0	0	0
‡Griggs	1	0	0	0	0
Total	29	2	8	27	11

*Batted for Allen in eighth inning.
†Batted for Schulz in eighth inning.
‡Batted for Frank Smith in ninth inning.
Errors—Engle, Allen, Schulz, Fred Smith, (2,) Helfrich, Seaton.

Buffalo	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	6	1	—8
Brooklyn	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—2

Left on bases—Buffalo, 12; Brooklyn, 8. Two-base hits—Seaton, McDonald. Sacrifice hits—Anderson, Holt, Seaton, Roach, Dalton, Meyer. Sacrifice flies—Lord, Simon, Meyer. First base on errors—Buffalo, 2. Stolen bases—Louden, Engle. Double plays—Seaton to Magee to Holt; Roach to Chase. Bases on balls—Off Schulz, 4; off Seaton, 2; off Frank Smith, 1. Struck out—By Schulz, 3; by Seaton, 4; by Frank Smith, 1. Hits—Off Seaton, 13 in 7 2-3 innings; off Schulz, 6 in 7 innings; off Frank Smith, 2 in 1 1-3 innings; off Bedient, 2 in 2 innings. Umpires—Messrs. McCormick and Shannon. Time of game—Two hours and fifteen minutes.

SECOND GAME.

BUFFALO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'man, lf.	4	0	1	1	0
Meyer, lf.	1	0	0	1	0
Lord, 3b.	4	1	1	0	1
D'ney, 3b.	0	0	0	0	1
Chase, 1b.	5	2	1	11	0
McD'd, rf.	5	1	1	1	0
L'den, 2b.	4	2	1	3	2
Engle, cf.	5	1	2	1	0
Roach, ss.	4	1	3	4	6
Blair, c.	5	0	2	5	1
Laf'te, p.	5	1	2	0	8
Total	42	9	14	27	14

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
C'per, lf.	3	1	2	2	0
A'son, cf.	4	0	0	2	1
Myers, 1b.	2	0	0	12	1
B'dley, rf.	3	0	0	1	0
Holt, 3b.	4	0	0	1	3
F. S'h, ss.	4	0	0	4	3
Helf'h, 2b.	4	0	1	2	1
Land, c.	3	0	2	1	0
F'ran, p.	2	0	0	2	1
Wright, c.	1	0	0	3	0
Frank Smith, p.	1	0	0	0	1
*Griggs	1	0	0	0	0
Total	32	1	6	27	11

*Batted for Frank Smith in ninth inning.
Errors—McDonald, Roach, Myers, Fred Smith.

Buffalo	0	0	0	0	1	4	8	1	0	—9
Brooklyn	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Left on bases—Buffalo, 9; Brooklyn, 8. Two-base hits—Roach, Chase, Lafitte. Home run—McDonald. First base on errors—Buffalo, 2. Stolen bases—Bradley, Cooper, Louden, (2.) Double play—Roach to Louden to Chase. Bases on balls—Off Finneran, 2; off Frank Smith, 1; off Lafitte, 4. Struck out—By Frank Smith, 3; by Lafitte, 4. Wild pitch—Lafitte. Hits—Off Finneran, 6 in five and one-third innings. Umpires—Messrs. McCormick and Shannon. Time of game—Two hours.

Even Break in Pittsburgh Games.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., July 9.—Pittsburgh and St. Louis broke even in a double header here today, the former winning the first game, 4 to 2, and the latter the final engagement, 5 to 0. Crandall, pitching for the visitors in the first game, was hit hard, while Allen, for the locals, was very effective. In the final game Groom allowed only three hits and was never in danger. Score:

FIRST GAME.

											R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—2		9	1
Pittsburgh	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	.	—4		13	1

Batteries—Crandall and Hartley; Allen and O'Connor.

SECOND GAME.

											R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	—5		12	0
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0		3	0

Batteries—Groom and Hartley; Rogge and Berry.

Southern Association.

At Atlanta—Atlanta, 4; Chattanooga, 3.
At Birmingham—Memphis, 9; Birmingham, 0.
At New Orleans—Nashville, 3; New Orleans, 0.
At Mobile—Mobile, 10; Little Rock, 3.

American Association.

At Milwaukee—Cleveland, 8; Milwaukee, 5.
At Kansas City—Kansas City, 4; Columbus, 3.
At St. Paul—St. Paul, 10; Louisville, 9.
At Minneapolis—Minneapolis, 8; Indianapolis, 2.

Colonial League.

At Brockton—Fall River, 4; Brockton, 0.
Fall River, 1; Brockton, 0.
At Springfield—Springfield, 13; Pawtucket, 2.
At New Bedford—New Bedford, 1; Taunton, 0.

SPORTING EVENTS.

RACING AT AQUEDUCT TODAY
$3,000 Tremont Stakes
$1,500 Brookdale Handicap
2 Mile Steeplechase
& 3 Other Attractive Races
FIRST RACE AT 2:30 P. M.
SPECIAL RACE TRAINS leave Pennsylvania Station, 33d St. and 7th Av., also from Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, at 12:30, and at intervals up to 2 P. M. Course also reached by Trolleys. Automobiles from New York should take Queens Boulevard to Woodhaven Av., thence to Track.
GRAND STAND, $3. LADIES, $1.50.
MUSIC BY LANDER.

BASEBALL, Polo Grounds today, 3 P. M. GIANTS vs. CINCINNATI.

EVERYTHING FOR
Billiards Bowling
Prices and Terms to Suit.
REPAIRS BY EXPERT MECHANICS.
The Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co., 29 to 35 West 32d St., Near Broadway.

DODGERS SPRING SURPRISE ON CUBS

Reduce a 7 to 1 Lead in Fourth to an 8 to 7 Victory in Tenth Inning.

When Ollie O'Mara dashed home from second base in the tenth inning on Daubert's stinging single at Ebbets Field yesterday he scored the run that gave Brooklyn a victory over the Chicago Cubs by the score of 8 to 7 after a hard up-hill battle. There were 4,000 enthusiastic fans standing up cheering wildly when the Dodgers came to bat in the tenth. Myers, the first man up, sent an easy grounder to first. O'Mara hammered the ball into right centre and came up smiling on second. Then Jake Daubert poked the ball over second for a single that scored the shortstop, sent the league leaders down to defeat, and tied the Pirates for fourth place in their rush for the bunting.

Chicago started out with every intention of putting a crimp in the championship aspirations of the Robinson clan and in the fourth inning were on the big end of a 7 to 1 score. Big Jeff Pfeffer had been driven from the mound, downcast and humiliated, under the withering fire of the Chicago batsmen. Those sluggers had smashed and slammed Jeff's delivery for seven hits, two of them homers and one a triple. It looked as if they were going to choke that Brooklyn spurt and choke it hard.

Saier had tripled, Williams had driven the ball over the right field fence for his second home run, and Phelan had singled before Wilbert Robinson would admit that the big pitcher was helpless before that horde of Western stickers. The worried manager called in Nap Rucker to stem the tide, and the veteran responded ably. Nap had those Cubs trying to tear the leather off his slow tantalizing benders. Just after Rucker started to pitch in the fourth Daubert made a wild heave to the plate, allowing Archer to score, but after that run Nap completely divorced the Cubs from the run column.

The Cubs scored twice in the opening inning on two hits and a pass. In the second Williams picked out one of Pfeffer's twisters and sent it over the right field fence. Big Jeff steadied in the third and retired Chicago in quick order, O'Mara making a wonderful stop of Heinie Zimmerman's red-hot drive for the third out. But in the fourth Chicago sent Jeff from his pedestal. Saier sent a triple to right, then Cy Williams gave the ball a long ride over the fence. Brooklyn looked on aghast. This was the second home run that Williams had made off Pfeffer and the other Cubs were bombarding him hard, too.

After Phelan had singled the S. O. S. call was sent out to Rucker and the slow ball pitcher went in determined to mow down those Western invaders. Archer singled, Pierce singled, and it looked bad for Nap. But wait. Good was a victim of three slow ones and Fisher forced Pierce at second. Fisher started for second and was caught between bases. While the Brooklyn infielders were running the Chicago shortstop down between the bags, Archer started on a spurt for home. Daubert wheeled and threw toward the plate to cut him off. But that throw was bad and Archer was safe. After that Rucker kept the Cubs scoreless.

Brooklyn tallied once in the fourth and it was in the sixth that they came within striking distance of a win. Getz flied out to left. McCarty singled and then Rucker sent a high one to right. With two down Myers singled, sending McCarty to third, and both men scored when Phelan at third let a hot drive go through him. Daubert walked and Wheat singled. Pierce was withdrawn and Standridge sent in to pitch for Chicago. Cutshaw's hit scored Daubert, making it four in that inning. The Dodgers added another in the fifth and won the game in the tenth. The score:

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Myers, cf.	5	2	2	2	0
O'M'a, ss.	5	2	2	3	7
D'bert, 1b.	4	1	2	9	2
Wheat, lf.	4	0	3	1	0
C'sh'w, 2b.	5	0	1	4	2
W. Z'n, rf.	3	0	0	0	0
St'gel, rf.	2	0	0	1	0
Getz, 3b.	4	2	1	2	3
McC'y, c.	4	1	2	7	2
Miller, c.	1	0	0	1	1
P'fer, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Rucker, p.	4	0	2	0	1
Total	41	8	15	30	18

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Good, rf.	4	1	1	2	0
M'ray, lf.	1	0	0	1	0
Fisher, ss.	4	1	1	2	2
Sch'te, lf, rf.	4	0	1	2	1
H. Z'n, 2b.	5	0	0	3	4
Saier, 1b.	5	1	1	8	0
W'ms, cf.	5	2	3	2	0
P'lan, 3b.	4	1	2	0	1
Archer, c.	4	1	2	7	0
Pierce, p.	3	0	1	0	2
St'd'ge, p.	1	0	0	0	2
Total	40	7	12	*27	12

*Daubert out, hit by batted ball; one out when winning run was scored.
Errors—Fisher, H. Zimmerman, Phelan, Daubert.

Brooklyn	1	0	0	1	0	4	1	0	0	1	—8
Chicago	2	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	—7

Two-base hits—Phelan, O'Mara, Daubert, Rucker. Three-base hit—Saier. Home runs—Williams, (2.) Stolen bases—Fisher, Schulte, H. Zimmerman, Saier, Archer. Earned runs—Chicago, 5; Brooklyn, 7. Sacrifice fly—Myers. Sacrifice hits—Schulte, Daubert. Double play—H. Zimmerman and Saier. Left on bases—Chicago, 5; Brooklyn, 13. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 3. Bases on balls—Off Pfeffer, 1; off Pierce, 5. Hits—Off Pfeffer, 7 in 3 1-3 innings; off Rucker, 5 in 6 2-3 innings; off Pierce, 10 in 5 2-3 innings; off Standridge, 5 in 3 2-3 innings, (one out in tenth.) Struck out—By Pfeffer, 1; by Pierce, 4; by Rucker, 3; by Standridge, 3. Wild pitches—Pierce, (2.) Passed ball—Archer. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie. Time of game—Two hours and twenty minutes.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT JERSEY CITY—FIRST GAME.

											R.	H.	E.
Rochester	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	—2		6	0
Jersey City	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	.	—4		7	2

Batteries—Palmero and Erwin; Verbout and Tragressor.

SECOND GAME.

											R.	H.	E.
Rochester	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—2		6	0
Jersey City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	.	—3		8	0

Batteries—Ericson and Williams; Sherman, Ring, and Reynolds.

AT HARRISBURG.

											R.	H.	E.
Montreal	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	—6		12	3
Harrisburg	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	—4		11	1

Batteries—Miller and Hawley; Enzman and Snow.

AT PROVIDENCE.

											R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	—4		7	2
Providence	0	1	0	3	0	2	0	0	.	—6		10	3

Batteries—Beebe and Lalonge; Cooper and Haley.

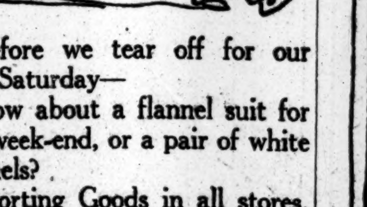
AT RICHMOND.

											R.	H.	E.
Toronto	0	0	3	1	0	0	2	6	2	—14		21	3
Richmond	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	—4		9	7

Batteries—McTigue and Kelly; O'Brien, Schaufele, and Maisel.

New England League.

At Portland—Portland, 5; Fitchburg, 1.
At Lewiston—Lynn, 4; Lewiston, 4, (fourteen innings; darkness.)
At Lawrence—Lowell, 4; Lawrence, 3.



Before we tear off for our half Saturday—
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Sporting Goods in all stores.
Close at 12 noon.
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Broadway at 13th St — "The Four Corners" — Broadway at 34th St.
Broadway at Warren — Fifth Ave. at 41st St.

JITNEYS DEFEATED AT POLO.

Kansas City Qualifies for Mid-West Final for Championship.

CHICAGO, July 9.—The Kansas City polo team today defeated the Onwentsia Jitneys, 12 goals to 7, and won its way into the finals for the Mid-West polo championship. The Missouri four outplayed Onwentsia in all styles of play.

AQUEDUCT RACING RESULTS.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-old fillies and geldings which have not won $750; purse, $400; five furlongs. Time—1:00 3-5.
Sprint, Mizpah Stable's b. f., by Rock Sand-Sprite, 115 pounds, 4 to 5 and out (Buxton)....1[1]
Malachite, August Belmont's ch. f., 111, 6 to 5 and 1 to 4 (Dugan)....2[1½]
Edna Kenna, M. Hirsch's ch. f., 111, 10 to 1 and 2 to 1 (T. McTaggart)....3[8]
Excelsior also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and up, which have not won at this meeting; selling; purse, $400; five furlongs. Time—1:00.
Uncle Jimmie, Theodore Smith's b. g., 4 years, by Uncle—Catharine Carson, 109 pounds, 9 to 10 and 2 to 5 (Buxton)....1[4]
Noureddin, R. T. Wilson's b. g., 3, 102, 8 to 1 and 5 to 2 (McCahey)....2[8]
Hiker, Richard Pending's b. f., 3, 97, 18 to 5 and 11 to 10 (McKeever)....3[8]
Patrick S., Peaceful, and Northerner also ran. Dengro was left at the post and did not run.
Winner, entered to be sold for $300, was bought by T. Alexandra for $800.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; purse, $500; one mile. Time—1:40.
Blue Thistle, H. C. Hallenbeck's b. g., 6 years, by Blues-Wild Thistle, 113 pounds, 9 to 2 and even, (Byrne)....1½
Harry Shaw, O. W. Parry's b. c., 116, 9 to 10 and 1 to 4, (Buxton)....2[nk]
Star Gift, Palace Stable's blk. m., 6, 111, 9 to 5 and 2 to 5, (T. McTaggart)....3[10]
Andes also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, which have not won at this meeting; handicap; purse, $600; one mile. Time—1:40 1-5.
Montressor, R. T. Wilson's ch. g., 5 years, by Monfort-Madchen, 105 pounds, 3 to 1 and 3 to 2, (J. McTaggart)....1½
Gainer, Greentree Stable's ch. g., 4, 114, 9 to 2 and 7 to 5, (Buxton)....2[1]
Pebbles, James Butler's br. c., 3, 118, 3 to 1 and even, (Turner)....3¾
Buckhorn, Addie M., and Trial by Jury also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens, three years old and upward; selling; purse $500; one mile. Time—1:41 1-5.
Coin, J. E. Widener's b. g., 5 years, by Yankee-Monarda, 107 pounds, 3 to 5 and 1 to 4, (Butwell)....1[8]
Sam Slick, Cleveland Stable's ch. g., 3, 107, 5 to 1 and 7 to 5, (Byrne)....2[8]
Evelyn C., B. Pfifferling's b. f., 3, 107, 5 to 1 and 7 to 5, (Fairbrother)....3[8]
Miss McGiggle, Lady Butterfly, Vaza, Primary, and Haberdash also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward which have never won three races; purse $400; five furlongs. Time—0:59.
Quartz, John Sanford's b. c., 3 years, by Rockton-Oriska, 110 pounds, 9 to 10 and 3 to 10 (Butwell)....1[4]
Polarius, David Gideon's b. g., 3, 112, 11 to 5 and 3 to 5, (Fairbrother)....2[8]
Yadopeep, Palace Stable's br. m., 5, 115, 6 to 1 and 8 to 5, (Byrne)....3[4]
Cy Merrick, Supremacy, Chance, Devilfish, and Breslau also ran.

SPRINT WINS, THEN RUNS AWAY 2 MILES

Throws Jockey Buxton, Breaks Through Fence, and Stops When Exhausted.

Normally a racing card made up of overnight events develops nothing out of the common. Yesterday's racing at the Aqueduct track was full of the unusual, however. Foremost was the fact that a horse which John E. Madden had disposed of won the first race in which she started after the transfer of the animal. Sprint, which ran in the colors of the Mizpah stable, won the first race, for which she was favorite, in a gallop from Malachite. Having done this she started on a spectacular journey of her own, pitching her jockey, Buxton, out of the saddle when opposite the paddock. Then she ran at full speed the entire circuit of the track. She broke through the fence into the infield on the lower turn and breasted the rails at the head of the home stretch, fetching them down with a crash so that she was able to reach the main track again. All attempts to stop her headlong career proved futile until she ran herself to exhaustion and voluntarily came to a stop in the chute near the paddock, from which the mile and a furlong races are started. There stable boys caught and held her until Buxton was able to get his saddle and other paraphernalia necessary to make his weight with at the scales and so perfect a legal finish to the race. The horse ran away over two miles.

Next in the unusual events was the equaling of the track record at five furlongs, which has stood since 1906, by Racing Commissioner Sanford's colt Quartz in the last race of the afternoon. He was an odds-on favorite for the event and won by a half dozen lengths from Polarius in the record time of 0:59, though carrying ten pounds less weight that did Vell, which ran the same distance in the same time nine years ago.

For variety there was the stubbornness of Dengro in the second race. He had to be led to the starting post by a boy on a bronco. Once at the post he imagined himself a dancer, cavorted about like a premier holding the centre of the stage, broke up a half dozen good starts, and wore out two assistant starters. Finally, when a start was effected, he wheeled about and started off in the opposite direction from the rest of the horses and absolutely refused to run the right way of the track. This race was won by Uncle Jimmie, which was entered to be sold for $300. T. Alexandra, "the halter buyer," came along, bid the winner up to $800, and took him to his stable to join other horses he has picked up during the week out of selling races. After the race the secretary was ordered not to accept the entry of Dengro until he was properly broken.

"There's something about them you'll like"

Twenty for a Quarter
Herbert Tareyton London Cigarettes

Cassatt Retires Two Racers.

Discouraged by the failure of his two horses, Flying Fairy and Garbage, to race up to their form of a year ago, Captain E. B. Cassatt yesterday ordered the pair taken to his farm at Berwyn, Penn. This will be an end to their racing career. He has sold his two-year-old colt, Plaintiff, by Sir John Johnson out of Litigant, to John E. Madden of Kentucky, and now has only Sun God, Trial by Jury, and Spearhead left as a racing stable. The Captain does not intend to retire from racing, as he has eleven yearlings by Aeronaut with which he will race in the two-year-old events next year.

Entries for Aqueduct Racing.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; highweight handicap; six furlongs. Carlaerock, 119 pounds; Sam Jackson, 130; Adams Express, 135; Hanson, 123; Lady Barbary, 124; Superintendent, 136; Helen Barbee, 134; Valdimir, 116; Hanovia, 130.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; steeplechase; about two miles. Big Sandy, 155 pounds; Cactus Bud, 139; Bonny Laddie, 152; Meadow Lark, 140; Single Stick, 152.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds; The Tremont; six furlongs. Achievement, 107 pounds; Damrosch, 107; Tea Caddy, 107; Success, 107; Woodward, 102; Slipshod, 99.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; the Brookdale Handicap; one and one-eighth miles. Roamer, 128 pounds; Stromboli, 124; Rock View, 114; The Finn, 115.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile. G. M. Miller, 112 pounds; Armor, 105; Ambrose, 109; Amalfi, 115; Lady Teresa, 96; Richard Langdon, 113; Ben Quince, 107; Stonehenge, 107; Golden Prime, 107; M. B. Eubanks, 100; Lord Marshall, 110; Denero, 109; O'Sullivan, 112; Brian Boru, 93; Beethoven, 109; Alhena, 95; Grumpy, 103.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-old maidens; selling; five furlongs. Bob Redfield, 109 pounds; Jerry, Jr., 104; Edith Olga, 109; Golden Gate, 109; Wallcon, 112; Belle of the Kitchen, 109; Payente, 109; Malfou, 109; Typography, 109.

SEVENTH RACE.—For two-year-old maidens; selling; five furlongs. Miss Philbin, 104 pounds; Good Counsel, 107; Tony Fashion, 109; Indian Chant, 112; Startling, 112; Flag Day, 109; Nolli, 112; Refuge, 112.

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They far out-sell, not only all other 15 Cent cigarettes, but all 20 Cent and 25 Cent cigarettes.
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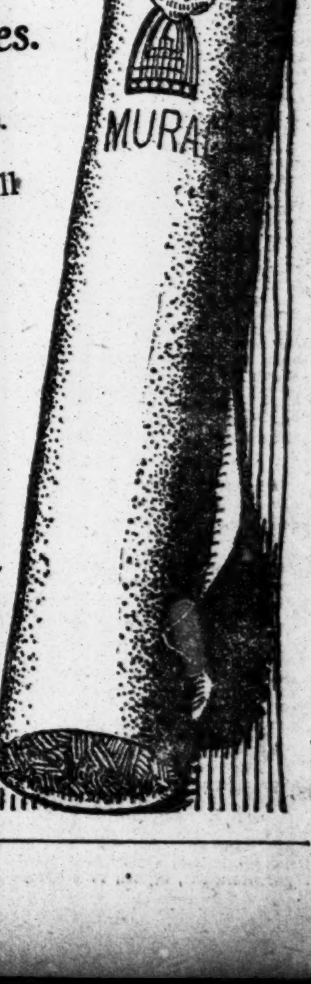

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Makers of the Highest Grade Turkish and Egyptian Cigarettes in the World.

GOLF—ACCIDENT TO YACHT VANITIE IN RACE—TENNIS

M'DONALD EARNS TIE WITH GIL NICHOLLS

Scotchman, Needing a Par 4 on Last Hole, Plays Sensational Golf at Fox Hills.

By achieving a feat worthy of a champion, Robert McDonald of Buffalo was able to tie with Gilbert Nicholls of Wilmington in the last hours of the Metropolitan open championship at Fox Hills yesterday. Each had a score of 292 for 72 holes of medal play. The play-off has been set for 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Matters had come down to a critical stage. Nicholls had finished with a score of 74 for his last round and had nosed out Walter C. Hagen by two strokes. Learning what he had to do, McDonald experienced the difficulty of working against psychology. He needed four on the par four home holo to tie.

His drive had been pulled into the rough, and his second was a trifle off the line and came to rest on the side of a steep bank to the right of the home green. To get his stance, the Scot from Buffalo had to stamp a place for his feet on the side of the trap, and he further had to be careful, for a sand pit was immediately underneath him.

Yet he chipped the shot out handsomely, caught the roll of the green, and came within an ace of winning the title when the ball trickled past the lip of the cup, coming to rest within three feet of it. He coolly holed the putt.

It was a day of interesting changes. Nicholls returned a 71 in the morning and started on the last round in the lead with 218, a stroke better than Walter C. Hagen, national champion last year. While McDonald did not get going as he might have wished in the first round yesterday he hung on well, getting 75 for a 54-hole total of 220.

In the afternoon Hagen went out in 37, but proceeded to drop two strokes at the tenth and eleventh holes. He pushed his approach close to the bunker at the tenth and took five for the hole, then sliced his drive to the rough from the eleventh tee, so that the best he could get there was another 5.

At the short sixteenth Hagen's mashie, a trifle sliced, found an almost unplayable lie in the trap to the right of the green. He took four there and ended with a poor five. His approach to the home hole, far too strong, brought up in the rough close to a tree and in pitching back he drew it too fine, the ball hitting the trunk and glancing off sharply to the right. That left him a putt of some twenty feet, which he failed to hole. Even so, Hagen had come home in 38, giving him a 75 for the round, and at that time it was figured that the only man likely to beat him was Nicholls, as the report had gone around that McDonald was not doing well.

Nicholls was the next to heave in sight. He had taken 38 for the outward journey, but played perfectly, coming back, except for a 6 at the thirteenth, where he got a poor approach. The Briton then made the last five holes in eighteen strokes, so that, finishing with a 74 he got 292 for the entire tournament.

As it turned out, McDonald was not going badly at all. He did have a five at the second and another at the sixth, but threes at the seventh and eighth were helpful, and he went out in 37. A string of four consecutive fours were gathered in by McDonald to start the homeward journey, and he got a stroke under par with a three at the fourteenth. Going to the home hole, McDonald did well to get a four there after pulling his drive and overapproaching, the ball coming to rest close to the trunk of a tree. He had an awkward stance, but proved equal to the occasion, laying a clever mashie shot practically dead to the hole and getting down the putt without difficulty. That gave him a 72 for the round. The cards of the leaders yesterday were as follows:

Gil Nicholls, Wilmington—

Out	4	5	4	4	3	6	4	4	4—38		
In	4	4	2	5	4	4	3	3	4—33—71		
Out	4	7	3	5	3	4	4	5	3—38		
In	4	5	8	6	3	4	3	4	4—36—74—145		

Robert McDonald, Buffalo—

Out	5	4	3	6	3	5	4	4	3	4—37	
In	4	6	2	5	4	5	4	4	4—38—75		
Out	4	5	4	5	3	5	3	3	5—37		
In	4	4	4	4	3	5	3	4	4—35—72—147		

John J. McDermott tired badly as the day advanced, taking 78 in the morning and finishing with an 81 for a total of 301, not good enough to get him in the money. James M. Barnes also threw away his chance to get close to the top by taking 79 for his last round. The best score of the day went to Macdonald Smith, the former title holder, who got a 70 in the afternoon, going out in 33. This earned a ten-dollar special prize for Smith, who up to that time had not been able to show anything like his true form. Nicholls with his 71 in the morning won $10, and he also won another ten spot for getting the best thirty-six-hole score of 145.

As the situation now stands, either McDonald or Nicholls will win first money, amounting to $150, while the loser will get $100. The third award of $75 goes to Hagen. Tom McNamara, William Macfarlane, and Isaac Mackie split fourth, fifth, and sixth moneys, each man getting $40. Seventh and eighth moneys, amounting to $30, will be divided by Barnes and Martin O'Loughlin.

The scores follow:

	1st Day.	3d. Rd.	4th Rd.	Tot.
Gilbert Nicholls, Wilmington	147	71	74	292
Robert McDonald, Buffalo	145	75	72	292
Walter C. Hagen, Rocherste	145	74	75	294
William Macfarlane, Suburban	146	79	74	299
Thomas L. McNamara, Boston	148	76	75	299
Isaac S. Mackie, Oakwood	148	77	74	299
M. O'Loughlin, Plainfield	149	75	76	300
J. M. Barnes, Whitemarsh V.	149	72	79	300
Macdonald Smith, unattached	155	76	70	301
Louis Tellier, Canoe Brook	153	76	73	302
Joseph Mitchell, Ridgewood	150	80	73	303
George McLean, Dunwoodie	155	75	73	303
George Sargent, Chevy Chase	148	77	79	304
Jack Hobens, Englewood	156	72	77	303
Thomas Boyd, Fox Hills	147	79	79	405
John J. McDermott, Phila	146	78	81	305
Alec Smith, Wykagyl	150	81	75	306
C. H. Hoffner, Woodbury	152	77	77	306
Wilfrid E. Reid, Seaview	150	79	77	306
Fred McLeod, Columbia	151	79	77	307
Jack Dowling, Scarsdale	160	73	75	308
Thomas Anderson, Montclair	153	77	78	308
Michael J. Brady, Wollaston	158	78	76	310
George Low, Baltusrol	156	77	78	311
E. W. Loving, Quaker Ridge	157	77	77	311
A. J. Sanderson, Boulogne, France	158	77	76	311
C. L. Mothersole, Malba	149	81	81	311
*M. R. Marstol, Baltusrol	156	81	75	312
Herbert Strong, Inwood	157	78	77	312
Bert Battell, Flushing	154	83	76	313
David Ogilvie, Morris County	159	81	74	314
G. Dernbach, Sharon, Conn	155	82	77	314
A. Reid, Upper Montclair	158	80	77	315
J. R. Thomson, Phila. County	157	77	81	315
*Thomas Harmon, Saegkill	162	75	79	316
Jack Pirie, Richmond County	157	80	80	317
Harry Auchterlonie, Arcola	164	75	78	317
Joseph Sylvester, West End	156	81	80	317
R. M. Thomson, Glen Ridge	159	77	83	319
J. Hendry, Racebrook, Conn	161	78	80	319
*A. F. Kammer, Fox Hills	161	81	78	320
George T. Sayers, Merion	160	84	76	320
E. K. McCarthy, Jacksonville	158	84	79	321
William Meyer, Fox Hills	164	79	79	322
Jack Jolly, Newark	162	80	80	322
*E. Mort, Barnes, Englewood	156	80	86	322
Nicholas Demane, unattached	162	85	78	325
D. S. Hunter, Essex County	164	81	80	325
J. M. Roche, Elkridge Hunt	165	81	80	326
Edw. H. Gow, Sleepy Hollow	163	84	80	327
William Collins, Oakland	161	80	86	327
L. W. Martucci, Essex Co	162	87	80	329
Harry Overy, Ocean	170	80	79	329
F. T. McNamara, S'd Beach	161	82	86	321
Herbert Martin, Quogue	165	87	88	330
W. Mitchell, Raleigh, N. C.	165	81	86	332
*J. D. Newman, Fox Hills	161	86	85	332
Henry Miller, Houvenkopf	156	88	88	332
B. A. Conroy, North Jersey	170	84	82	336
James R. Inglis, Fairview	170	88	79	337
Dan Cooper, unattached	169	85	84	338
Thos. Patterson, Knollwood	171	85	82	338
Alex. Pirie, Sunningdale	173	88	81	342
Channing Floyd, Yountakah	172	80	81	343
*C. E. Van Vleck, Jr., Baltusrol	181	84	79	344
J. R. Langlands, Weequahic	175	85	84	344
W. E. Stoddart, Bedford	175	86	84	345
Fred R. Stella, Bellport	170	89	86	345
L. C. Schweiger, unattached	167	89	91	347
C. W. Singleton, Siwanoy	176	86	86	348
Jack Jeffred, Somerset Hills	179	84	87	350

*Amateurs.

Topping to Play Kerr in Final.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 9.—Two Greenwich golfers, Henry J. Topping and Hamilton K. Kerr, will oppose each other tomorrow afternoon on the links of the Brooklawn Country Club for the championship of Connecticut. Both players furnished surprises in a day of upsets by defeating their opponents in the semi-finals. Topping defeated R. M. Lewis, a New Canaan schoolboy, in a well-played match, 3 and 3. Robert Abbott of Brooklyn, because he defeated the present champion, W. Parker Seeley, in the morning play, was a warm favorite in his match with Kerr, but the Greenwich man was in fine form and won, 3 and 2.

Central States Golf Reaches Final.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 9.—Ed Zimmer of the Riverside Club, Indianapolis, and Will Diddel of Crawfordsville, Ind., will fight it out for the Central States Golf Association championship in the finals at the Highland Club tomorrow. In the semi-finals today Zimmer beat Robert Resener of Indianapolis, Indiana champion, 2 and 1, and Diddel triumphed over Carl Gibbs, Indianapolis, 9 and 7. The defeat of Resener came as a surprise. Several times Zimmer appeared to be slipping, but he always managed to rally and hold the State champion safe. In his match with Gibbs, Diddel was 3 up at the end of the morning round. Gibbs, in the afternoon, was unable to stand up under the strain and lost several holes which would have been his had he possessed more tournament experience.

Edwards Wins Chicago Golf Title.

CHICAGO, July 9.—Donald Edwards, of Midlothian won the Chicago District Golf Association amateur championship today at Glen View after a brilliant contest with William Rautenbusch, of Glen Oak. Edward's total for the seventy-two holes was 311 against 317 for Rautenbusch. Paul Hunter, of Midlothian, was third with a score of 321 and R. A. Gardner, of Hinsdale, formerly national amateur champion, fourth, with 322. The event was won last year by Charles ("Chick") Evans, Western amateur champion, who did not enter this year.

Wellman to Promote Boxing.

William H. Wellman, who a few weeks ago severed his connection with the old regime at the Madison Square A. C., yesterday signed a contract to promote the boxing shows at the Garden during the next year. Wellman has several big matches under consideration and the first bout he plans to stage will probably be between Jim Savage, the Orange heavyweight, and Tom Cowler, Jim Corbett's latest heavyweight possibility. This will be Cowler's first appearance in these parts, and boxing fans are anxious to see if the youngster is all that Corbett says he is.

Crack Runners for Millrose Games.

Three of the fleetest middle distance runners in the country will comprise the field in the special 660-yard run, which will be one of the several features of the Millrose A. A. games at Celtic Park, this afternoon. Leroy Campbell, intercollegiate champion of the West; Ted Meredith, intercollegiate quarter and half mile title holder, and Joseph T. Higgins of Holy Cross College, winner of the half-mile in the Eastern tryouts, will make up this select field, and if the contestants live up to previous performances Homer Baker's record of 1:20 2-5 will be in danger.

Local Boxing Bouts Tonight.

A three-cornered card is offered at the Fairmont Athletic Club tonight. The three bouts are each scheduled for ten rounds, and the boxer making the best showing will be offered a match with Kid Williams, the bantamweight champion. The contestants will be: Teddy Jacobs and Young O'Leary, Frankie Daly and Kid Thomas, and Battling Henry and Jack Irving.

The Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn will feature Joe Chip of Newcastle, Penn., and K. O. Sweeney of New York as headliners tonight. Battling Lahn and Young Mundy are booked for the semi-final bout. The special contests will bring together Jake Brandt and Bert Spencer and Willie Martin and Murray Allen.

Automobile Races at Brighton.

Louis Disbrow and Art Kline, the two racing drivers who won the events at the Brighton Beach auto meet on July 5, will again be the feature drivers of the automobile races at the Brighton Beach track tonight. Both are entered in the sprint events and also in the 100-mile race. Disbrow in his Simplex "Zip" will start from scratch in the free-for-all handicap, and he will also try to lower the figures for the mile, which was made by Kline on last Monday night. Kline was giving Disbrow a great race in the 100-mile event last week when tire trouble put him out of the running after going twenty-five miles. The first race will start at 8:30 o'clock. Other drivers will be Tidmarsh, Lonsbury, Endicott, Kennedy, Hearne, Gotof, and Jones.

Knights of Columbus Games.

Several stars will start from scratch in the five-mile road race to be held at the fourth annual field day of the Knights of Columbus at Washington Park this afternoon. Among them are Arthur Fogel of the Irish-American A. C., Charles De Stefano of the Ozanam A. A., Charles Oshenreiter of the Trinity Club, John Bell of the Brooklyn A. A., Casper Scheffer of the Long Island A. C., and C. L. Blankenburg of the Brooklyn Evening H. S. In the 1,000-yard handicap the following have been entered: W. R. Granger, Irish-American A. C.; Hugh Roden, Brooklyn Evening H. S.; A. E. Lember, Trinity Club; J. Rice, Ozanam A. A., and Thomas Barden of the Irish-American A. C. There will be a number of events closed to members of the order, and there will be a baseball game between the Knights of Columbus and Elks teams.

Thirty-Mile Motor-Paced Race.

Clarence Carman, Leon Didier, and George Wiley are entered in the feature events at the Sheepshead Bay Velodrome tonight. The three riders should furnish a thrilling race. The feature race will be a thirty-mile motor-paced event, the record now being held by Wiley, who covered the distance in 44:05 2-5. Didier, the Frenchman, will be paced by Marcus Nazo, and Hunter and Mitchell will pace Carman and Wiley. There will be several amateur events for Long Island and New York riders.

Baker Enters the Championships.

Against the advice of a physician and his club officials, Homer Baker, the international half mile champion will compete in the national chompionships at San Francisco. He sent his entry for the half mile run to Chairman Rubien of the National Championship Committee yesterday, with an explanatory note that his injured leg had recovered and he would be in shape to leave for the coast on July 23. Baker was injured several weeks ago in a motorcycle accident and developed water on the right knee. He was advised by a physician that he would have to remain out of athletics the entire Summer. Baker has been training quietly for several days, but not at the Travers Island track of the New York A. C. He is said to be in good shape.

Burman Wins 100-Mile Race.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, July 9.—Bob Burman won a hundred-mile automobile race on a half-mile track here today. Time—2:06:47.

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VANITIE, DISABLED, FORCED TO QUIT

Cup Yacht's Aluminum Gaff Cracked Near Finish of Race with Resolute.

The Race by Figures.

	Resolute. H.M.S.	Vanitie. H.M.S.
Start	1:10:38	1:11:01
First Leg	1:49:20	1:50:20
Second Leg	2:14:00	2:14:20
Third Leg	2:44:30	2:45:07
Fourth Leg	3:23:05	3:24:10
Fifth Leg	3:47:40	3:48:34
Finish	4:17:53	Disabl'd
Elapsed Time	3:07:15	....
Time Allowance	1:13	....
Corrected Time	3:06:02	....

Vanitie's new aluminum gaff, which she is wearing this year in order to lighten her top hamper, cracked under the strain of a twenty-two-knot nor'wester during her fourth race with Resolute on the Sound yesterday. The accident came within six miles of the finish of a thrashing contest, and so disabled Vanitie that she had to quit. Resolute at the time was leading by a bare thirty-one seconds. She had held the upper hand throughout the match, and seemed a sure winner, anyway.

This is the first time in Vanitie's career that anything has gone wrong with her in a race. She went through last season without so much as parting a rope yarn. After the mishap yesterday she was towed back to City Island by her tender, the steam yacht Seminole. There a new gaff was slung, and the yacht put in readiness for to-day's race off Glen Cove.

The breaking of Vanitie's gaff spoiled what was otherwise the best race these two America's Cup candidates had ever sailed. For more than twenty-five miles of the prettiest sailing they had hung together like Siamese twins, Resolute always leading, but Vanitie keeping ever within striking distance. They had a whole-sail breeze of the kind that racing skippers pray for, and it kept them going great guns.

The race was sailed over the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club's long course, a 15¼-mile triangle, sailed twice over. The start was off Lloyd's Neck, at Oyster Bay, and the first turn was a buoy off Green Point, on the Connecticut shore. The second leg took them along the shore to Long Neck, passing outside the Cows buoy, and the third brought them back to Lloyd's Neck. This gave them a beat of 4¾ miles N. W. by N. ½ N. to Green Point, a broad reach of 2⅛ miles E. ¼ N. to the Cows, a reach of 2⅝ miles E. N. E. to Long Neck, and then a close reach of 5¾ miles S. S. W. ¼ W. to the home mark.

Vanitie came to grief on turning the Long Neck mark on the second round. Heeling until their lee rails were awash and with booms eased well to starboard, the two rivals tore for the mark with foam boiling over their sharp bows. It was necessary to jibe to round the buoy, and Resolute negotiated the difficult feat neatly, trimming sheets and laying a course straight for home. Vanitie had no sooner jibed when the gaff snapped and, Cornelius Vanderbilt, her helmsman, had to bring her up into the wind. There she stayed, her mainsail flapping limply in the breeze, while sailors were sent aloft and succeeded in lowering the shattered spar. Jibing in a 22-knot blow is a dangerous business. The strain on Vanitie's gaff was so great that the spar was bent at right angles eight feet from the jaws.

Resolute kept right on for home, and finished at 4:17:53. Her elapsed time for the 30½ miles was 3:07:15, which was said to be the fastest time ever made over the course. Vanitie had to allow Resolute 1:13, and judging by their performance on the previous round Resolute would probably have won by more than two minutes had Vanitie stayed to the finish.

Sailing on Resolute yesterday was Arthur Curtiss James, whose stately square-rigged three-master Aloha made her début of the season under full sail. Commodore James seemed delighted with Resolute's work, and praised Charles Francis Adams, 2d, her skipper.

Brookfeds Hunting Players.

Danny Murphy, the former Athletic outfielder, who was signed by the Brookfeds some time ago, has been appointed a scout by Manager Lee Magee and started out yesterday to get some new players to bolster up the Ward outfit. Murphy will try to sign players in the West, and Business Manager Dick Carroll has started on a trip through the South to look over some promising material for the team.

NOTES FOR THE ATHLETES.

The Eastern representation in the National track and field championships at the Panama-Pacific Exposition on Aug. 7 will be further decreased by the defection of the Princeton University relay team and Jim Duncan, the worlds record holder wi'th the discus. Princeton requested that a two mile relay be added to the Exposition athletic programme in order to give its great team of half milers a chance at the world's record. The event was added, but too late evidently for the college men to make arrangements for the trip. Duncan was invited to go West with the Irish-American A. C. team, but declined on account of business. Duncan's year of unattached competition is almost concluded and in October he will compete for the Winged Fist organization.

Stewart Atha, the Princeton University athlete who has won the 'Varsity letter three consecutive years in cross country athletics, has decided to retire from the sport, now that his college career is ended.

Frederick J. V. Delany, Chairman of the Metropolitan Association Junior Track and Field Championship Committee, has issued a call for a meeting of his committee on Monday to pass on the entries for the title meeting at Schnectady, N. Y., next Saturday afternoon. The sports will be conducted by the General Electric A. C. Two other meetings are scheduled for the metropolitan district on the same day with the juniors, and entries probably will be light in the local events. The Philips-Jones Employees Association, are having trouble filling their events, of which six are open to A. A. U. athletes. In Newark on Saturday the Newark Young Men's Christian Association will stage a meet with six events open to registered athletes.

Bob Eller, formerly of the Irish-American A. C., brother of Jack Eller, the champion hurdler, has been indefinitely suspended by the South Atlantic Association, according to information received by Frederick Rubien, chairman of the local association, from Dr. William Burdick Chairman of the South Atlantic Registration Committee. Eller failed to register after competing on an unexpired registration card.

Alma Richards, now competing for the Illinois A. C., Chicago, who was reinstated this week by the Middle Atlantic Association, is in training for the decathlon championship, and has written F. W. Rubien, Chairman of the National Championship Committee, asking for information about the event. Probably Richards will have to oppose Pat O'Connor of this city. Avery Brundage, of Chicago, and Gilbert Richie of Birmingham, Ala., three good all around performers, in the championship contest.

Oscar Bell, formerly of the Irish-American A. C., who beat Abel Kiviat in a 1,000-yard run at the Winged Fist games on Monday, is slated to represent the New York A. C. when his time of unattachment expires.

Mike DeVanney of the Millrose A. A. is planning to go to the coast, despite his failure to qualify in the A. A. U. trials two weeks ago. The Soho runner will be sent at the expense of the Millrose club in appreciation of his good work during the Winter.

SQUADRON FORAGERS LOSE.

Islip Freebooters Win Final Polo Game for Independence Cups.

The Islip Freebooters easily defeated the Squadron Foragers in the final for the Independence Polo Cups, which was played yesterday on the grounds of the Rockaway Hunting Club, at Cedarhurst, L. I. The score was 11¾ to 4¼ goals.

The Freebooters did not lose any time. They wiped out their handicap in the first two periods and were three-quarters of a goal ahead in going into the third. This session was more exciting, as the Foragers put a lot of snap into their work, and they held the Long Islanders to a scoreless period. The score at half time was 4¾ to 3¾.

Both sides added two goals to their totals in the fifth. Thereafter the Freebooters made a runaway match of it, and the Squadron players went all to pieces. This is the first time the Freebooters have won these cups.

There will be two matches played this afternoon, one at 2:30 o'clock, between Meadow Brook and Cooperstown, for the Rockaway Hunting Club Cups, and the other between Meadow Brook Magpies and Great Neck, for the Blizzard Cup. The line-up:

Islip Freebooters—A. Pinkerton, 1; A. C. Swartz, 2; A. D. B. Pratt, 2; H. T. Peters, 1. Total—6.

Squadron Foragers—T. R. Strong, 1; A. C. Smidt, 0; H. E. Holt, 1; W. B. Boulton, Jr., 1. Total, 3.

Goals scored for Freebooters—Pinkerton, 5; Swartz, 4; Peters, 3. For Foragers—Boulton and Smidt. Goals earned by Freebooters, 12; allowed by handicap, 0; lost by penalty, ¼ of a goal; net score, 11¾. Goals earned by Foragers, 2; allowed by handicap, 3; lost by penalty, ¾ of a goal. Net score, 4¼. Time of game—Eight 7½-minute periods. Referee—Seward Cary.

BRICKLEY FOR PENN STATE.

Harvard's Famous Football Player to Succeed Hollenbeck as Coach.

STATE COLLEGE, Penn., July 9.—Charley Brickley, the famous Harvard football player, has displaced Bill Hollenbeck as coach of the Pennsylvania State College eleven, according to an announcement made today. The selection of Brickley came as a surprise, for until today it was not known that he had been considered for the position. It had been stated that he was slated for the position of coach at Ohio State and at other Western colleges, but his name was never mentioned in connection with the Penn State football team. Brickley was one of the greatest football players Harvard has had and was instrumental in bringing two championships to the Cambridge institution.

Held for Taking Bets on Horses.

Dick Dowling of Queens was held in $1,000 bonds by Magistrate Leach in the Long Island City Police Court yesterday, on a charge of taking bets on the horses. His counsel, ex-Assistant District Attorney William J. Creamer of Queens, wants him released on the ground that the warrant on which Dowling was arrested was issued by Chief Magistrate McAdoo in Manhattan. As the warrant was issued in Manhattan by Magistrate McAdoo, Mr. Creamer claimed that Magistrate Leach had no jurisdiction in the case, and the Magistrate reserved his decision until Friday of next week. Dowling was arrested in a saloon at 14 Third Street, Long Island City, by Lieutenants Evans, Gaffney, and O'Connor, attached to the staff of Inspector Boettler of the Seventeenth District of Queens.

Suburban Handicap Weights.

Handicapper W. S. Vosburgh last evening announced his arrangement of weights for the candidates for the Suburban Handicap, which is to be run on the opening day of the Summer meeting of the Empire City Racing Association at Belmont Park next Wednesday. The race will be at the original distance of a mile and a quarter and the weights are as follows: Borrow, 126 pounds; Roamer, 125; Stromboli, 122; Short Grass, 120; Harmonicon, 118; Buckhorn, 117; Hodge, 116; Rock View, 113; The Finn, 113; Pebbles, 111; Bayberry Candle, 109; Tartar, 108; Norse King, 108; Gainer, 108; Iron Duke, 107; Garbage, 93; Sharpshooter, 106; Robert Bradley, 106; Addie M., 103; Comely, 103; Teton, 103; Half Rock, 102; Sam Jackson, 100; Double Eagle, 100; Sam McMeekin, 100; Charlestonian, 100; Flying Fairy, 98; Booker Bill, 97; Charter Maid, 95; Top Hat, 95; Runes, 95; Huguenot, 90.

Doyle Defeats Hoffman.

Paul Doyle defeated Sailor Hoffman last night at the Long Acre A. C. Both boys weighed in at 133 pounds. Doyle took the lead in the early rounds and held his advantage until the end. Hoffman lacked science, but was remarkably game and stood up well under the severe punishment. Young Marshall had a shade the better of Kid Davis in the semi-final.

Ryan and Clifford Draw.

Buddy Ryan of the Bronx and Eddie Clifford of Harlem fought a fast ten-round draw last night at the New Polo A. C. Ryan had the advantage of the earlier rounds, but Clifford came back strong after the fifth and had his opponent tired before the bout was over. Al Matone of the west side and Babe Davis boxed a slow draw in the semi-final.

Levinsky Outpoints "Porky" Flynn.

Battling Levinsky outpointed Dan (Porky) Flynn in a fast bout last night at Brown's A. A. at Far Rockaway. The Battler had the advantage in most of the rounds, but there was little damage done by either boxer. In the semi-final Johnny Dumont of Jersey City and Young Mario of Rockaway, each weighing 118 pounds, boxed a fast draw.

THE GUNTONS SEPARATE.

Incompatability of Temperament Says Economist's Wife.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., July 9.—When George Gunton, the economist, left Gunton Lodge a few days ago, one report said he had gone West and another that he had gone to New York. Mrs. Gunton today confirmed rumors of a separation between herself and the editor of the defunct Gunton Magazine. She gave as reason for the separation incompatability of temperament and refused to say whether or not she would file suit for divorce when the court opens here in September.

Mrs. Gunton was the widow of William B. Lowe of Atlanta, Ga., a successful financier, who died in 1901. She married Professor Gunton, who is now 68 years old, in 1906, while she was facing a suit for alienation of affections brought by Professor Gunton's first wife. Mrs. Gunton was for many years President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. She is an ardent suffragist.

Mrs. Gunton has two children by her first marriage, William B. Lowe of New York, and Baroness Rosenkrantz of London. Mr. Gunton has several children by his first marriage.

Friends of Mr. Gunton in New York said last night they had heard of a disagreement, but did not know there had been a separation. Mr. Gunton, who is an Englishman, came to America in 1874. In 1890 he became President of the Institute of Social Economics and editor of The Social Economist, which in 1896 was changed to Gunton's Magazine, of which he was the editor. In 1899 he was appointed international director of economic work for the Young Men's Christian Association. He is the author of several books on social economy.

Woman Made Suicide Doubly Sure.

With the gas fully turned on in her kitchen, Mrs. Sophie Romocer, a widow, 50 years old, of 1,278 First Avenue, yesterday made certain of death by shooting herself three times in the mouth. The police believe she found the effect of the gas too slow. Neighbors knew little of the woman except that she had a married daughter. She was in poor health.

OLD RIVALS PLAY FOR TENNIS TITLE

Lovibond Defeats O'Neale in Straight Sets for North Side Championship.

Arthur M. Lovibond of the Seventh Regiment tennis team and playing through title holder qualified for the final round of the North Side tennis championship yesterday on the courts of the University Heights Tennis Club through a straight set victory over James S. O'Neale, Columbia University's baseball pitcher, at 6—1, 7—5. Last year the same players contested the final round. Having disposed of one collegian Lovibond will be called upon to face another this afternoon for the title, as Francis T. Hunter of Cornell is the survivor in the lower section of the draw.

The result of the match between Lovibond and O'Neale was a big disappointment to the gallery. While the Columbia student was hardly expected to win, it was thought that in view of his victories over W. Halsey Wood and J. H. Steinkampf in the earlier rounds of the tournament that he would force his opponent to three sets to win. The military player had the advantage of having defeated his man once, and this gave him plenty of confidence on the court.

O'Neale was far below his form in the first set, and Lovibond was not slow to take full advantage of this. The Seventh Regiment player kept up a steady, persistent attack, keeping the ball close to the top of the net and cutting the back and side lines very close.

The second set found O'Neale twice in the lead, but unable to maintain it. He captured the first two games, making a number of clever placement shots. Lovibond equalized, pulling off several effective overhead smashes. O'Neale came through with two more games and appeared to have the upper hand of Lovibond, when the latter rallied and carried the games to 4—all. After O'Neale won another game an incident occurred, which may have had an important bearing on the result.

As O'Neale raced across the backcourt for one of Lovibond's long bounding shots a ball from an adjoining court rolled in front of him. It was obviously impossible for O'Neale to return his own ball; but Lovibond insisted that according to the rules the point should be played over again. For a time O'Neale refused to take advantage of this technicality, but finally gave in and purposely served two double faults to offset the ruling. The score at this stage was 5—4 and 30—0, in favor of O'Neale. Lovibond won the set and the best deuce games for the match.

The pupil again won from his teacher when Francis T. Hunter and A. J. Ostendorf qualified for the final round of the doubles at the expense of Abraham Bassford, Jr., and George King. Bassford has been coaching Hunter for two weeks and the latter eliminated his teacher in the championship singles on Wednesday. Summary:

North Side Men's Singles Championship.—Semi-Final Round—Arthur M. Lovibond defeated James S. O'Neale, 6—1, 7—5.

Men's Doubles.—Second Round—Abraham Bassford, Jr., and George King defeated Ralph Baggs and W. Halsey Wood, 6—2, 6—3; P. Martin and George G. Gronze defeated E. H. Henderson and E. H. Janes, 2—6, 6—2, 6—4.

Third Round—Arthur M. Lovibond and J. H. Steinkampf defeated Allen Behr and Edmund J. Fixman, 6—3, 6—3.

Semi-Final Round—Francis T. Hunter and A. J. Ostendorf defeated Abraham Bassford, Jr., and George King, 7—5, 6—2.

Men's Singles.—First Round—S. Spaeth defeated C. Wrenn, 6—3, 4—6, 6—3; J. W. Fox defeated R. A. Cook by default; F. Booth defeated Mr. Murphy by default; F. Pianisani defeated Edgar F. Leo, 6—4, 12—10.

READY FOR TENNIS AT FAIR.

McLoughlin and Williams in Stirring Practice Match.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 9.—Everything is in readiness for the commencement of the Panama-Pacific tennis championships tomorrow on the courts of the California Tennis Club. Play in both men's and women's singles will be begun tomorrow, with the chief interest hinging upon the preliminary matches for men.

All of the Eastern players were out for practice today, with the principal practice match waged between Norris Williams and Maurice McLoughlin. The pesent national champion gave McLoughlin an even day of it on the asphalt, the spectators calling the exhibition a draw at its conclusion. No score was kept, the players giving more time to the practice of their favorite strokes than to the amassing of points. McLoughlin's speed seemed to bother Williams at times, but the Californian's play was a bit offset by Williams's line shots.

Dr. Melville Long, who displayed a remarkable return to form, was eliminated from the tournament today when he sustained a sprained ankle in one of the day's exciting rallies. Long had been expected to figure in the finals of the play. His loss will deprive California of one of her strongest contenders.

Tom Bundy of Los Angeles, who will play with McLoughlin in the doubles tournament, arrived today and says he is in fine condition. Another prominent Southerner, Ward Dawson, is expected to put in an appearance tomorrow morning. Both men are expected to figure in the week's play.

INMAN IN TENNIS FINAL.

New Yorker to Play McElroy for Central New York Title.

UTICA, N. Y., July 9.—As a result of today's play in the Central New York tennis tournament on the Yahnundasis Golf Club courts, McElroy will face F. C. Inman of New York tomorrow in the finals of the men's singles, while in the men's doubles a New York team will play one from Pittsburgh. Today's scores in the semi-finals follow:

Singles.—McElroy, Pittsburgh, defeated Dr. Rosenbaum, Bronxville, 6—2, 6—3, 6—2; F. C. Inman, West Side, defeated Harris, Brattleboro, 2—6, 11—9, 9—7, 6—3.

Doubles.—McElroy and Garland, Pittsburgh, defeated Thayer, Philadelphia, and Cragin, Bronxville, 7—5, 7—5, 6—2; Rosenbaum and Ward, New York, defeated Inman, New York, and Wright, Longwood, 8—6, 6—2, 3—6, 6—2.

DYNAMITE SHIP NO MENACE.

Gen. Wood Gets Report on the Magdeburg in Gravesend Bay.

In regard to rumors circulated recently concerning the German steamer Magdeburg, which has been anchored in Gravesend Bay since last Fall, with 300 tons of dynamite in her hold, an official at the Custom House said yesterday that care had been taken to anchor the ship where there could be no danger to the buildings on shore in case of an explosion.

"The Magdeburg was placed in her position," he said, "by Captain Wilde, the Anchorage Officer of the Port, and she is inspected regularly by the officers of the Neutrality Squad in their tours round the harbor."

Major General Leonard Wood, commanding the Department of the East, sent Lieutenant Ahearn in the coastguard vessel Manhattan to report on the proximity of the dynamite-laden vessel to Forts Wadsworth and Hamilton. After making a survey, Lieutenant Ahearn returned to Governors Island and reported that the Magdeburg is anchored 2,000 yards from the nearest land, and would not do any injury to the forts if she was to blow up.

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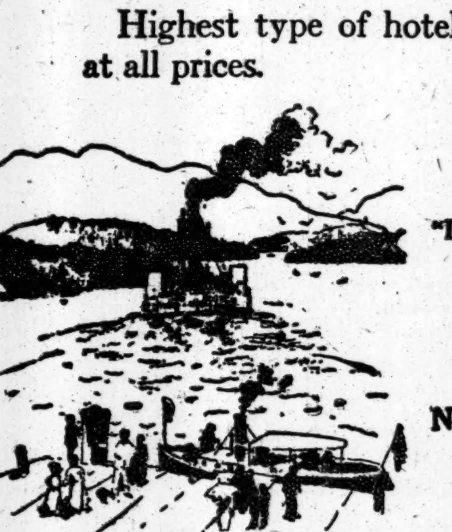

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FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF
THE UNION TRUST COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH, TRUSTEE.

Pittsburgh, July 9, 1915.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF
HOSTETTER-CONNELLSVILLE COKE COMPANY
PURCHASE MONEY BONDS.

The Hostetter-Connellsville Coke Company having requested the undersigned, as Trustee, to pay and redeem fifty-seven (57) of its Purchase Money Bonds, dated February 1st, 1892, out of money available therefor in the Sinking Fund, pursuant to the provisions of its Trust Agreement, with the undersigned as Trustee, dated February 1st, 1892, under which said bonds were issued,

The Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh, Trustee, hereby gives notice that at the request of the Hostetter-Connellsville Coke Company the Trustee will on August 1st, 1915, redeem bonds bearing numbers as follows:

963 to 1019, both inclusive, and said bonds will on August 1st, 1915, become due and payable at par and accrued interest thereon to said date.

The holders of said bonds are hereby notified to present the same to the undersigned for payment, with all coupons thereto belonging, on August 1st, 1915.

Interest on said bonds will cease on and after August 1st, 1915.

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH, TRUSTEE.

NEW ORLEANS CITY AND LAKE RAILROAD COMPANY.

Pursuant to Article Fourth of the mortgage from the New Orleans City and Lake Railroad Company to Columbia Finance and Trust Company, dated November 22, 1893, the undersigned will until the close of business July 31, 1915, at its office in the City of Louisville, Kentucky, receive bids for the surrender and cancellation of CONSOLIDATED FIRST MORTGAGE FIFTY-YEAR FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of said Railroad Company, dated January 2, 1893, and maturing January 1, 1943, and secured by the above-mentioned mortgage.

Bids to be acceptable must be at a price not exceeding 110% and accrued interest.

FIDELITY AND COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY,
Louisville, Kentucky.

ERIE AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY.

Office of Secretary and Treasurer.
Erie, Penna., July 1, 1915.

BONDS FOR THE SINKING FUND.

Bids for Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad Company's General Mortgage 3½ Per Cent. Bonds, to the amount of $40,330, will be received at the agency of the Company, the Union Trust Company, 80 Broadway, New York, on July 20, 1915, for purchase on July 26th; proposals to be in the hands of the Union Trust Company before three o'clock P. M., and Bonds must be delivered July 26th, or security furnished that day, if required, that delivery will be made within ten days, under the provisions of the Mortgage covering the same.

J. P. SMART, Treasurer.

The Wabash-Pittsburgh Terminal Railway Co.

REORGANIZATION.

Bondholders opposed to the propositions of the Reorganization Committee of the Wabash-Pittsburgh Terminal Railway Company and who are willing to co-operate for the purpose of forming a Protective Committee to fight the proposed assessment should communicate with Z 341 Times Annex.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prices Fall on Concern Over German Note—The Selling of New Haven.

Toward the close of yesterday's trading on the Stock Exchange traders were rather frankly worrying about the tenor of the German reply to our note, which was known to be on its way to Washington, and the publication of which was expected within the next forty-eight hours. Some of this worrying, however, was of the sort which bears do when they are looking for a profit at some one else's expense. Their selling and selling by those who were long of stock and who were genuinely concerned over the possible contents of the German reply sufficed to cause a sharp decline in many parts of the list in the final moments of trading. In this movement ground previously lost and regained was relost, and in many instances the last prices were practically the lowest of the day. The dealings were on a slightly larger scale than on Thursday, but were much below the volume of Wednesday's transactions.

Selling by Europe contributed to the fall in prices, the Stock Exchange thinking that it discovered signs of foreign selling in a number of stocks in addition to the continued European liquidation in the bond market. There may have been some doubt, however, concerning the real origin of this selling of stocks, which was given an appearance of foreign liquidation. No such doubt, however, attached to the similar selling in the bond market, for, while the volume of bond selling for European account may perhaps be exaggerated, there is no doubt that English holders had been disposing of a large amount of American bonds. The discussion of the advisability of some form of co-operation here to deal with this selling seems to be taking more definite shape, notwithstanding the difficulties which it was believed, on first thought, would render such co-operation very difficult.

While traders worried over the impending German reply, they did not worry to the extent of expecting it to lead to any breach between this country and Germany. Practically every one believed that the reply would be couched in friendly terms and that it would lead to further exchanges between Washington and Berlin. So far as concerns the effect on the market of the publication of the note, one has to take count of the fact that the market had for several days been reactionary and that yesterday there was probably a substantial increase in the short interest on the theory that the note would be unsatisfactory. One has also, however, to take count of the fact that for a fortnight or more before the downward movement which assumed pronounced proportions this week the market had been reassuring itself concerning the German reply on the ground that the Washington dispatches day after day indicated confidence on the part of Administration officials that the German response would meet the essential points in the position taken by this country. It was believed yesterday on the basis of the published forecasts of Germany's response that the German position is still in direct conflict with the position which the United States has taken. That thought was at the bottom of yesterday's selling, which was traceable to the situation existing between ourselves and Germany, and much of the selling was traceable to that cause.

The more conspicuous exceptions to the day's decline in prices grew out of the war order talk which has been such a potent factor in the advance in those stocks which have been the principal beneficiaries of the purchase of war supplies in this country. Of the movements in keeping with the general drift of prices, but exceeding it in extent, the most conspicuous was the decline of 5 points in New Haven. For this decline Wall Street alleged no better reason than the failure of the suit against Directors of the road for the recovery of $102,000,000 alleged to have been lost through the expansion program to which the New Haven gave itself over for a series of years preceding the troubles which robbed New Haven stock of its previous high position in the field of investment. The fact seems to be, however, that no very large number of people counted on the recovery of that or of any other huge sum from the Directors. On the other hand, the road has been supplying some tangible indications of having begun to overcome its difficulties, not the least important of those indications being the fact that when its notes last fell due it reduced the amount outstanding out of earnings.

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Atlanta	4	4	4½	5
Chicago	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	4	4	4½	5
Minneapolis	4	4	5	5
Kansas City	4	4	4½	5
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Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
$4.73¼	$4.71½	$4.73	$4.71¼

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $349,610,345; balance, $20,447,019; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $629,467.

The local banks lost $27,388,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations this week.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 15c discount; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 45c premium; Montreal, 7.50, premium.

Bar Silver.

London, 22⅝d, up 1-16d; New York, 47⅝c, up ¼c.

LONDON TRADING FIRM.

Money in Good Supply—Big Day for South African Mine Shares.

LONDON, July 9.—Money was in good supply and discount rates firmer.

On the Stock Exchange the chief business of the day was done in the old war loan, Japanese bonds and oil shares at steady prices. South African mines were firm on the victory of General Botha in Southwest Africa. Home rails appeared to be in good demand.

American securities opened weak, but later hardened on a few buying orders and closed steady. There was a fair business in gold bonds, but this is expected to decrease with the closing of the application lists of the war loan tomorrow.

Prices Easy on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, July 9.—Prices were easy on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 69 francs 40 centimes for cash. Exchange on London 27 francs 3½ centimes.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, JULY 9, 1915.

	Stocks, Shares.
Total sales	376,831
Same day last year	256,713
Year to date	64,520,298
Same period last year	39,429,135
Average price and change 50 stocks	67.26 — .80
Same day last year	67.96 — .61

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	73.36	Apr. 30	58.99	Feb. 24
Same period last year	73.30	Jan. 31	65.24	Apr. 25
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Note—In stocks in which trades in odd lots were reported on the tape yesterday at prices higher or lower than the range on 100-share lots the range on odd lots is shown separately.

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
87	92	25	Adams Express	89	89	89	89	...
36¾	37	2,700	Alaska Gold Mines	37⅛	37¾	37	37	— ⅝
16⅞	17	500	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	17	17⅛	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
53	53½	300	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	54	54	53	53	— ¾
70	70½	11,200	Amalgamated Cop	72¾	72¾	70¼	70¼	—1⅞
49	50	100	Am. Agricul. Chem	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	— ⅝
45¼	45½	3,900	Am. Beet Sugar	46¼	46¼	45⅛	45½	— ⅜
103	104½	100	Am. B. S & F. t. r.	104	104	104	104	— ½
45¼	45½	16,650	Am. Can	45¾	46⅝	45¼	45¼	— ¼
100¼	100½	400	Am. Can pf	101	101	100⅝	100½	— ¼
52½	52⅝	1,100	Am. Car & Fdry	53	53¼	52½	52½	— ⅝
138¼	138½	15,750	Am. Coal Products	133	141	132	138½	+8½
44	46	100	Am. Cotton Oil	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼	+ ⅛
6⅛	6⅝	200	Am. H. & Leather	6⅝	6⅝	6½	6½	— ¼
31½	32	500	Am. H. & Leath. pf	33⅛	33½	32	32	—1
25⅞	26¼	600	Am. Ice Securities	26½	26½	26	26	— ½
10¼	11¼	200	Am. Linseed	10⅝	10⅝	10½	10½	...
43¼	44	2,200	Am. Locomotive	46	46	43½	43½	—2¼
4⅝	5¼	200	Am. Malt	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
73½	74	8,100	Am. Smelt. & Ref	76⅞	77⅞	74	74	—2½
35¼	36	100	Am. Steel F'dries	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	— ⅜
105½	106½	300	Am. Sugar Ref	106	106	105¾	106	— ¾
113½	114½	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	+ ¼
119¼	120	700	Am. Teleph. & Tel	120⅛	120⅛	119¾	119¾	— ⅞
223¼	226	200	Am. Tobacco	224¾	224¾	223¼	223¼	+ ¼
83¾	85	100	Am. Woolen pf	84½	84½	84½	84½	— ½
33¼	33⅜	9,100	Anaconda Cop. Co	34¼	34¼	33¼	33¼	— ⅞
99	99⅛	3,500	Atch., Top. & S. F	99⅝	99⅝	99	99	— ¼
96⅞	97½	100	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	97	97	97	97	...
96⅞	97½	100	do., s. 20 f	96½	96½	96½	96½	...
96⅞	97½	100	do., s. 30 f	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	...
99½	100	200	Atlantic Coast Line	99¼	100	99¼	100	+1
66	66¼	11,000	Baldwin Loco	68¼	68½	66	66⅛	—1⅛
100½	108	200	Baldwin Loco pf	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	— ⅛
75	75⅛	2,700	Baltimore & Ohio	75¾	75⅞	75	75⅛	— ⅛
69½	70	400	Baltimore & O. pf	69⅞	70	69¾	69¾	+ ⅛
1⅛	1½	200	Batopilas Mining	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
166	167	1,700	Bethlehem Steel	168½	169¾	166¼	166¼	—1¼
116	118	100	Bethlehem Steel pf	116½	116½	116½	116½	— ½
86½	86¾	600	Bklyn Rapid Tran	86⅞	87	86½	86½	— ½
69	70	700	Butte & Superior	70¼	70½	70	70	— ½
35	37	50	California Pet. pf	35	35	35	35	...
141¼	141⅜	5,021	Canadian Pacific	143	143	141½	141½	+ ⅛
40½	40¾	5,900	Central Leather Co	41	41⅞	40¾	40¾	— ⅛
35⅞	36¼	1,400	Chesapeake & Ohio	36⅝	36⅝	35⅝	36¼	— ¼
10½	10⅝	500	Chi. Great Western	10⅝	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	+ ⅛
27	28	400	Chi. Gt. West. pf	26¼	26¾	26¼	26¾	— ¼
79	79½	9,020	Chi., Mil. & St. P	80	80¼	78½	79½	— ½
121½	122	445	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	123	123	122	122	—2
119	119¾	2,200	Chi. & Northwest	120⅛	121	119	119⅛	—1
150	165	100	Chi. & Northw. pf	163	163	163	163	...
12⅞	13	23,500	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	14½	14½	12⅝	12⅞	—1⅞
112	125	100	Chi., St. P., M. & O	115	115	115	115	...
44⅛	44¼	1,700	Chino Copper	44½	44½	44⅛	44⅛	— ⅜
30½	30¾	1,000	Col. Fuel & Iron	31½	31½	30⅜	30⅜	— ⅞
26	30	100	Colorado Southern	26	26	26	26	—2
48⅛	50	100	Col. South. 1st pf	49⅜	49⅜	49⅜	49⅜	—2⅛
48½	50	50	do., odd lot	49½	49½	49½	49½	...
11	12	100	Comstock Tunnel	*12	12	12	12	+2
64½	66½	200	Continental Can	66	66	66	66	— ⅛
98	99½	50	Continental Can pf	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	...
13	13⅛	3,350	Corn Products Ref	13¼	13⅜	13	13	— ¼
77	77⅞	200	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	78	78	78	78	+1½
30	30¼	2,900	Crucible Steel	30¼	30½	30	30	— ¼
..	91½	10	Deere & Co. pf	90	90	90	90	...
5½	6	100	Den. & Rio Grande	5½	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
8	9	100	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
6	..	100	Des Moines & F. D	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—1⅛
20¼	20⅝	3,300	Distillers' Secur	21¾	22	20½	20½	—1½
19	19⅞	1,200	Dome Mines	19¾	19¾	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
24¾	25	4,100	Erie	25⅛	25⅜	24¾	24¾	— ½
38⅜	38½	400	Erie 1st pf	38⅞	39	38¾	38¾	...
280	290	200	General Chemical	289½	290	289½	290	+10
280	290	85	do., odd lots	292	294	289	289	...
163	164	900	General Electric	165	165	163⅛	163⅛	— ⅞
155	157	1,150	General Motors	158½	158½	156	156	—2
101¼	102¾	400	General Motors pf	101⅝	101⅝	101½	101½	...
51⅞	52	3,300	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	52¾	53	52	52	— ⅝
103½	104	100	Goodrich pf	103½	103½	103½	103½	+ ½
114½	115	1,000	Gt. North. pf. x d	115½	115½	114½	114⅝	— ⅜
33⅝	33⅞	1,100	G. N. certs.ore prop	34¾	34¾	33⅞	33⅞	— ⅞
60	60½	1,100	Guggenheim Explor	61½	61¾	60	60	—1¼
119	..	100	Homestake Mining	119	119	119	119	...
119	..	5	do., odd lot	119¼	119¼	119¼	119¼	...
100½	101⅜	400	Illinois Central	101	101	100½	101	...
29½	29⅞	1,500	Inspiration Copper	30¼	30¼	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅜
19⅝	19⅞	8,700	Inter.-Met. v. tr.cfs	20⅞	21	19¼	19⅜	—1⅝
71¼	72	700	Inter.-Met. pf	72½	72½	71¼	71½	—1
19⅝	19⅞	1,500	Interboro Consol	20⅛	20⅛	19⅜	19½	...
70½	71½	500	Interboro Consol pf	71½	71½	70½	70½	— ½
95⅞	98	100	Int. Harvester, N.J	97½	97½	97½	97½	— ½
22¾	23	2,000	Kansas City South	23	23⅜	23	23	— ¼
107	110	25	Kresge (S. S.) Co.pf	107	107	107	107	...
41	47⅞	100	Lackawanna Steel	43½	43½	43½	43½	—2
6	9	100	Lake Erie & West	7	7	7	7	—1
138½	139	1,400	Lehigh Valley	140	140¼	138⅝	138⅝	—1⅞
106	107	1,100	Louis. & Nash	106	106½	105¾	106½	+ ½
125	126	100	Manhattan Elev	125	125	125	125	...
34⅞	35	900	Maxwell Motors	35	35	35	35	...
82¾	83	100	Max. Motors 1st pf	82½	82½	82½	82½	+ ½
31½	31¾	100	Max. Motors 2d pf	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	— ½
35	38	200	May Dept. Stores	36	36	35⅛	35⅛	—2⅞
70⅛	70½	4,350	Mexican Petroleum	71⅝	71⅝	70⅛	70⅛	—1⅛
26⅞	27	2,600	Miami Copper	27¼	27⅜	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅜
11	12¼	200	Minn. & St. Louis	12¾	12¾	12½	12½	—2¼
11	12¾	10	do., odd lot	13	13	13	13	...
107	110½	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M	109	109	109	109	...
6	6¼	3,100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	6½	7	6	6¼	— ⅜
19	20½	2,100	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	21	21	18⅞	19⅝	—2⅛
3⅛	3¼	8,000	Missouri Pacific	3¼	3½	3	3¼	— ¼
123	124	200	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf	124	124	124	124	...
15½	16	300	Nat. En. & St. Co	16	16	16	16	— ¼
59	59¾	100	Nat. Lead Co	59¾	59¾	59¾	59¾	— ⅜
14	14⅛	1,300	Nevada Con. Cop	14⅜	14⅜	14	14	— ⅛
88	90	600	N. Y. Air Brake	90	90¾	90	90	...
82½	83	8,400	N. Y. Central	85⅜	86	82½	82½	—2⅞
55⅝	56	22,400	N. Y., N. H. & H	60⅜	60¾	55⅜	55¾	—4¾
26⅛	26½	250	N. Y., Ont. & West	26¼	26¼	26⅛	26⅛	...
101	102	600	Norfolk & Western	102¼	102¼	101⅞	101⅞	— ⅝
101¼	101⅝	2,300	Northern Pacific	102½	102½	101½	101⅝	— ⅛
31½	32	700	Pacific Mail	31	33	31	33	+1⅝
104⅝	105	2,900	Penn. R. R	105¼	105⅜	104⅞	104⅞	— ⅛
114½	115½	100	People's Gas, Chi	114½	114½	114½	114½	— ½
40½	42	320	Pettibone, M. & Co	41	42	41	42	+1
21	22	500	Pittsburgh Coal	22	22	21¾	21¾	— ¼
89	90	300	Pittsburgh Coal pf	91¾	91¾	90	90	—3
44	45	1,000	Pressed Steel Car	45½	45½	44	44	—1⅝
155	156	200	Pullman Co	156	156	155⅛	155⅛	— ⅞
3	4	300	Quicksilver pf	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ¼
22¾	22⅞	2,200	Ray Con. Copper	23¼	23¼	22¾	22¾	— ¼
144¼	144⅜	18,200	Reading	146⅛	146⅛	144	144	—1⅜
28⅛	28¾	500	Rep. Iron & Steel	28¼	28¼	28⅛	28⅛	...
87⅛	88	300	Rep. Iron & S. pf	86⅞	87⅛	86⅞	87⅛	+ ⅛
⅜	½	200	Rock Island Co. pf	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜	...
5½	6	100	Rumely,(M.) Co. pf	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ¼
6	6½	200	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	6½	6½	6½	6½	...
13¾	16½	100	St. Louis Southw	14	14	14	14	...
12½	13	800	Seaboard Air Line	13⅛	13¼	13	13¼	+ ¼
32¼	32½	300	Seab. Air Line pf	33¼	33¼	32½	32½	...
141½	142	500	Sears, Roeb. & Co	142½	143	142	142	—1½
30	34	400	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	32	32	31½	31½	— ½
84	84½	5,300	Southern Pacific	85¼	85½	84	84	— ¾
13⅝	13⅞	4,100	Southern Railway	14⅛	14⅛	13½	14	+ ⅛
43⅛	43½	2,600	So. Railway pf	45	45	43⅜	43½	—2
54	59	20	Standard Milling	54	54	54	54	...
78¼	79	7,000	Studebaker Co	80	80⅜	78½	78½	—1
99	100	15	Studebaker Co. pf	99	99	99	99	...
34½	35	1,300	Tennessee Copper	35¾	35¾	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅝
126	127	100	Texas Co	125½	125½	125½	125½	— ⅜
51¼	51½	800	Third Avenue	52	52	51½	51½	— ⅛
90	93	100	Twin City R. T	90	90	90	90	—3¼
22⅝	25	100	Un. B. & P. Co. pf	24	24	24	24	—2
123¼	123½	14,700	Union Pacific	125¼	125¼	123	123¼	— ⅞
80½	80⅝	300	Union Pacific pf	80½	80½	80	80½	+ ¼
52⅞	54½	100	U. S. Indus. Alco	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	—1⅝
88	94	100	U. S. Ind. Alco. pf	92	92	92	92	—2½
35	43	100	U. S. R. & Imp. Co	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼	+ ¼
46	46¼	1,500	U. S. Rubber	46½	46½	46	46	— ¼
105⅞	106½	100	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	106	106	106	106	— ⅛
58¼	58⅜	35,100	U. S. Steel	59	59⅜	58⅛	58¼	— ⅜
109½	109⅝	900	U. S. Steel pf	109½	109⅝	109½	109½	+ ⅛
65	65¼	5,700	Utah Copper	65¾	66⅜	65	65	— ¾
27½	29	900	Va.-Car. Chemical	30	30	28½	28½	—2½
⅛	¼	400	Wabash pf	¼	¼	¼	¼	...
66	67	300	Western Union Tel	66¼	66¼	66	66	—1
96½	97	11,800	Westingh. E. & M	98¾	98¾	96¼	97	— ⅝
¾	1	200	W. & L. E. 2d pf	1	1	1	1	...
123	125	600	Willys-Overland	125	125	122	125	...
104	105	800	Woolw. (F.W.) Co	105	105	104⅛	104⅛	— ½
120	122	100	Woolworth pf	120	120	120	120	...

*Cents per share.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday, and of these two groups of stocks combined, with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Railroads	68.21	67.05	67.27	— .72
Industrials	68.49	67.20	67.25	— .88

COMBINED AVERAGE.

July 2	70.62	69.69	69.91	— .23
July 3	69.87	69.25	69.62	— .29
July 5—Holiday.				
July 6	70.32	69.58	69.71	+ .09
July 7	69.40	67.96	68.49	—1.22
July 8	68.71	67.77	68.06	— .43
July 9	68.35	67.12	67.26	— .80

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	High.		Low.		Last.
Jy. to date	70.62	July 2	67.26	July 9	67.26
July, 1914	69.08	July 7	57.41	July 30	57.77
July, 1913	70.24	July 28	65.80	July 9	69.34
July, 1912	82.76	July 3	79.75	July 12	81.80
Yr. to date	73.36	Apr. 30	58.99	Feb. 24	67.26
Year, 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.47	July 30	60.20
Year, 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10	68.04
Year, 1912	85.52	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.30

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Receipts and expenditures:

	July 8.	Month.	Fiscal Yr.
*Customs	$470,948	$2,011,528	$2,011,528
Int. rev., ord	1,121,140	3,726,636	3,726,636
Cor. inc. tax	401,652	2,634,058	2,634,058
*Miscellaneous	406,422	797,628	797,628
Total recta	2,400,162	9,169,851	9,169,851
Expenditures	3,356,286	19,230,400	19,230,400
Deficit	956,124	10,060,549	10,060,549

*Includes June receipts of customs, $85,007, and miscellaneous, $226,892. Total—$311,940.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Bonds at Low Levels.

Just a year ago yesterday the gathering storm clouds in Europe brought about such extensive selling of American securities held abroad that the average price of forty leading bonds made a new low price at 86.32. Prior to that the lowest price was 86.40, which was touched on Jan. 3. Between those two dates the average price went up to 89.42, the figure recorded on Feb. 4, so that a loss of more than 3 points was incurred by the leading bonds in the five months following. The bond market is now feeling very much the same influence that sent it down a year ago, for liquidation for the provision of funds to take up foreign war loans has depressed prices in this country until the average yesterday, which was 81.94, showed a decline of more than 2½ points from the top figure of 84.46, reached on April 29. The present average is less than half a point above the low figure of 81.51 made on Jan. 2, this year.

Foreign Sales Quieter.

International houses report that while liquidation of Americans is still proceeding abroad, the approach of July 10, the date on which the first payment has to be made on the British war loan, has seen a large shrinkage in the number of bonds coming upon the market. It is believed that most of the sales which were made necessary in order to provide funds for the new loan have now been taken care of, and that the market in this country will have a breathing space to assimilate the securities which have been bought back.

Setback for New Haven.

Those investors who have been unable to accustom themselves to the idea of New Haven stock without a dividend have suffered another discouragement just as their hopes had begun to revive with the improvement shown in recent New Haven statements. The stock yesterday broke 4¾ points, and closed at 55¾, which is nearly 16 points under the best price for this year, and only 12 points above the lowest. The decline started on the news of the discontinuance of the suit to recover from the old Directors, and was hastened by the discovery that the railroad company is now carrying another losing adjunct in the New England Navigation Company. A year ago this company paid a dividend of 3¾ per cent. on its $40,000,000 of stock, but no payment has been made this year, and it is expected that the annual report will show that the water lines failed to earn their own fixed charges by about $800,000. This deficit has to be paid by the railroad, which means that the expected surplus of $1,500,000 from the operations of the year ended June 30 will be reduced to about $700,000.

President Earling Hopeful.

A. J. Earling, President of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, who was in New York, would not venture a prediction as to the probable action which will be taken on the dividend at the close of this month, but he was optimistic as to the crop outlook in St. Paul's territory. Mr. Earling said that grain along his lines had never looked better and that a substantial increase in traffic should result this Fall.

The Call of Business and Golf.

The indecision evident among commission men yesterday as to whether or not to come down to business today amounted to torture in some cases. The sluggish course of the ticker foretold a probably inert session even for a Summer Saturday, but, still, there remained the possibility of some sudden development as the result of the German note. News that the note was in process of transmission to Washington upset the plans of many brokers who had set their affairs in order for a long day of golf today. This was early in yesterday's session, and prices began to wilt under short selling by traders who thought the contents of the note might be made public before the end of the week. Later came a dispatch from Washington saying the German reply could hardly be given out until the first of next week, and the brokers again gave thought to the links. The conversation of men leaving the floor after the close indicated, however, that more than usual thought it would be best to be in their places today.

Electric Boat Among the Elect.

The glamor surrounding war stocks appears not to grow dim with the passage of time and the repetition of reports of huge earnings. Some of those of older fame, like Bethlehem Steel, Baldwin Locomotive, and Westinghouse, have of late displayed nothing of their one-time explosive character, but weakness has not attacked them to a substantial degree since the market began to retreat. Yesterday Electric Boat shares on the curb insured their position among the elect by a spectacular rise of 43 points, followed by a rapid recession of 22 points. It was not the first time that talk of millions in war orders had imparted strength to the Boat stock, but no advance of a single day had previously approached this. At 197, the maximum figure, the quotation stood in contrast with 131, the lowest price Thursday. Not much more than a year ago the shares changed hands around 20, and buyers were not especially insistent with their bids.

An Old Story Repeated.

One reason advanced in Curb circles for the sharp rise of Electric Boat was the same as the one to which was ascribed the tremendous gain in Bethlehem Steel some months ago, viz., a shortage of supplies. There are slightly fewer than 50,000 shares of Electric Boat common, and quiet accumulation had been reported steadily in progress since March 1. At the same time, it was said yesterday, fluctuations were wide enough during the period to bring about considerable short selling, and covering of short contracts lent something to the headlong upturn. When the most urgent demand had been filled, the reaction, amounting to more than half the advance, quickly occurred.

Steel Figures for June Today.

Today noon the Steel Corporation will issue its monthly statement of advance business as of June 30. Because of reports from steel centres that buying has expanded greatly the past fortnight, much interest is attached to the corporation's figures. A commonly quoted estimate in financial circles yesterday was of an increase in unfilled orders in the neighborhood of 300,000 tons.

Illinois Bank Is Closed.

CHICAGO, July 9.—The Citizens' State Bank of Crystal Lake, Ill., was closed by the State Bank Examiner today. The examiner objected to securities said to have been carried on the bank's books at a value of $127,000. The bank is said to have carried deposits of about $120,000.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Total sales July 9, 1915	$2,361,500
Same day last year	1,441,000
Year to date	411,168,200
Same period last year	388,029,500
Average price and change 40 bonds	81.94 — .18
Same day last year	86.32 — .13

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	84.48	Apr. 29	81.51	Jan. 2
Same period last year	89.42	Feb. 4	86.32	July 10
Year 1914	89.42	Feb. 4	81.42	Dec. 2
Year 1913	92.31	Jan. 10	85.45	Dec. 18

Jap Gov 4½s, ster l
2,000 76
2d Ser, German stamp
1,000 .... 72⅝
N Y Canal 4½s
10,000 109
N Y State 4½s
2,000 .... 108⅝
N Y City 4¼s, 1960
3,000 98
4¼s, 1964
7,000 98
4½s, Nov, 1957
1,000 .... 101⅞
4½s, 1965, temp rcts
33,000 .... 101⅞
10,000 102
51,000 .... 101⅞
Ala Midld 5s
1,000s30f 102¼
Alb & Susq 3½s
1,000 .... 84⅝
Am Ag Ch cv 5s
10,000 .... 100½
Am Hide & L 6s
1,000 .... 102¼
1,000 .... 102½
Am Sm Secur 6s
22,000 .... 105¼
Am T & T cv 4½s
10,000 .... 99⅝
500s30f 99⅛
3,000 100
Am Wr Paper 5s
5,000 .... 55½
5,000 55
19,000 .... 54¼
1,000 .... 53⅞
Armour & Co 4½s
6,000 .... 91¾
At, Top & S Fe gen 4s
1,000 .... 90¼
500 .... 90½
16,000s30f 90¼
2,000 .... 90⅝
10,000 .... 90¼
5,000s30f 90⅛
500s20f 90⅛
23,000 .... 90¼
1,000 .... 90⅝
15,000s30f 90
adj 4s, stpd
1,000s30f 81
1,000 .... 81¼
conv 4s, 1960
5,000 .... 98⅞
1,000 .... 98⅝
At, T & S Fe 5s
6,000 .... 101⅝
B & O pr lien 3½s
3,000s30f 89¼
25,000s30f 89⅝
20,000s30f 89¼
500 .... 88⅝
15,000 .... 89¼
14,000s30f 89⅝
gold 4s
2,000s30f 85¼
32,000s30f 85
10,000 .... 85¼
500 86
conv 4½s
20,000 .... 85⅝
4,000 .... 85½
2,000 .... 85⅞
5,000 .... 85½
10,000s30f 85½
1,000s30f 85
6,000 85
3,000 .... 84⅞
2,000s30f 84⅞
18,000s30f 84⅞
11,000 .... 84⅞
25,000s30f 84⅝
5,000 .... 84⅝
P, Lake E & W Va 4s
1,000s30f 78⅝
S W Div 3½s
13,000s30f 86⅝
1,000s30f 86⅝
Beth Steel ext 5s
2,000 101
5,000 .... 100⅞
1st & ref 5s
10,000 .... 94⅞
16,000 .... 94⅝
1,000 .... 94½
1,000 94
B R T 5s, 1918
1,000 100
ref conv 4s
2,000 80
Bkl Un El 1st 5s
1,000 99
C of Ga Ry con 5s
2,000 .... 99⅝
1,000 99
Cent Leather 5s
9,000 .... 99⅝
1,000 .... 99⅝
1,000 .... 99⅝
C of N J gen 5s
11,000 113
Cent Pac gtd 4s
10,000 .... 85½
9,000 .... 85¼
Chi & Alton 3s
1,000 .... 54½
C, B & Q joint 4s
10,000 .... 95½
2,000 .... 95⅝
2,000 .... 95½
4,000 .... 95⅝
Ill Div 3½s
3,000 .... 82⅞
Chi Gr Westn 4s
2,000 .... 66½
C & O conv 4½s
37,000s30f 70¼
23,000 .... 70½
Chi, Mil & St P gen 4½s
7,000 .... 99⅝
conv 4½s
5,000 .... 94½
9,000 .... 95⅛
cv 5s, Ser B, sub r, full pd
5,000 .... 101⅞
6,000 102
6,000 .... 101⅞
C, M & P Sd 4s
1,000 .... 87½
1,000 .... 87¼
1,000 87
C & N W gen 3½s
1,000 .... 78½
C, R I & P gen 4s
1,000 83
Chi, Rock Isl & P Ry ref 4s
5,000 62
deb 5s
5,000 .... 41⅝
1,000 42
5,000 .... 41⅝
12,000 .... 41⅝
6,000 .... 41½
5,000 .... 41¼
1,000 .... 41½
9,000 41
3,000 .... 41¼
18,000 41
2,000 .... 40⅝
2,000 .... 40½
1,000 .... 40¼
Chile Copper 7s
1,000 116
10,000 .... 115½
Clev, C, C & St L gen 4s
3,000 68
Con Gas conv 6s
6,000 .... 116¼
D & H deb 4s, 1916
5,000 .... 100⅛
Den & R G con 4s
1,000 70
Dist Sec Corp 5s
29,000 .... 62½
1,000 .... 62⅝
Du P de N P 4½s
5,000 .... 95½
10,000 95
9,000 .... 95⅝
3,000 .... 95½
Erie 1st con 7s
2,000s30f 109¼
Erie 1st fund 7s
2,000s30f 109¼
1st gen 4s
1,000s30f 66
1st con 4s
5,000 79
cv 4s, Ser A
4,000 .... 60⅜
7,000 60
Green Bay & Wn deb Ctfs B
2,000 .... 11½
Hud & M 1st & ref 5s, Ser A
2,000 .... 71⅝
adj inc 5s
2,000 .... 25⅝
8,000 .... 25½
10,000 25
Ill Cent 4s, 1953
1,000 .... 79⅞
Ill C & Chi, St L & N O joint 5s, Ser A
10,000 99
Ill Steel 4½s
15,000 .... 86¼
9,000 .... 86½
Indiana Steel 5s
7,000 .... 100½
6,000 .... 100⅝
Insp Con C conv 6s, 1919
10,000 125
2,000 .... 124⅞
conv 6s, 1922
6,000 .... 125½
500 .... 124½
Inter-Met 4½s
6,000 .... 73⅛
15,000 75
I R T 1st & ref 5s
7,000 97
Int Mer Mar col trust 4½s
6,000s30f 54
1,000 54
ctfs of dep
10,000 .... 53½
Internatl Nav 5s
1,000 51
Iowa Cent ref 4s
5,000 .... 48½
K C, Ft S & M 4s
2,000 .... 71¼
Kan City So 3s
1,000 .... 67⅝
Lack Steel 5s, 1950
1,000 .... 71½
2,000 .... 71¼
8,000 71
Lake S & Mich S 4s, 1928
5,000 90
4s, 1931
2,000 .... 89¼
Ligg & Myers 7s
1,000 .... 121⅛
Ligg & Myers 5s
3,000 101
Lorillard Co 5s
1,000 .... 99⅞
Lou & N unifd 4s
2,000 .... 89⅝
2,000 .... 89⅝
1,000s30f 89⅝
St L Div 3s
11,000 .... 59½
S & N Ala 5s, 1963
1,000 100
Mex Petrol 1st ref cv 6s, Ser A
2,000 .... 100⅛
M, St P & S S M 1st con 4s
1,000s30f 88⅛
Mo, K & T 2d 4s
1,000 54
7,000 53
s f 4½s
4,000 57
Mo Pac 1st 6s
6,000 .... 99⅛
7,000 .... 99⅛
Mo Pacific 4s
1,000 .... 35½
6,000 35
10,000 34
3,000 .... 34¼
Mo Pac conv 5s
1,000 .... 35⅛
7,000 .... 35¼
Mpr, La & Tex 7s
1,000 .... 104⅝
N Y Cent deb 6s, sub r, full pd
57,000 .... 103⅛
30,000 103
2,000 .... 102⅞
8,000 103
20,000 .... 102⅞
3,000 103
91,000 .... 102⅞
1,000 .... 102⅞
gen 3½s
34,000s30f 76⅜
13,000 77
15,000 .... 76⅞
25,000s30f 76⅜
deb 4s, 1934
4,000s30f 85
5,000s30f 84⅞
ref & imp 4½s, Series A
2,000 88
5,000 .... 87⅞
M C col 3½s
1,000s20f 69
L S col 3½s
5,000 .... 72¼
5,000 72
N Y, N H & H conv deb 6s
1,000 .... 110½
conv 3½s
3,000 .... 68¼
N Y Rys ref 4s
3,000 .... 70½
2,000 70
adj 5s
5,000 .... 50⅝
3,000 .... 50⅝
18,000 50
N Y Tel 4½s
17,000s30f 93⅝
4,000s30f 93⅞
1,000 .... 94⅛
N Y, W & B 4½s
1,000 77
Norf & W con 4s
30,000s30f 87¼
Nor Pacific 4s
1,000 .... 90⅛
13,000s30f 90¼
2,000 .... 90⅜
6,000s30f 90¼
2,000 .... 90⅜
15,000s30f 90¼
1,000 .... 90⅜
4,000s30f 90¼
22,000 .... 90⅛
Nor Pacific 3s
24,000 .... 62⅝
22,000s30f 62⅜
3,000 .... 62⅝
3,000s30f 62⅜
10,000 .... 62½
25,000s30f 62⅜
1,000 .... 62½
Ontario Pow Co 1st s f 5s
5,000 94
Oreg & Ca 1st 5s
4,000s30f 100¼
9,000s20f 100⅛
Ore R & N con 4s
5,000 88
Penn conv 3½s
16,000 .... 100⅞
gtd 4½s
3,000 .... 99⅞
Penn R R gen 4½s, temp ctfs
43,000 .... 97½
P Gas & C of Chi ref 5s
1,000 .... 100⅛
Peo & E inc 4s
1,000 20
P, C, C & St L gtd 4½s, Ser B
2,000s30f 97⅝
Ray Con 1st 6s
1,000 116
2,000 .... 115⅛
4,000 115
Reading gen 4s
19,000 92
10,000s30f 92
Seab A L adj 5s
10,000 .... 64⅝
2,000 64
St L, Ir M & So, Riv & Gulf 4s
4,000 59
3,000 .... 58½
St L & S F R R gen 5s, Tr Co ctfs, stpd
10,000 42
ref 4s, ctfs of dep, stpd
1,000 .... 60⅝
St L S W con 4s
5,000 57
2,000 .... 56½
12,000 56
5,000 57
So Bell Tel & Tel 1st 5s
3,000 .... 97⅞
So Pac col 4s
4,000 80
5,000 .... 79⅞
6,000s30f 80
So Pac cv 4s
2,000 80
3,000s30f 80
2,000 80
1,000 .... 80¼
3,000 .... 80⅛
4,000 80
So Pac cv 5s
1,000 .... 98½
10,000 .... 98⅝
500s30f 98
2,000 .... 98¼
15,000 .... 98⅛
8,000 98
10,000 .... 98¼
So Pac 1st ref 4s
6,000 .... 84⅞
14,000 .... 84¾
So Ry 1st 5s
2,000 .... 98⅞
1,000 c 99
1,000s30f 99
1,000 .... 98⅝
So Ry gen 4s
5,000 62
1,000 .... 61⅞
2,000 .... 61½
Tex Co cv 6s
5,000 .... 99⅝
9,000 .... 99⅝
Third Av adj 5s
3,000 .... 75⅝
7,000 .... 75½
Tol, P & W 4s
5,000 .... 62⅝
Tol, Walholding V & O 1st gtd 4½s, Series A
3,000 .... 97½
Ulster & Del 5s
3,000 .... 100⅜
Un Pac 1st 4s
1,000 .... 94¼
5,000s30f 94
Un Pac cv 4s
1,000 .... 88⅝
14,000 .... 88¼
6,000 .... 88⅛
Un Pac 1st & ref 4s
2,000 .... 85⅛
United Railroads of San Fr 4s
1,000 41
U S R & Imp 5s
1,000 .... 69½
U S Rubber 6s
3,000 .... 102½
5,000 .... 102⅝
U S Steel Corp s fund 5s
6,000 .... 101⅜
1,000 .... 101⅜
1,000 .... 101⅜
1,000 .... 101⅜
7,000 .... 101⅜
1,000 .... 101⅜
4,000 .... 101⅜
10,000 .... 101⅜
Va I, C & C 5s
5,000 82
Va & S W con 5s
1,000 .... 81¼
Va Ry 1st 5s
1,000 .... 93½
500 .... 94½
Wabash 1st 5s
1,000 100
Wabash R R ref & ext 4s
22,000 20
Equit Tr Co cts of dep
25,000 .... 19⅝
20,000 .... 19¼
stamped
10,000 18
10,000 .... 17½
5,000 .... 17¼
30,000 17
Wab, P Ter 1st 4s, Cent Tr ctfs
4,000 .... 1⅞
Colum Tr ctfs
5,000 .... 2¼
West Elec 6s
1,000 101
West Md 4s
1,000 .... 68¼
W N Y & Penn 1st 5s
2,000 102
West Shore 4s
18,000 89
Westingh E & M 1st cv s f 5s
3,000 .... 105⅛
5,000 c 105⅛
17,000 .... 105⅛
22,000 .... 105⅛
ctfs of deposit
20,000 .... 104⅛

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for United States Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	96⅞	98
2s, c, 1930	97	..
3s, r, 1918	100¼	..
3s, c, 1918	100¼	..
4s, r, 1925	109	..
4s, c, 1925	110½	..
Pan 2s, r, 1936	97	..
Pan 2s, r, 1938	97	..
Pan 3s, r, 1961	100½	..
Pan 3s, c, 1961	100½	..

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Am Ag Ch pf	93½	94
Am B Sug pf	83	85
Am B S & Fdy pf	155	158½
Am C & F pf	112⅞	114¼
Am Coal	80	..
A Coal Pr pf, ex d	113¾	118¼
Am Cot Oil pf	88½	94
Am Exp	86	90
Am L pf	27	29
Am Lo pf	94	97
Am M pf	21	25
A S pf, B	79½	80½
A S & R pf	106½	107⅞
Am Snuff	145	160
Do pf	103	108
A T & C	60	65
Am T pf	106	107
Am Wool	24¼	27½
Am Wr Pa pf	5⅜	7½
Assets R	5½	7
A M 1st pf	..	95
Do 2d pf	..	98½
Booth Fish	..	40
B Un G	125	130
Brown Sh	23	30
Do pf	66	77
Bruns Ter	5	5½
B, R & P	65	95
Do pf	101	..
But'k Co	28	30
Calif Pet	13¼	14
Canada So	54½	55
Case (J I) pf	70	79
Cent L pf	103	104
C R R of N J	225	300
C & S A Tel	121	..
Chi & Alt	..	9
Do pf	12½	15
C St P, M & Om pf	125	150
C, C, C & St L	30	32¼
Do pf	57	60
Cleve & P	155½	..
Cluett-P	50	60
Do pf	101¼	103¼
Col & S 2d pf	37	45
Cons Gas	125	126
Crex Carp	40	50
C-Am Sug	86¾	88¼
Do pf	102	103¼
Del & Hud	140	148
D, L & W	420	422½
D M & Ft D pf	30	..
Det Edison	114¼	114¾
Det & M	70	..
Do pf	80	..
Det U Ry	..	61½
D, S S & A	..	4
Do pf	..	..
Du P de N Pow pf	97½	..
East Kod	500	..
Erie 2d pf	31	32
F M & S	24¾	31
Do pf	43	49
Gen Ch pf	107	110
Granby C	..	103
Helme (G W) Co	170	180
Do pf	110	118
Hock Val	..	112
Int Agric	7	9
Do pf	20½	27
I H, N J, pf	..	114
Int H Cor	57	65
Do pf	95	99½
Int Paper	8	9
Do pf	35½	36
Iowa Cent	6	12
Do pf	15	20
K C, Ft S & M pf	62	..
Kan C So pf	56½	57¼
K & D M	4	10
Do pf	35	..
Kayser (J) & Co	80	84
Do 1st pf	107	..
K'gs Co E L & P	124	125
Kresge(SS) Co	132	135
Lacl Gas	99	100
L E & W pf	18	21
Ligg & M	220	227
Do pf	116½	120
Long Isl'd	30	35
L-W Bis	17	19
Do 1st pf	89½	92
Do 2d pf	60	..
Lorill'd Co	168	180
Do pf	..	117
M'kay Cos	74½	80
Do pf	65⅝	66¾
Man B'ch	2	8
Man Shirt	51	53
Do pf	102	105
M Dep Sts pf	95½	97
Mex P pf	..	84
Mich Cent	105	120
M & St L pf	25	37½
M, St P & S S M pf	..	123
Do l l	..	76
Mon Pow	47½	48
Do pf	102	102½
Mor & Es	165	170
M & B pf	64	80
N, C & St L	115	125
Nat Bis	117	120
N C & S	69½	72
Do pf	104	106¼
Nat En pf	82	87
Nat L pf	106	110
Nat Rys of M 1st pf	..	23
Do 2d pf	5	6⅞
N Y, C & St L	..	31½
Do 1st pf	50	75
Do 2d pf	..	60
N Y, L & West	111	120
Norf So	15	20
N & W pf	75	87
North Am	71	73½
N W Tel	105	..
Ont Min	2½	3½
Pabst B pf	..	88
P T & T	29¾	33
Do pf	90	94
Peo & E	6½	10
Pett-M 1st pf	90	100
Phila Co	67	72
P, C, C & St L	62¼	70¾
Do pf	..	91
P, Ft W & C	..	157
Pitts S pf	85	93
Pr Stl Car pf	98½	100
P S, N J	101	107
Quicksilver	2	2¼
Ry St Spr	28½	29
Do pf	85	90
Rdg 1st pf	79	85
Do 2d pf	80	84
Rock Isl'd	⅛	⅜
Rumely(M) Co	2¼	2½
Rutl'd pf	15	..
St L & S Fran	5	6
Do 1st pf	8	11
St L S W pf	..	30
Sears-R pf	123	124
S-S S & I pf	75	90
So P R S	60	72
Do pf	84	100
So R, M & O ctfs	66	80
St'd M pf	72	73¾
Texas Co, f paid	120	124½
Tex Pac	12	12½
T P L Tr	105¼	..
Tob Pr pf	95	98½
T, St L & West	1½	3
Do pf	6	9½
Und Type	62½	69
Do pf	100	107
U B & P	5¼	5½
Un Cig M	43	48
Do pf	101	103½
Un Dry G	..	50
Do pf	58	60
U Rys Inv	15½	17½
Do pf	31	32½
U S C I P	10	14
Do pf	30	39
U S Exp	64	66
U S R & R	2	3
Do pf	1	3
Va-Car Ch pf	94	97
Va I, C & Coke	36	41
Va R & P	..	45
Vul Detin	5	10
Do pf	..	40
Wabash	..	¼
W F Exp	93	97
West Md	22½	24
Do pf	31	38
West A B	250	260
W E & M 1st pf	122	126
Weym-Bru	233	280
Do pf	111	120
W & L E	¾	1
Do 1st pf	2	5
W-Ov pf	100½	102½
Wis Cent	30	31

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec., 1915	101¼	101⅞	2.62
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	100⅝	100⅞	5.35
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec., 1917	100	100⅝	5.75
Argen. Govt.	6	May, 1920	98⅝	98⅞	6.30
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99¼	100	5.00
City of Q'b'c	5	Apr., 1920	98½	99½	5.20
French Govt.	5	Apr., 1916	98½	98⅞	6.55
German Govt.	5	Jan., 1916	96¼	97½	10.00
Norway Govt.	6	Oct., 1916	99½	100	6.00
Norway Govt.	6	Oct., 1917	99½	100	6.00
Swedish Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	99⅝	100	6.00
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1916	99⅝	100	5.00
Swiss Govt.	6	Mar., 1918	96⅝	96¾	6.20
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	96	96½	5.75

Company Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Am. Loco.	5	July, 1916	100¼	101	4.00
Am. T. & T. sub.	5	Apr., 1916	100¼	101	3.70
Ana. Copper	5	Mar., 1917	100½	100¾	4.50
Balt. & Ohio	4½	June, 1917	99⅜	99½	4.75
Balt. & Ohio	4½	June, 1918	98⅛	98⅝	4.95
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	99⅞	100	4.95
Can. Pacific	6	Mar. 2,'24	101½	102¼	5.70
Ches. & Ohio	5	June, 1919	90⅞	91¼	7.45
Chi. & W. I.	5	Sep., 1915	100	100¼	3.50
Chi. El. Rys.	5	July, 1916	94½	96	9.25
C. P. R. & L.	6	May, 1918	99	100	6.00
Con. Gas. B.	5	May, 1917	100	100¼	4.98
Con. Pow. Co.	6	May 1, '17	97½	99	6.50
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1916	99⅞	99¾	5.15
Erie R. R.	5	Oct., 1915	100¼	100⅝	2.00
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	98⅞	99½	5.95
Gen. Rubber	5	Dec., 1918	97⅞	97⅝	5.70
Hav. El. Ry.	6	Sep., 1916	98½	99½	6.25
Hocking Val.	6	Nov., 1915	100⅝	101¼	2.25
Int. Harv.	5	Feb. 15,'18	99⅝	100	5.00
Lack Steel	6	Mar., 1917	98⅛	98⅝	7.20
L. Gas & El.	6	Apr., 1918	97	98	6.55
L. S. & M. S.	5	Sep., 1915	100¼	100⅜	1.25
L. S. & M. S.	5	Dec., 1915	100½	101	2.00
Min. Gen. El.	6	June, 1917	100	101	5.50
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	98⅛	100	6.00
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	96	98½	6.95
North St. P.	6	June, 1917	99¼	100	6.00
N. Eng. Nav.	6	May, 1917	95⅝	96½	7.65
N. Y. Central	5	Sep. 15,'15	100⅛	100¼	1.75
N. Y. Central	5	Oct., 1915	100⅛	100⅜	2.00
N.Y.,N.H. & H.	5	May, 1916	100⅛	100⅝	4.00
Pa. R. R. cv.	3½	Oct., 1915	100	100¼	2.15
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1916	100¼	100⅝	4.40
Seab'd Air L.	5	Mar., 1916	100	100¼	4.65
Southern Ry.	5	Feb., 1916	100	100¼	4.60
South. Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	97⅝	98¼	6.15
Sulz. & Sons.	6	June, 1916	100⅛	100⅝	5.40
U. S. Smelt.	5	June, 1918	97	98¼	5.60
Union Type.	5	Jan. 15,'16	94½	95½	14.80
United Fruit	6	May, 1917	101¼	101¾	5.00
United Fruit	5	May, 1918	98⅝	99	5.35
Utah Co	6	Apr., 1917	98¼	100	6.00
West. Power	6	July, 1915	100	100¼	3.00
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	97	98¼	6.75
West. Power	6	Mar., 1917	98	99	6.50

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Friday. Bid.	Friday. Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.
Tin	38.61½	39.12½	38.25	38.75
Lead	..	5.75	..	5.75
Iron, No. 2X foundry	13.75	14.25	13.75	14.25
Spelt. (spot)	*22.50	..	..	..
Antimony	36.00	37.00	36.00	37.00
Quicksilver	$95.00	..	$92.00	$95.00
Aluminium	†31.00	33.00	†31.00	33.00

*Sales. †Nominal.

Electrolytic copper, thirty days, was quoted 20¼@20½c a pound, unchanged, in the open market. London market quotations were:

	Friday. £	s.	d.	Thursday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	77	12	6	77	15	0
Copper, futures	78	17	6	79	0	0
Tin, spot	172	0	0	170	0	0
Tin, futures	166	10	0	165	10	0
Lead	24	10	0	23	17	6
Spelter	100	0	0	100	0	0

100 Years A Commercial Bank
THE
CHATHAM AND PHENIX NATIONAL BANK
192 Broadway
Cor. John St.
Capital and Surplus, $3,500,000
Resources, - - 35,000,000
Charter Member N.Y. Clearing House
Member Federal Reserve Bank
We Invite Your Account

Established 1888
Franklin Trust Company
New York Office: 46 Wall Street
Brooklyn Offices: 166 Montague Street, 569 Fulton Street

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK
40th Street and 6th Avenue

An Interest Dividend (112th Consecutive) has been declared at the rate of Three and One-half Per Cent. per annum. Credited July 1, 1915, and payable on and after Thursday, July 15, 1915, on all sums entitled thereto under the By-Laws.

Money deposited on or before July 10 draws interest from July 1, 1915.

Alex. P. W. Kinnan, President.
Francis M. Leake, Treasurer.
Frank F. Hazard, Secretary.

Metropolitan Savings Bank
1 and 3 THIRD AVE. (opp. Cooper Institute).
CHARTERED 1852.
124th DIVIDEND

New York, June 8, 1915.

INTEREST FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDING June 30, 1915, at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM
will be credited to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws of the bank on sums from $5 to $3,000. INTEREST PAYABLE JULY 21, 1915.

MONEY DEPOSITED on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1.

JONATHAN B. CURREY, President.
E. SHERER, Sec'y. R. D. ANDREWS, Asst. Sec'y.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK
56 AND 58 BOWERY, COR. CANAL ST.
110TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Trustees have ordered interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. per annum to be paid to depositors on and after July 19th on all sums of $5 and up to $3,000 which have remained on deposit for the three or six months ending June 30th, 1915, in accordance with the by-laws and rules of the bank. Money deposited on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.

HENRY HASLER, President.
HENRY SAYLER, Secretary.
EMIL A. HUBER, Assistant Secretary.

NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK
N. W. Cor. 14th St. and 8th Avenue.

July 1, 1915, dividend at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT.
per annum on all sums from $5 to $3,000 entitled thereto under the by-laws.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JULY 10 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.

WILLIAM FELSINGER, President.
JAMES L. WANDLING, Treasurer.
WALTER R. BRINCKERHOFF, Sec'y.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
115 CHAMBERS ST., N. Y.

The Trustees have declared a dividend for the six months ending June 30, 1915, at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT.
per annum on all sums from $5 to $3,000 entitled thereto under the by-laws, payable on and after July 19, 1915.

Deposits made on or before July 10, will draw interest from July 1, 1915.

H. E. TENER, President.
GEORGE B. DUNNING, Secretary.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

The Franklin Society

The Franklin Society announces its semi-annual cash dividend at the rate of Four Per Cent. per annum on all savings share accounts of $10 to $5,000. This is the Society's 53rd Consecutive Dividend.

SECURITIES—First Mortgages in small amounts, on dwellings in New York City and vicinity, non-speculative.

Bank Department Supervision.

Even a dollar starts an account. Thousands of investors, large & small. SIMPLE MAILING SYSTEM. Accounts of $10 or more opened on or before July 12 earn from date opened. Begin now or write for Booklet A.

THE FRANKLIN SOCIETY
FOR HOME BUILDING AND SAVINGS,
38 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.

4 PER CENT

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

MERCHANTS EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK
Of the City of New York.

June 12, 1915.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the Shareholders of this bank will be held at the Banking House, No. 257 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 12th day of July, 1915, between the hours of twelve o'clock noon and one o'clock P. M., for the purpose of voting upon a resolution to change the corporate name of this bank from "THE MERCHANTS EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK" to "ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK"; also to change the number of shares of the capital stock, now consisting of 20,000 shares of the par value of $50 each, to 10,000 shares of the par value of $100 each.

E. V. GAMBIER, Cashier.

Tampa & Jacksonville Railway Company.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Tampa & Jacksonville Railway Company will be held in the City of Gainesville, Fla., at the offices of the Company, on the thirteenth day of July, nineteen hundred and fifteen, at Eleven A. M., or as soon thereafter as the said meeting can convene, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the said Company and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. Dated at Gainesville, Fla., this first day of July, A. D. nineteen hundred and fifteen.

G. F. ALLEN, Asst. Secretary,
A. de SOLA MENDES, Vice President.

COTTON CONTINUES VIOLENT DECLINE

Heavy Liquidation Causes Demoralization in the Market, with Sharp Breaks.

NET LOSS 16 TO 18 POINTS

Bearish Sentiment Attributed to Government Report and Prospect of Overproduction.

Cotton yesterday had a further break of 21 to 24 points and closed easy at a net loss of 16 to 18 points. From the standpoint of sharpness and demoralization yesterday's break was the most disheartening of the series of violent declines that have taken place since the publication of the Government report on July 1. Commission house liquidation was heavy, but it is still believed that a considerable local long interest exists. Cotton contracts were poured into the pit yesterday morning in a volume that swamped buyers, and the decline was not checked until October had broken to 9.03, which represents a decline from the high point of the season of approximately 190 points, or $9.50 per bale.

There is a disposition to believe that the break has resulted in cleaning out most of the weakly margined long holdings. This evidently is the view of some of the larger market interests, who were very active on the buying side on the break.

Most of those, however, who take a long range view of the situation believe that the decline has hardly started. They call attention to the fact that the South has missed its opportunity by failing to make a radical reduction in acreage. The officials of the Department of Agriculture at Washington have expressed keen disappointment over the tenacity with which the South has clung to cotton culture, especially in view of the penalties involved in the production of another large crop.

The surplus carried over from the present season probably will approximate 4,000,000 bales in excess of last season's carry-over. This, added to a moderate crop of 12,000,000 bales, would give 16,000,000 bales in addition to normal reserves. There are few students of the cotton situation who believe that any such amount of raw material will be needed in view of war conditions and the restrictions placed upon exports.

The views above set forth constitute the governing impulses of the present decline, and while all market veterans concede the possibility of a temporary rally due to technical conditions, they believe that any such upturn will be only temporary.

The into-sight for the week, according to the New York Cotton Exchange, is 69,255 bales, against 24,895 last year. The total for the season is 14,916,000 bales, against 14,800,000 last year. Spinners' takings for the week were 203,860, against 149,799 last year. The visible supply of American cotton is now 3,777,000 bales, against 2,034,000 last year.

There was very little feature to the weather. Conditions are more settled, but this intensifies the prevailing bearish sentiment.

The range of contract prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	8.88	8.62	8.65@ ..	8.85@ 8.87
Aug.	..	..	8.80@8.81	8.98@ 9.00
Oct.	9.28	9.03	9.09@9.09	9.25@ 9.27
Dec.	9.52	9.27	9.34@ ..	9.51@ 9.53
Jan.	9.60	9.36	9.42@9.43	9.56@ 9.58
March	9.84	9.62	9.67@9.68	9.83@ 9.85
May	10.05	9.85	9.87@9.88	10.05@10.06

Spot cotton at New York was quiet, 20 points decline. Southern spot markets were weak, 6 to 37 points decline, with New Orleans, 8.82; Galveston, 8.65; Savannah, 8⅛; Houston, 8.60, and Memphis, 8.62.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	8.69	8.58	8.59@8.60	8.70@ 8.71
Oct.	9.09	8.85	8.94@8.95	9.08@ 9.09
Dec.	9.27	9.05	9.[illegible]9.14	9.27@ 9.28
Jan.	9.37	9.16	9.24@9.26	9.38@ 9.39

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

Opened barely steady. There was a good business in spot cotton, with middling 4 points decline at 5.17d. Sales, 800 bales; receipts, 6,000 bales; American none. Prices at Liverpool closed quiet and steady.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close. Year.
July-August	5.07	5.02	5.04½	5.08½
October-November	5.25½	5.23	5.24	5.30½
January-February	5.38	5.36	5.36	4.43½
March-April	5.45½	5.44	5.44½	5.51½

Eleven A. M. bids to Liverpool were: July, 8.77; October, 9.21; January, 9.53. The market there is due to open today 5½ to 7 points decline.

RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

	Receipts.	Last Year.	Stocks.	Last Year.
Galveston	705	1,639	138,659	97,846
New Orleans	437	96	168,625	83,141
Savannah	453	226	69,753	16,365
Charleston	76	87	46,765	1,672
Norfolk	386	202	49,528	19,677
Wilmington	14	...	35,015	10,719
Mobile	1	...	15,255	4,069

INTERIOR STOCKS AND RECEIPTS.

	Receipts.	Last Year.	Stocks.	Last Year.
Houston	1,998	350	67,464	29,405
Memphis	144	352	91,119	20,348
Augusta	132	405	80,157	14,050
St. Louis	...	644	21,183	16,746

ESTIMATED PORT RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	1,200 to 1,800	502	1,328
New Orleans	900 to 1,100	901	155

Exports yesterday, 1,217 bales. Total thus far this season, 8,184,916 bales, against 8,928,069 bales last year.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Gas Co.	101	102
American Light & Traction	322	326
American Light & Traction pf.	109½	111
Adirondack Electric Power	14¾	15¾
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	53	56
*American Gas & Electric	91	93
*American Gas & Electric pf.	47	49
American Power & Light	61	64
American Power & Light pf.	80	83
American Public Utilities	30	35
American Public Utilities pf.	62	65
American Waterworks & Electric	6	8
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	16	19
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.	57	62
Cities Service	44	47
Cities Service pf.	52	55
Colorado Power	17½	19
Colorado Power pf.	91	92½
Consumers Power Co. 5s, 1929	90	91
Commonwealth P., R. & L.	50	54
Commonwealth P., R. & L. pf.	79	82
Dayton Power & Light	31	36
Dayton Power & Light pf.	81	86
Denver Gas & Electric gen 5s	90	91
Electric Bond Deposit pf.	63	66
Electric Bond & Share pf.	98½	100
Empire District Electric 5s	74	80
Empire District Electric pf.	60	70
Federal Light & Traction	13	16
Federal Light & Traction pf.	55	60
Gas & Electric Securities	65	75
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	70	80
Great Western Power Co. 5s, 1946	79½	81
Lincoln Gas & Electric	15	25
Northern Ontario Light & Power	10	15
Northern Ontario Light & P. pf.	47	52
Northern States Power	28	29½
Northern States Power pf.	83	85
Ozark Power & Water	13	18
Pacific Gas & Electric	41	41½
Pacific Gas & Electric pf.	84	86
Republic Ry. & Light Co.	14	17
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf.	58	63
Southern California Edison	70	74
Southern California Edison pf.	90	93
*Standard Gas & Electric	6	7
*Standard Gas & Electric pf.	23½	25
Tenn. Ry., Light & Power	5½	7
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf.	26	29
United Light & Rys.	40	45
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.	67	69
United Light & Rys. 2d pf.	65	69
Utah Securities	13½	15
Western Power	15	17
Western Power pf.	57	60

*Par value $50.

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	105	109	105	109
American Cigar pf.	98	100	99	100
Am. Mach. & F'dry	80	90	80	90
Conley Foil	300	325	300	325
Johnston T. F. & M.	130	150	130	150
J. S. Young	165	175	165	175
J. S. Young pf.	106	109	106	109
MacAndrews & F.	165	175	168	175
MacAndrews & F. pf.	99¼	100¼	99½	100¼
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	175	185	175	185
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	330	340	330	340
R. J. Reynolds T. pf.	118	120	118	120

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
56	Con. Power	107	107	107	107
85	Con. Power pf.	113	113	113	113
100	M. & M.T.Co.	25	25	25	25
25	Nor. Central	83¼	83¼	83¼	83¼
410	Un. Rys. & El.	22	22½	22	22
110	Wayland O.&G.	2½	2½	2½	2½

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	Balt. M.C.1st5s	94	94	94	94
1,200	City Balt.4s,'61	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
1,000	City Balt. 4s, '61, J. F.	96	96	96	96
7,000	Con. Pow. 4½s	87	87	87	87
100	Con. P., notes	100	100	100	100
2,000	Elkhorn F. 5s	95	95	95	95
1,000	Minn. & St. P. joint 5s	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
7,000	Mt. V.-W. Cot. Duck 5s	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼
4,000	State of Md. 4s, 1927	99	99	99	99
6,000	Un. Rys. & El. 1st 4s	81	81	81	81
3,000	Un Rys. & El. inc. 4s	56½	56½	56½	56½
1,000	Va., 3s, new	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
3	Ahmeek	98	98	98	98
1,435	Alaska	37¼	37⅝	36¾	36¾
30	Amalgamated	72½	72½	72	72
3,645	Am. Zinc	56	56½	55	55
10	Anaconda	33½	33½	33½	33½
635	Arizona Com'l.	7½	7⅞	7½	7½
725	Butte & Sup.	70½	70¾	69½	69½
101	Calumet & A.	63½	63½	63⅛	63¾
36	Cal. & Hecla	560	560	550	550
10	Centennial	18	18	18	18
20	Chino	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾
385	Copper Range	53¾	53¾	53	53
38	Franklin	9	9½	9	9¼
50	Granby	86	86	86	86
347	Greene-Can	37	37½	36	36
70	Hancock	17	17	16¾	16¾
10	Indiana	6	6	6	6
110	Island Creek	48¼	48¼	48	48
90	Isle Royale	27½	27½	26½	27
35	Kerr Lake	4¾	4⅞	4¾	4⅞
25	Keweenaw	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
130	Lake	13½	13½	13	13
20	La Salle	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
25	Mason Valley	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
282	Mass. Con	11½	11½	11	11
30	Mayflower	4½	4½	4¼	4¼
3	Miami	27½	27½	27½	27½
200	Michigan	1½	1½	1½	1½
345	*Mohawk	73	73	72	72
220	New Arcadian	10¼	10¼	10¾	10¾
150	Nipissing	5⅝	5⅞	5⅝	5¾
193	*North Butte	30½	30½	30	30
105	Old Dominion	53	53	52	52
70	Osceola	85	85	85	85
600	Pond Creek	16¼	16¼	16	16⅛
10	Ray Con	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
825	Shannon	8½	8⅜	8	8
61	Shattuck	27	27	27	27
50	South Lake	6½	6½	6½	6½
45	St. Mary's L.	58	58	57	57
65	Sup. Copper	26¾	26¾	26½	26½
380	Superior & B.	2⅞	2⅞	2¾	2¾
140	Tamarack	35	35	35	35
225	Trinity	4½	4½	4½	4½
3,321	U. S. Smelting	41½	41½	39½	40
173	U. S. Smelt. pf.	46	46	45½	46
1,440	Utah Apex	4¼	4¼	4	4
10	*Utah Con	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼
410	Utah Copper	65¾	65¾	64⅞	64⅞
10	Winona	4	4	4	4
25	Wolverine	61	61	60	60
200	Wyandotte	70c	70c	60c	60c

RAILROADS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1	Boston & A.	177½	177½	177½	177½
5	Boston Elev.	73	73	73	73
738	Boston & M.	28½	28½	24	24
1	C. J. & S. Y.pf.	101½	101½	101½	101½
85	Maine Central	98	98	98	98
1,755	N. Y., N. H. & H.	60¼	60¼	55½	56¾
1	Prov. & Wor.	200	200	200	200
20	Union Pacific	124½	124½	124½	124½

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Am. A. Chem.	50	50	50	50
12	Am. A. C. pf.	94½	94½	94½	94½
180	Am. Sugar	106	106	105¾	105¾
10	Am. Sugar pf.	114¼	114¼	114¼	114
787	Am. T. & T.	120¼	120¼	120	120¼
68	Am. Wool. pf.	84¾	84¾	84	84¼
10	A., G. & W. I.	10	10	10	10
805	A., G. & W.I.pf	26½	26½	26	26
12	Cumb. Pow. pf.	92	92	92	92
50	East B. Land	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
4	Gen. Electric	165	165	165	165
186	Mass. Gas	87	88	87	88
3	Mass. Gas pf	88	88	88	88
13	McElwain pf	101	101	101	101
15	New Eng. Tel.	131	131	131	131
7	Reece Button'e.	16	16¼	16	16¼
16	Pullman	155	155	155	155
47	Swift & Co.	113	113	113	113
47	Torrington	33½	33½	33½	33½
22	United Fruit	134½	134½	133½	133½
1,161	United Shoe M.	50¼	50½	50	50
29	United S. M. pf	28¾	29	28¾	29
987	U. S. Steel	58⅞	58⅞	58¼	58¼
5	U. S. Steel pf.	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾
10	Western Union	67	67	67	67

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	Am. T. & T. 4s.	87	87	87	87
500	A., G. & W. I.5s	68	68	68	68
5,000	Mass. G. 4½s	96	96	96	96
2,000	K. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾
500	Pond Creek 6s.	95	95	95	95

*Ex dividend.

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.70	.80	Eagle and Bluebell	1⅜	1⅝
Bay S G.	.10	.12	1st Nat C.	2½	2⅝
Begole	.95	1.00	Houghton	3⅞	4
Bingham C	8¾	9	Iron Blos.	.82	.87
Bohemia	2	3	La Rose	.50	.54
Bost Ely	.30	.35	Majestic	.71	.75
Butte & London	.23	.24	McK-Dar.	.21	.23
Calaveras	1⅜	1½	Mex Met.	.20	.21
Champ C.	8	10	M of Am.	2¼	2⅜
Chief Con.	1⅛	1⅜	New Balt.	3	3½
Cortez	.30	.50	Nev Doug.	.45	.47
N Cornelia	7⅛	7¼	Ohio-Cop.	.16	.20
Cons Ariz.	.85	.95	Oneco	1¼	1¾
Cons Cop.	1⅝	2	Stew't M.	2⅞	2⅞
Crown Res	.55	.60	Utah Met.	4⅛	4½
Davis-D.	1¼	1¾	U V Ext.	4¾	5
			Yukon G.	2½	2¾

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
35	Am. Shipbldg.	35	35	35	35
30	do pf.	71½	71½	71½	71½
100	Chgo. P. Tool.	56	56	56	56
5	Diamond Mat.	95½	95½	95½	95½
25	H. S. & M. pf.	110	110	110	110
2	Nat. Bis. pf.	124	124	124	124
60	Peoples Gas	115½	115½	115	115
15	Public Service	82	82	82	82
151	Quaker Oats	250	250	250	250
691	Sears Roebuck	143	143	142½	142½
555	Stew. Warner	67	67¼	67	67
129	Swift & Co.	112¼	112⅝	112⅜	112⅝
150	Union Carbide	149¼	149¾	149¾	149¾
865	do rights	4½	4½	4½	4½

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$6,000	Com. Ed. 5s.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
1,000	Cudahy 5s.	100	100	100	100
10,000	Chi. Tel. 5s.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
3,000	Inland Stl. 6s.	101	101	101	101
5,000	Peo. G. ref. 5s.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
6,500	Swift 5s.	96	96	96	96

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
44	Alliance Ins.	17	17	17	17
120	Am. Can.	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾
2	Am. Gas N. J.	100½	100½	100½	100½
495	Baldwin Loco.	66½	67½	66½	66½
260	Bald. Loco. pf.	101½	101½	101½	101½
91	Cambria Iron	41	41	41	41
220	Cambria Steel	48¼	48¼	47¾	48
30	C'wissa 1st pf.	52	52	52	52
50	C'wissa 2d pf.	52	52	52	52
45	Elec. Stor. Bat.	52¾	52¾	52	52
70	Erie	25⅛	25⅛	25	25
200	Gen. Asph. pf.	69	69	68¾	68¾
100	Inter.-Met.	21	21	20	20
95	Lake Superior	9	9	8¾	8¾
37	Lehigh Nav.	73½	73½	73	73
85	Lehigh Valley	70	70	70	70
15	North. Central	83½	83½	83½	83½
573	Penna. R. R.	52¾	52¾	52½	52½
20	Phila. Co.	33½	33½	33½	33½
198	Phila. Electric	23⅞	23⅞	23¾	23¾
988	Ph. R. T. ctfs.	8⅝	8⅝	8½	8⅝
420	Reading	72⅛	72⅛	72⅛	72⅛
65	So. Pacific	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾
10	So. Railway	14	14	14	14
1,065	Ton. Belmont	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
60	Ton. Mining	7⅛	7⅛	7	7
120	Union Traction	32	32	32	32
88	Un. Gas Imp.	83¼	83¼	83¼	83¼
1	Un. Cos. N. J.	221½	221½	221½	221½
5,290	U. S. Steel	59¼	59¼	58¼	58¼
1	U. S. Rubber	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾
45	W. J. & Sea.	48	48	48	48
50	Westm. Coal	60	60	60	60
40	York Rys.	7	7	7	7
45	York Rys. pf.	30	30	30	30

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$3,000	A. G. & E. 5s.	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾
100	A. G. & E. 5s.	85½	85½	85½	85½
1,000	City 4s, 1941	101½	101½	101½	101½
1,000	In's'te Rys. 4s.	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾
1,000	L. N. con. 4½s.	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼
3,000	L.V.gen.con.4s.	87½	87½	87½	87½
3,000	L. V. con. 6s.	108½	108½	108½	108½
9,000	Penn. R. R. gen. 4½s.	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼
4,000	Phil. Elec. 4s.	79¼	79¼	79¼	79¼
1,000	Phil. Elec. 5s.	101½	101½	101½	101½
2,000	Un. Ry. inv. 5s.	60	60	60	60

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
75	Am. W. G. M.	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
35	Am. W. G. M. pf	80	80	80	80
440	Col. G. & E.	12½	12¾	12½	12¾
50	Crucible S. pf.	90	90	89	89
20	Elk C. Nat. G.	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾
30	Mfrs' Lt. & H.	46½	46½	46½	46½
10	Nat. Firepfg.	5½	5½	5½	5½
80	Nat. Fire. pf.	18¼	18¼	18	18
94	Pure Oil	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
9,600	San Toy	16c	17c	16c	17c
10	West. Air B.	129	129	129	129

BOND.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	Indep. Bwg. 6s.	51	51	51	51

Financial Notes.

The Missouri Pacific 6 per cent. secured gold notes, extended to June 1, 1916, will be delivered July 12 to holders of receipts on surrender to the depositories which issued the receipts.

The Atlas Powder Company has declared an initial quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. on its new preferred stock, payable Aug. 1.

Bodell & Co. say that 35,680 shares of the Hartford City Gas Light Company common stock recently purchased by them from the United Gas and Electric Corporation have been sold.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Many of the Industrial Stocks Advance Further on More Active Trading.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 185,304 shares of stock and $60,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 63,128; oils, 235; railroads, 700, and mining, 121,241. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
800	American Zinc	56	56	55⅜	55⅜
1,030	Can. Nat. Gas.	2¼	2¼	2⅛	2¼
15,000	*Car. L. & P.	5⅞	6⅞	5⅞	6¼
500	*Cramp Ship.	63	63	61	62½
93	Cush. Bak. pf.	97½	97⅝	97½	97⅝
3,800	*Elec. Boat	155	197	155	175
1,400	*Elec. Boat pf.	150	173	150	155
380	Emer. Phono.	14	14	13¼	13¾
25	*Hendee Mfg.	38	38	38	38
300	*Int. Mer. Mar.	1⅞	2	1⅞	1⅞
500	*Int. M. M. pf.	7½	7½	7	7
800	*Int. Motors	13	13	12½	12½
10	Kelly Sp. Tire	163	163	163	163
175	Marc. of Am.	3	3	3	3
370	N. Y. Transp.	16	16	15½	15½
115	*Pyrene Mfg.	12	12¼	12	12¼
400	Corp. R. & H.	6½	6⅝	6½	6⅝
30,000	*Stand. Motors	9	9½	8⅝	8½
200	Sterling Gum	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
1,000	*St. J. Lead	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
1,600	Un. C. S., new	9¾	10	9¾	10
2,200	Un. Prof. Sh.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅝	2¾
2,430	*World Film	4	4	3⅝	3⅝

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
10	Illinois P. L.	135	135	135	+ ½
25	Indiana P. L.	98	98	98	+ 2
38	Ohio Oil	134	133	133	..
30	Prairie P. L.	154	153	153	− 1
7	Std. O. of Ind.	408	405	408	− 2
60	Std. O. of N. J.	400	398	399	− 1
55	Std. O. of N.Y.	184	184	184	..
10	Wash. Oil	34	34	34	+ 3

RAILROADS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
200	Mo. Pc., w. i.	18	18	17½	17½
*100	Wabash, w. i.	10	10	10	10
*300	Wab. pfd. (a).	43	43	42	43
*100	Wab. pfd. (b).	21	21	21	21

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
600	*Alaska Jun.	13¼	13⅜	13⅜	13
10,000	*A.-C. Min Co.	74	82	74	82
10,000	*†Atlanta	30½	30½	30	30
4,000	*†Big Cotton	5½	5½	5¼	5½
800	Big L. Dev.	1⅜	1½	1⅜	1½
2,000	Braden Cop.	6⅞	7	6⅞	7
5,000	†Cash Boy	5½	5½	5½	5½
41	Butte & N. Y.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,000	†Can. G. & S.	4	4	4	4
100	*Chile Copper	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
200	Con. Cop. Min.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
4,000	Con. Nev.-U.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,000	Diam. B. B.	3½	3½	3½	3½
5,000	*†Emma Cop.	24	25	24	25
300	†Gen. V. Cop.	43	43	43	43
200	*†G'field Merg.	23	23	23	23
100	Howe Sound	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
900	*Iron Bloss.	85	86	85	86
4,700	Jumbo Ext.	1⅝	1 21-32	1⅝	1⅝
4,500	Kenn. Copper	32½	32½	31⅝	31⅝
700	Kerr Lake	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
300	*†Kewanas	13½	13½	13½	13½
1,000	*Lone Star	5	5	5	5
500	†McK.-Darragh	23	23	23	23
9,000	†Majestic M.	65	80	58	75
5,000	McIntyre	50	50	50	50
500	Nev. Hills	21	21	21	21
2,300	†New Utah B.	3¼	3⅜	3¼	3⅜
4,300	†San Toy	17½	18½	17½	18½
1,500	†Oro	9	9	9	9
1,000	*†Sand. Kend'll	7½	7½	7½	7½
2,000	*†Sells	25	25	25	25
500	*†Silver Pick	11	11	11	11
550	*St'd. Silver-L.	1⅛	1⅛	1½	1½
3,500	Stewart	2½	2½	2⅛	2½
15,000	*†Success Min.	93	94	92	92
2,600	†Super. M. Co.	24	24	24	24
550	Tono. Ext.	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
900	†Tono. Merger	41½	41½	40½	40½
100	Tono. Mining	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
400	†T. Jim Butler	96	96	96	96
5,500	†Tono. Md'y	17	17	15¼	15¼
500	Tri-Bullion	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
4,500	Tuolumne C.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,100	*Wasatch	1⅛	1⅛	1¼	1¼
2,700	†W. E. Con.	83	83	82	83
100	*W. Knob Cop.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
60,000	West'se El. cv. 5s	105⅝	105⅝	105½	105½
1,000	W. El. rts.	1-16	1-16	1-16	1-16

†Sell cents per share. *Unlisted.

Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in, compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	July 9. Bid.	Asked.	July 8. Bid.	Asked.
Alliance Film	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
Brit.-Am. Tob., ord.	15½	16¼	15½	16¼
Brit.-Am. Tob., ord. bearer	15½	16½	15½	16½
Internat. Motors pf.	33	36	33	36
Internat. Nickel	150	151	150	151
Internat. Nickel pf.	103	105	103	105
Internat. Rubber	8	9	8	9
Int. Steam Pump	7	8	7	8
Int. Steam Pump pf.	17	18	17	18
Kelly Springf'd Tire, new, 1st pf.	86	88	86	88
Kelly Springf'd Tire, new, 2d pf.	150	160	150	160
Leh. Val. Coal Sale	160	165	160	165
Manhattan Transit	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
Mutual Profit Sharing	7⅝	8	7⅝	8
Riker & Hegem., new	5¼	6	5¼	6
Un. Cig. St., new, pf.	11¾	12	11¾	12
Un. Cig. St. of Am.	101	103	101	103
Wayland Oil & Gas	2¾	2⅞	2¼	2⅞

RAILROADS.

	July 9. Bid.	Asked.	July 8. Bid.	Asked.
Mo. Pacific, w i., pfd	34	40	40	44

MINING STOCKS.

	July 9. Bid.	Asked.	July 8. Bid.	Asked.
Canada Copper	⅞	1	⅞	1
Cons. Ariz. Smelting	⅞	1⅛	⅞	1⅛
Florence	52	55	52	54
Greene-Cananea	36	38	36	38
Nipissing Mines	5⅝	5¾	5⅝	5¾
Tularosa	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

BONDS.

	July 9. Bid.	Asked.	July 8. Bid.	Asked.
Calaveras 6s	180	200	180	200
Kennecott Copper 6s	118¼	118¾	118¼	118¾

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Renewed nervousness regarding the international situation between the United States and Germany developed in the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange coincident with the news that the reply to the Wilson note had been delivered to Ambassador Gerard at Berlin and was in course of transmission to this country. Following early uncertainty with a downward trend, the whole market broke sharply late in the day. Final prices were generally at or near the lowest and represented very substantial net declines in many cases.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	Alaska Gold	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞
40	Allis-Chalmers	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
2,590	Amal. Copper	72½	72⅝	70	70½
140	Am. Beet Sugar	46¼	46¼	45¾	45¾
2,010	American Can.	45⅝	46½	45	45¼
80	Am. Car & F.	52¾	52¾	52⅜	52⅜
15	Am. C. & F.pf.	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜
30	Am. Ice Sec.	26⅛	26⅛	25⅞	25⅞
40	Am. Locomo.	44½	44½	43	43
1,590	Am. Smelting	77	77⅜	74	74¼
320	Anaconda Cop.	34¼	34¼	33⅜	33¼
40	A., T. & S. F.	98⅝	99¼	98⅝	98⅝
760	Baldwin Loco.	68	68	66¼	66⅝
170	Balt. & Ohio	75⅝	75⅝	74⅛	74⅞
13	Balt. & O. pf.	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛
80	Brooklyn R. T.	86¾	87	86¾	87
170	Can. Pacific	142⅞	142⅞	141½	141½
890	Cent. Leather	41¾	41⅜	40⅜	40⅜
40	Ches. & Ohio	35⅝	36⅛	35⅝	36
1,210	C., M. & St. P.	80¼	80⅛	78⅝	79½
520	C., R. I. & P.	14⅛	14⅛	12⅞	13⅛
60	Col. Fuel & I.	30⅜	31	30⅜	30⅜
10	Corn Products	13	13	13	13
140	Crucible Steel	30½	30½	29¾	29¾
200	Dist. Securities	21⅛	21⅛	20⅝	20⅝
580	Erie	25⅛	25⅛	24⅜	24⅜
120	Goodrich Co.	52¾	52¾	52¼	52¼
50	Gt. North'n pf.	114⅞	115	114⅜	114⅜
30	Inspirat'n Cop.	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼
560	Inter.-Met.	21	21	19⅜	19⅜
10	Kan. City So.	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛
60	Lehigh Valley	140¼	140¼	139⅜	139⅜
130	Louis. & Nash.	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
20	Maxw'l Motors	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼
130	Mexican Pet.	71⅛	71⅛	70	70
60	Miami Copper	27¼	27¼	27	27¼
210	Mo., K. & T.	6⅛	6⅛	6¼	6¼
30	Mo., K. & T.pf.	20	20	19	19
330	Mo. Pacific	3¼	3⅜	3¼	3¼
30	Nevada Cop.	14	14	14	14
1,210	N. Y. Central	85¾	85¾	82¾	82¾
1,490	N.Y.,N.H.& H.	60⅛	60⅛	55⅜	56⅛
80	Northern Pac.	101⅞	102⅛	101⅜	101⅞
130	Pacific Mail	30⅝	32½	30⅝	32½
20	Pennsylvania	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
10	Pres. Steel Car	45½	45½	45½	45½
5,560	Reading	145⅜	146	144	144
20	Rep. Iron & S.	27⅝	28	27⅝	28
240	Southern Pac.	85	85⅛	84⅛	84⅛
90	Southern Ry.	13⅞	13⅞	13⅛	13⅛
130	Studebaker Co.	80⅛	80⅛	78⅞	78⅞
20	Tenn. Copper	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛
8,510	Union Pacific	125⅛	125⅛	123	123
130	U. S. Rubber	46⅝	46⅝	45¾	45¾
12,420	U. S. Steel	59¼	59⅜	58⅛	58⅛
60	Utah Copper	66	66	65	65
740	Westing. El.	98¾	99	96⅝	96⅝
38,338					

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,000	Atlanta	.29½	.30	.29½	.30
860	Goldf'd Merger	.23	.23	.23	.23
200	Hale & Nor.	.07	.07	.07	.07
300	Iron Blossom	.85	.85	.85	.85
400	Jim Butler	.97	.97	.97	.97
1,200	Jumbo Ext.	1.62½	1.65	1.62½	1.65
200	Mexican	.40	.40	.40	.40
200	Midway	.16	.16	.16	.16
300	North Star	.16	.16	.16	.16
300	Ophir	.15	.16	.15	.16
300	Tonopah Ext.	2.90	2.90	2.90	2.90
400	Union Consol.	.19	.19	.19	.19
500	West End	.82	.82	.82	.82
6,360					

FORD DIVIDEND DELAYED.

Due to Michigan Law Which Prevents Bigger Capitalization.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, July 9.—The stock dividend of $48,000,000, which the Ford Motor Company voted at its annual meeting a few months ago, will be delayed at least two years. This is due to the fact that the State law will not permit a corporation to be capitalized at over $25,000,000.

It is likely that at the next session of the Michigan Legislature, which convenes two years hence, a law will be passed to permit the Ford company to incorporate for $100,000,000.

"We do not care to incorporate outside of Michigan," said James Couzens, Vice President of the company, today, "and as the present law will not let us go ahead and incorporate for $100,000,000, the matter will be temporarily put over until the law is changed, which we hope will be at the next legislative session."

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	15¼	15⅝	15¼	15¾
Atlantic Refining	545	550	545	550
Borne-Scrymser	265	275	265	275
Buckeye Pipe Line	100	102	100	102
Chesebrough Mfg	700	715	700	715
Colonial Oil	125	135	125	135
Continental Oil	225	230	225	230
Crescent Pipe Line	40	42	40	42
Cumberland Pipe L.	45	48	45	48
Eureka Pipe Line	225	228	225	228
Galena S. Oil pf.	135	140	135	140
Galena S. Oil	147	149	147	149
Illinois Pipe Line	133	135	133	135
Indiana Pipe Line	96	98	96	98
Inter. Pet. Co., Ltd.	8	8½	8	8½
National Transit	29	31	29	31
N. Y. Transit	205	210	205	210
Northern Pipe Line	92	95	92	94
Ohio Oil	132	134	132	134
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	55	60	55	60
Pierce Oil	9¾	10	9½	10
Pierce Oil cv. 6s, '24	73	76	73	76
Prairie Oil & Gas	310	313	310	313
Prairie Pipe Line	152	155	152	155
Solar Refining	220	230	220	230
Southern Pipe Line	208	212	208	212
South. Penn. Oil	275	280	275	280
South. West. Penn	108	112	108	112
Standard Oil of Cal.	272	275	273	275
Standard Oil of Ind.	405	410	405	410
Standard Oil of Kan.	340	350	340	350
Standard Oil of Ky.	247	252	247	252
Standard Oil of Neb.	305	315	305	315
Standard Oil of N. J.	398	400	398	400
Standard Oil of N. Y.	183	185	183	185
Standard Oil of Ohio	423	428	425	430
Swan & Finch	110	115	110	115
Union Tank	79	81	79	81
Vacuum Oil	193	196	192	196
Washington Oil	32	35	32	35

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line	1914-'21	4 @4½	4.62	4.38
Balt. & Ohio	1914-'23	4½	4.55	4.45
Buff., Roch. & P.	1914-'30	4½@5	4.60	4.40
Canadian Pacific	1915-'28	4½	4.95	4.80
Caro., Cl. & Ohio	1915-'24	5	5.12	4.80
Ches. & Ohio	1914-'24	4½	4.95	4.65
Chi. & N. W.	1914-'23	4½	4.50	4.25
Chi., Ind. & Louis	1914-'23	4½	5.12	4.65
Chi., R. I. & P.	1915-'25	4½@5	7.50	5.50
C., St. L. & N. O.	1915-'24	5	4.80	4.60
C., C., C. & St. L.	1915-'29	5	5.30	5.00
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.55	4.45
Erie	1914-'23	4½@5	5.05	4.65
Hocking Valley	1914-'23	4 @5	4.95	4.62
Illinois Central	1914-'23	4½@5	4.62	4.50
Louis. & Nash.	1914-'23	5	4.45	4.25
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1914-'23	5	6.25	5.25
Missouri Pacific	1914-'22	5	6.50	5.50
N. Y. C. Lines	1915-'28	4½@5	5.12	4.88
Norf. & Western	1915-'24	4½	4.55	4.35
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1915-'28	6	5.00	4.70
Penn. Gen. Frgt.	1914-'23	4 @4½	4.45	4.20
St. L., I. M. & S.	1914-'23	5	5.50	5.00
Seaboard A. L.	1914-'23	5	5.12	4.80
Southern Ry.	1914-'24	4½@5	5.00	4.75
Southern Pacific	1914-'23	4½	4.60	4.40
Virginian Ry.	1914-'19	5	5.25	4.75

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha Con	.01	Julia	.01
Andes	.07	Kentucky Con	.01
Belcher	.05	Mexican	.39
Best & Belcher	.27	Occidental Con	.79
Caledonia	.23	Ophir	.16
Challenge Con	.02	Overman	.07
Confidence	.07	Savage	.05
Con. Cal. & Va.	.07	Seg. Belcher	.02
Crown Point	.20	Utah Con	.03
Gould & Curry	.04	Sierra Nevada	.06
Hale & Norcross	.05	Union Con	.17

TONOPAH.		C. O. D.	.03
Belmont	4.00	Comb. Fraction	.08
Jim Butler	.98	Diamondf. Daisy	.04
McNamara	.02	Diamondf. B. B.	.02
Midway	.16	Florence	.51
Montana	.16	Goldf'd Con. M.	1.35
North Star	.15	Goldf'd Merger	.22
Rescue Eula	.08	Jumbo Ext	1.62½
Tonopah Ext	2.85	Lone Star	.05
Tonopah Merger	.32	Silver Pick	.10
Victor	.02	Vernal	.05
West End	.80	Nevada Hills	.21
GOLDFIELD.		Round Mountain	.52
Atlanta	.29	MANHATTAN.	
Booth	.50	Man. Big Four	.05

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. Jackpot	10⅛	10⅞	Gold Sov.	4½	5
Elkton	39	40	Isabella	17⅝	18¼
El Paso	93	101	Jackpot	7	8
Findlay	3	5	McKinney	37	40
Gold. Cycle	178	182	Portland	143	145
Gold Dollar	2	5	Vindicator	170	172

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The Government report on wheat, which was issued after the close of the market on Thursday, was generally construed as bearish, but after a moderate early decline its effect was entirely overshadowed by conditions arising from the delayed harvest. July shorts were very nervous and bid that position up 2½c, while the later months advanced in sympathy. There was a partial setback toward the close, but final quotations were ¼c to 1⅜c net higher. In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at $1.37½ and No. 2 hard at $1.46½, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, export, billed; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.45, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.40½, cost, insurance and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	..	..	$1.11	$1.10¾	86⅞

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	$1.11¼	$1.08¾	1.11	1.09¼	78⅝
September	1.04⅛	1.02⅝	1.03⅞	1.03⅜	78⅞
December	1.07	1.05½	1.06½	1.06¼	81

CORN.

The market for corn was firm and higher for July, which closed at a net advance of 1⅛c, while the later months were barely steady, ranging from ⅛c advance to ⅜c decline. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 89⅝c prompt shipment, while Argentine corn was offered at 78c cost, insurance and freight.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	77⅜	76	77	75⅞	69¼
Sept.	74⅞	73⅛	74⅞	74	67⅛
Dec.	66	65⅛	65⅝	66	57

OATS.

Oats prices were influenced by the weather and there was active covering of July shorts on the theory that the crop would be a late one and consequently little would be available to apply on July delivery. Prices were generally higher, closing with net gains of ⅛c to 1⅛c. The local cash market was firm; standard quoted at 60½c; No. 2 white, 61c; No. 3 white, 60c; No. 4 white, 59½c; fancy clipped white, 62c; ordinary clipped white, 60c to 61c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	48⅜	46	48⅛	46⅜	38⅞
Sept.	38⅞	37⅝	38⅜	37⅞	35⅞
Dec.	39⅝	39⅛	39⅜	39⅜	37⅝

COFFEE.

The local coffee market, which after a very dull and featureless opening developed a little more activity and strength, closed net unchanged to 8 points higher, total sales for the day amounting to 18,000 bags. The local spot market was a trifle more active and prices were steady and unchanged on the basis of 7⅛c for Rio No. 7.

The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	7.06	7.04	7.06@7.07	7.02
August	....	....	6.96@6.97	6.90
September	6.91	6.87	6.87@6.89	6.86
October	....	....	6.90@6.91	6.89
November	....	....	6.92@6.93	6.91
December	6.96	6.94	6.94@6.95	6.93
January	....	....	6.98@6.99	6.97
February	....	....	7.01@7.02	7.01
March	7.08	7.06	7.05@7.07	7.05
April	....	....	7.10@7.12	7.10
May	....	....	7.15@7.17	7.15
June	....	....	7.20@7.21	7.20

SUGAR.

On private reports of continued fine weather in Cuba for the growing crop, coupled with the fact that expected large business in granulated for export failed to materialize, futures opened one point higher to four points lower on sales of 700 tons. The market closed one point higher to thirteen points lower, with sales for the day of 10,700 tons.

The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	3.86	3.85	3.86@3.88	3.85
August	3.87	3.87	3.87@3.89	3.93
September	4.03	3.95	3.97@3.98	4.01
October	4.07	4.02	4.02@4.03	4.06
November	3.94	3.93	3.83@3.85	3.96
December	3.63	3.54	3.55@3.56	3.66
January	3.28	3.28	3.25@3.26	3.38
February	..	..	3.25@3.26	3.85
March	..	..	3.25@3.26	3.35
April	..	..	3.25@3.26	3.25
May	..	..	3.28@3.30	3.38

PROVISIONS.

Underlying conditions in the provision market were not particularly changed, but prices yesterday were firmer as a result of a sharp covering movement and, what was believed to be, buying by packers. Hog markets were easier, and there was no indication of improvement in the demand for the cash product, while stocks of all kinds of meats as well as lard are large. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 23,000, estimated for Saturday, 10,000; Kansas City received 9,400, and Omaha 3,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
July	8.67	8.57	8.60	8.46	10.12
September	8.87	8.62	8.80	8.65	10.25
Ribs—					
July	9.90	9.77	9.90	9.70	11.95
September	10.15	10.00	10.12	9.95	11.90
Pork—					
July	15.62	15.40	15.62	15.45	22.70
September	16.00	15.75	15.92	15.72	20.62

COTTONSEED OIL.

The rally in the lard market checked the decline in cottonseed oil, and prices yesterday were about steady, closing net unchanged to 5 points higher.

The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	....	....	5.95@6.12	6.00
July	6.07	6.02	6.02@6.05	6.00
August	6.12	6.10	6.10@6.12	6.10
September	6.23	6.20	6.21@6.22	6.20
October	6.30	6.26	6.27@6.28	6.22
November	....	....	6.30@6.34	6.30
December	6.34	6.34	6.33@6.35	6.30
January	6.41	6.38	6.38@6.39	6.38
February	....	....	6.40@6.48	6.39

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 5,640 packages. General trade very slow, and the market had an undertone of weakness. This was not so apparent on the extremely high quality as it was on the average receipts. Stock is accumulating in first hands, and there is pressure to sell. Creamery, extras, (93 score,) 27¾@28c; higher scoring, 28¼@29c; firsts, 26@27½c; seconds, 24@25½c; thirds, 23@23½c; State Dairy, finest, 27@27½c; good to prime, 25@26½c; common to fair, 22@24½c; renovated, extras, 24@24½c; firsts, 22½@23½c; lower grades, 21@22c; imitation creamery, firsts, 22½@23c; Ladles, current make, firsts, 21½@22c; seconds, 20½@21c; lower grades, 19@20c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 20½@21; No. 2, 20c; lower grades, 18¼@19½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday 16,173 cases. The market is generally quiet and unchanged. There is a great scarcity of very high qualities for which values rule firm with the tendency in sellers' favor, but there is still a burdensome supply of average prime and lower grades pressing for sale at easy figures, and trade for these is dull and unsatisfactory. Nearby eggs of strictly fancy quality are in lighter supply and firmer, with some advance in the top qualities. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 22@23c; extra firsts, 20@21c; firsts, 18½@19½c; seconds, 16½@18c; thirds, 14½@16c; dirties, No. 1, 15½@16c; No. 2 and poorer, 10@15c; checks, choice, dry, 15@15½c; fair to good, 13½@14½c; culls and inferior, 8@13c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 27@28c; ordinary to good, 23@26c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 22@27c; Western, gathered whites, 20@24c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 24@25c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 18@23c; duck eggs, State and nearby, Indian Runner, 24@26c.

TRADE COMMISSION TO AID BUSINESS MEN

Will Show Small Manufacturers and Merchants How to Extend Their Credit.

LESSONS IN ACCOUNTING

Commissioner Hurley Tells How Bad Bookkeeping Retards Many Promising Concerns.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Edward N. Hurley, Vice Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, in a statement today suggesting plans by which the commission may give constructive help to American business, emphasizes two methods which he considers of particular importance.

"One of these," said Mr. Hurley, in his statement, "is to aid the business men of the country in obtaining the additional credits to which their business operations may entitle them. The second is to aid in establishing a standard system of bookkeeping and cost account. The two are interdependent."

The commission has in mind, Mr. Hurley announced, dividing the country into zones and maintaining in each experts in accounting, costs and manufacturing upon whom manufacturers, merchants, and business men may call for advice and assistance in establishing economies.

"The small manufacturer, the country storekeeper, and the retail merchant as a rule," he said, "do not get all the banks' credit that they ought to receive, owing to the fact that they are unable to present balance sheets in accordance with good business practice. These men are just as good business men in many respects as those of larger operations. They have brains, ability, knowledge of their wares and of their customers, but they do not speak the language of the banker in that they are not able to present a statement showing their true assets and liabilities.

"Frequently a business man with a credit of a few hundred dollars at his bank, based wholly on personal grounds, could, if he could produce a reliable balance sheet, readily obtain several thousand dollars, which would enable him to expand his business along sound lines. Failing to obtain it, his business is limited and confined.

"Bankers are in business to loan money to business men, and recognize that loans made on balance sheets that are sound are desirable loans. The banker will welcome any standard of statement that will permit him easily to ascertain the exact liabilities and assets of his customers.

"It is recognized that no one standard form of accounting can be applied to all classes of business, and that special forms must be devised for each group or class of commerce and industry. For example, the coal industry can use one standard system of accounting. Among others, the country store and general store retailer, the wholesale grocer, the boot and shoe wholesaler, the boot and shoe retailer, the drug store, the manufacturer of textiles, the manufacturer of machinery, the wholesale clothier, the retail clothier, each must have his own special system. But it is true that a great many of these forms could be adapted for use in lines other than those for which they are originally arranged, as certain fundamental principles underlie the general structure of accountancy and must be recognized by each group.

"When there is completed within the commission the organization for aiding business, any manufacturer or merchant, on request, may receive (a) an approved form for presentation to his bank when seeking credit; (b) a form designed to show accurately and concisely his assets and liabilities, stock on hand, &c.; (c) a form of double entry bookkeeping adapted to his class of business, as well as (d) a form and method of arriving at costs, also adapted to his line of business. All of these sample forms will be simple in character and can be supplied by the local printer. It is hoped that the different banks throughout the country will carry supplies of these forms for the benefit of their customers."

VALUE OF FOREIGN MONEY.

Depreciation, Importers Say, Should Be Taken Into Account.

The increasing depreciation in the currencies of Germany, Austro-Hungary, France, Belgium, Russia, Italy and Switzerland, caused by the war is likely in the near future to precipitate a conflict between importers and the Government. Under the law, the Secretary of the Treasury is required to "proclaim" quarterly the values of foreign coins in United States money as a basis for the liquidation of entries of imported merchandise, and the payment of the accruing duties.

In conformity with this regulation, Secretary McAdoo has just issued the valuation circular under date of July 1. Much to the surprise of the importing trade, the Secretary has certified the values without any modifications from the values proclaimed April 1 and Jan. 1. Several months ago, importing interests in this city and at other ports called the attention of the Treasury Department to the fact that several of the currencies of belligerents in the war had depreciated, and that notice should be taken of this officially by officers of the customs in making appraisements and collecting duties.

The department ordered an investigation, with the result that the special agents reported that there was no actual depreciation in the currencies, or at least not of sufficient importance to justify allowances by the Custom House authorities. Meantime, importers have become more insistent that the Treasury take formal notice of the changes taking place. It was, therefore, with considerable surprise that merchants engaged in the importing business learned yesterday when the circulars appeared, that no changes were made, and that for the next three months liquidations will be made on the basis of the values of the foreign currencies prevailing before the outbreak of hostilities.

Samuel T. Siegel, a customs attorney connected with the law office of ex-Judge Sharretts, said yesterday that while the pound sterling of Great Britain has depreciated, it has not become as serious as in the cases of the other belligerents. Mr. Siegel said that, while the latest Treasury circular fixes the value of the German mark in United States currency at $.238, the German mark is now down to $.20. The Dual Monarchy's crown, quoted by the official circular as having a value in American currency of $.203, can now, the attorney asserted, be bought for $.14½.

As illustrating that an actual depreciation exists, firms in this city have received information that, whereas before the war American Consuls in Germany received a little more than 10 marks for certifying invoices, they are now demanding 12 to 14 marks for similar service. The situation, it was declared yesterday, has reached such a pass that importers have begun the filing of protests with Collectors, claiming that duty should be assessed upon the depreciated value rather than upon the value placed by the Collectors in the conversion of foreign currency into United States money. These protests, it is expected, will be heard by the Board of General Appraisers shortly, unless the Treasury Department should decide to suspend liquidation pending another investigation.

CONDITION OF TRADE.

Usual Summer Lull in Industries Not in Evidence This Year.

Commenting on the condition of trade and the business of the banks, Dun's Review says:

Uniform progress is not to be expected at this period, when inventorying and the advance of the vacation season tend to produce quietness in various mercantile lines. It is significant of the economic changes resulting from the war, however, that industrial conditions do not reflect the usual mid-year lull, and all indications point to fully sustained activity throughout the Summer months. Instead of showing the customary abatement, industrial operations steadily expand, and each week there is a further reduction in the percentage of idle machinery and in the number of unemployed.

Clearings through the banks this week at the leading cities in the United States make quite a satisfactory exhibit, the total amounting to $2,957,158,965, as compared with $2,584,364,322 the same week last year and $2,196,963,237 the corresponding week in 1913, thus showing gains, respectively, of 14.4 and 34.6 per cent. New York City reports the notably satisfactory increase of 18.0 per cent. over last year and of 46.0 per cent. over two years ago.

Bradstreet's says:

Irregularity in distributive trade contrasts with enlarging activity in industrial lines, continued absorption of idle workingmen, heavy war orders, increased bank clearings, and a generally good crop outlook, notwithstanding rainy weather at harvest in parts of the Winter wheat belt. Except in sections where seasonably dry weather has prevailed, selling by final purveyors has been checked by low temperatures or too much rain. At the same time jobbing trade in goods for prompt shipment experiences the usual dullness witnessed during the fore part of July, when salesmen are in for a change of samples preparatory to going out for Fall business, and added to this factor is the undeniably small quantity of sorting orders.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the fourth week of June show these aggregate changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Nine roads	$4,143,091	+$272,884
Fifteen roads	10,483,024	−1,742,183
Total (24 roads)	14,626,114	−1,469,299

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 9.—Thirty-seven companies incorporated today had aggregate capital stocks of $372,600. They included:

Arthur T. Boddington Co., seeds, roots, bulbs, $100,000; R. S. Mills, C. W. Scott, A. T. Boddington, 14 Delevan Terrace, Yonkers.

Markeen Realty Co., Buffalo, $25,000; J. C. West, A. H. Nassau, S. M. Flickinger, 79 Perry St., Buffalo.

United Baking Co., Schenectady, baker, confectioner, $25,000; J. B. Wheeler, M. John Anderson, J. English, 179 2d St., Troy.

John J. McGrath Plumbing and Heating Co., Tappan, $25,000; F. C. Albee, R. H. Sipp, W. I. Glover, 115 Broadway, Manhattan.

Worden Drug Co., Watertown, $12,000; H. E. Roble, G. E. and L. D. Worden, Watertown.

The Chevrolet Realty Co., Brooklyn, realty, construction, $15,000; H. K. Laforge, B. Markowitz, W. H. Higgins, 1,357 Pacific St., Brooklyn.

Sprague & Doughty Co., Inwood, brick, coal, cement, contractors, $20,000; M. P. and G. Wilbur Doughty, S. Sprague, Inwood.

Mattes Realty Co., Brooklyn, $10,000; M. Freedman, J. and M. H. Mattes, 155 Herkimer St., Brooklyn.

Knickerbocker Terminal Corpn., $10,000; F. H. and H. M. Shaw, W. Palmer, East Orange, N. J.

Margaretta Hildebrand, Inc., Brooklyn, realty, $10,000; M., M. and F. Hilderbrand, 476 Seneca Av., Brooklyn.

Apisdorf & Bain, ladies' wearing apparel, $10,000; P. Korn, M. Bain, R. Apisdorf, 218 West 112th St.

Kulee Features, motion pictures, films, photography, $100,000; M. F. Gordon, W. R. Hunter, E. D. Deremer, 39 North Burnett St., East Orange, N. J.

Samuel Kronman & Co., fruit, produce, $10,000; S. Kronman, J. and I. Levy, 2,100 Fifth Av.

Standard Photo Play Distributors, theatrical, motion pictures, talking machines, $10,000; H. M. and A. Warner, A. Lichtman, 126 Claremont Av.

Brans Cloak and Suit Co., wearing apparel, $10,000; S. Cohen, J. Fensterstock, J. Fleischer, 1,902 Seventh Av.

Cumulative Digest Corpn., publishing, printing, engraving, $10,000; C. Dew, W. Willcox, E. R. Stuart, F. Rider, 241 West 37th St.

Slaton Realty Co., construction, brokerage, commission, $10,000; N. Glautz, I. Slosser, B. Mindlin, 850 Kelly St., Bronx.

Flynn Brothers Brush Mfg. Co., Troy, $10,000; O. J., J. and J. Flynn, Jr., Troy.

J. Malone Milk and Cream Co., Bronx, $8,000; W. A., F. J. and C. J. Malone, 328 West 80th St.

The Remler Transportation Co., mail, freight, passenger, transportation, $5,000; S. Rauch, J. Martinson, Harold Spielberg, 64 East Seventh St.

E. and G. Film Service, motion pictures, $5,000; A. M. Levine, R. Greenbaum, E. I. Finkler, 2 Rector St.

Trinity Waist Co., ladies' garments, $7,500; C. Feinberg, B. L. Runkel, J. Hirschman, 299 Broadway.

Gryphon Rubber and Tire Corpn., Mt. Vernon, auto tires, vehicles, $6,000; P. S. Jones, L. Emdin, S. A. Cunningham, 2 Wall St.

Capital increases.—Harper's Weekly Corpn., New York, amended certificate that company shall issue $382,500 preferred stock and 100 shares no par value common stock; General Ore Concentrating Company, Kerhonkson, $40,000 to $100,000; Metropolitan Marconi Mfg. Co., Brooklyn, $15,000 to $25,000.

Voluntary dissolutions.—1,080 Fifth Avenue Corpn., Manhattan; Cayuga Lake Cement Co., Ithaca.

NEW SCHEDULE AIDS QUICK PARCEL POST

Five Downtown Collections and Deliveries Daily Under Latest Contract.

LAST PICKUP BEGINS AT 6:30

Saving of 12 Hours in Delivery of Afternoon Sales—Better Service Uptown.

Facilities for the collection and distribution of parcel post packages have been almost doubled downtown and bettered in all parts of the city under the contract which became effective on July 1.

Heretofore there have been three collections and distributions of parcel post business a day. Under the new contract the schedule above Forty-second Street remains the same, but in the great downtown region of business houses and department stores there are now five deliveries instead of three. Under the old schedule the last collection began at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Henceforth the last trip will begin about 6:30 o'clock.

This means a great benefit to department stores. In the past goods sold after 4 o'clock had to wait until next morning.

When the parcel post was born the contracts for collection and delivery were let separately. There was already a contract for the collection of third and fourth class mail from street boxes, and it was found that the two contractors often overlapped on their routes with half-filled wagons. Therefore, with the great growth of the parcel post business, it was decided to consolidate the two contracts. On July 1 part of the contract for motor truck collection was awarded to the Monahan Express Company and for horse vehicle collection to J. Leo Skelly.

Under the old contract the growth of the parcel post created a condition where the contractor could not give adequate service in all sections for the price of his contract. This resulted in cars being sent from one division to another to help out, with the result that packages which should not have left the division in which they were posted and in which they should have been delivered traveled roundabout paths. Under the new contract each of the forty-seven stations in New York City will have from one to four cars, as business may warrant, and provisions have been made to adjust the accommodations to the volume of business, which is showing surprising development in sections not expected to furnish much parcel post trade.

While the use of automobiles has proved most efficient in the uptown sections, Assistant Postmaster Murphy said yesterday that the Post Office had decided to cling to the horse and wagon in the congested downtown sections because a horse was easier to stop than an automobile.

"We hope this change will better the service," said Mr. Murphy. "Certainly it looks as if wagons travel loaded where before they were half loaded, and there is a saving and consequent efficiency in the service rendered. The old contract was not as economical as it might have been, but it was made when the parcel post was in its infancy. It is growing very rapidly in New York, and constant adjustments are forced upon us. This new contract is one. In time that will have to be changed perhaps, but we regard it as fitting present conditions and a great improvement over the old system."

Good Wool In Keen Demand.

LONDON, July 9.—At the wool auction sales today 8,400 bales were offered, and consisted of a fine selection. Good clips were in keen demand and realized firm rates. Ordinary sorts sold 5 per cent. under the best prices of the series. The home trade appears to be doing the most buying, although Russia is taking fine scoureds.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS AND NOTES.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sept., 1915	100⅜	100 9-16	100½	100 9-16
6s	Sept., 1916	102 11-16	102⅞	102 11-16	102 13-16
6s	Sept., 1917	103¾	104	102¾	103⅞
4½s	June, 1965	101¾	101⅞	101¾	101⅞
4½s	March, 1963	101¾	102	101¾	102
4½s	Nov., 1957	101⅝	102	101⅝	102
4½s	May, 1957	101⅝	102	101⅝	102
4½s	Nov., 1917	100½	101	100½	101
4½s	March, 1917	100½	101	100½	101
4¼s	March, 1964	97⅞	98¼	97⅝	98¼
4¼s	March, 1962	97⅝	98¼	97⅝	98¼
4¼s	Sept., 1960	97⅝	98¼	97⅝	98¼
4¼s	March, 1930-60	97⅞	98¼	97⅝	98⅜
4s	May, 1959	94¼	95	94¼	95
4s	Nov., 1958	94½	95⅛	94½	95⅛
4s	May, 1957	94½	95	94½	96
4s	Nov., 1956	94	95	94	95
4s	Nov., 1955	94	95	94	95
4s	Nov., 1936	94½	..	94½	..
4s	May, 1917	99¼	..	99¼	..
4s	Nov., 1918	99	..	99	..
4s	May, 1919	98¾	..	98¾	..
3½s	Nov., 1955	84½	..	84½	..
3½s	Nov., 1954	84½	85⅛	84½	85⅛
3½s	May, 1954	84½	85½	84½	85½

Executor Trustee

Chartered 1822

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company

Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street

Branch Office, 475 Fifth Avenue

New York.

LONDON, 15 Cockspur St., S. W.; 26 Old Broad Street, E. C.

PARIS, 41 Boulevard Haussmann BERLIN, 56 Unter den Linden, N. W. 7

Travelers' Letters of Credit. Foreign Exchange.

Administrator Guardian

REPORTS OF TRUST COMPANIES.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

COMMERCIAL TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK

at the close of business on the 23d day of June, 1915:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities, (book value, $979,308.25), market value		$954,757.00
Private securities, (book value, $296,551.14), market value		305,551.14
Real estate owned		305,494.05
Loans and discounts secured by collateral		784,384.78
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral		1,276,435.70
Overdrafts		4,059.59
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$284,794.91	
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers not included in preceding item	38,909.84	
		323,704.25
Specie		202,554.96
United States legal tender notes and notes of national banks		30,420.00
Federal reserve notes		10,600.00
Cash items		20,329.84
Other assets, viz.:		
Furniture and fixtures	$57,083.84	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	16,734.43	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	4,870.69	
Real estate rent account accrued	1,166.66	
		79,855.12
Total		$4,298,126.43

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$500,000.00
Undivided profits		101,120.43
Surplus on book value, $124,099.32.		
Deposits:		
Preferred, as follows:		
Deposits due as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, trustee, committee or depositary	$7,178.55	
Deposits by the State of New York	180,000.00	
Not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits subject to check	3,237,968.54	
Time deposits, certificates, and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days	136,777.65	
Demand certificates of deposit	64,891.64	
Secretary's checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	6,123.05	
Certified checks	31,609.41	
Due trust companies, banks, and bankers	17,750.16	
		3,631,799.20
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Real estate rent account	$1,242.71	
Mortgages on real estate owned	46,500.00	
Reserves for taxes, expenses, etc.	1,632.85	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	3,532.91	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	2,918.33	
Estimated unearned discounts	9,385.00	
		65,206.80
Total		$4,298,126.43

DIVIDENDS.

BROADWAY TRUST COMPANY.

NEW YORK, JULY 8TH, 1915.

The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of one and one-half per cent., payable August 2nd, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 21st, 1915. Transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M., July 21st, 1915, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., August 2nd, 1915.

JOHN W. H. BERGEN, Secretary.

Office of the United Gas Improvement Co.

N. W. Cor. Broad and Arch Streets, Philadelphia, June 9, 1915.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent. ($1.00 per share,) payable July 15, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30, 1915. Checks will be mailed.

I. W. MORRIS, Treasurer.

REPORTS OF TRUST COMPANIES.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

Franklin Trust Company

at the close of business on the 23d day of June, 1915:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities, (book value, $2,667,958.94;) market value		$2,710,473.40
Private securities, (book value, $4,905,823.72;) market value		4,863,637.17
Real estate owned		528,000.00
Mortgages owned		1,072,235.00
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed, or other real estate collateral		59,000.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		4,788,727.65
Loans, discounts and bills purchased not secured by collateral		2,665,084.04
Overdrafts		371.45
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$1,153,001.22	
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers not included in preceding item	965,826.82	
		2,118,828.04
Specie		886,048.45
United States legal tender notes and notes of national banks		391,840.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$413,342.36	
Other cash items	3,108.55	
		416,450.91
Customers' liability on acceptances, (see liabilities, per contra)		201,546.49
Other assets, viz.:		
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	$130,900.83	
Suspense account	2,119.45	
		133,020.28
Total		$20,835,262.88

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$1,000,000.00
Surplus on market values:		
Surplus fund	$1,000,000.00	
Undivided profits	96,173.86	
		1,096,173.86
Surplus on book value, $1,172,047.94.		
Deposits:		
Preferred, as follows:		
Due New York State savings banks	$1,874,447.65	
Due New York State savings and loan associations, credit unions, and land banks	782.94	
Other deposits due as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, trustee, committee or depositary	144,973.17	
Deposits by the State of New York	425,000.00	
Other deposits secured by a pledge of assets	332,100.93	
Not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits subject to check	8,742,538.33	
Time deposits, certificates, and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days	4,068,700.00	
Demand certificates of deposit	308,068.43	
Other certificates of deposit	238,899.87	
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	220,576.54	
Certified checks	64,943.45	
Unpaid dividends	60,024.00	
Due trust companies, banks and bankers	1,011,833.88	
Total deposits		18,377,888.69
Acceptances of drafts payable at a future date or authorized by commercial letters of credit		216,923.37
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Reserves for taxes, expenses, etc.	$13,795.72	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	84,058.68	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	21,422.56	
Estimated unearned discounts	25,000.00	
		144,276.96
Total		$20,835,262.88

CHURCH NOT BEHIND THE REV. J. H. HOLMES

His Anti-Enlistment League Is Called "Treasonable" by Army Officer.

TRUSTEES REPUDIATE IT

Unitarians Say Idea of Pledging Men Not to Enlist for Country Is Pastor's Own.

A prominent officer of the United States Army, who by reason of his position requests that his name be withheld from publication, writes to THE NEW YORK TIMES criticising the Rev. Dr. John Haynes Holmes. The pastor of the Church of the Messiah, at Thirty-fourth Street and Park Avenue, has been lending his name and influence to an organization known as the "Anti-Enlistment League," which is opposing service in both the army and navy. It distributes blanks on which the signers pledge themselves not to join the army or navy, or to approve the enlistment of others.

Following the peace meeting in Carnegie Hall on June 19, where Mr. Bryan made the principal address, THE NEW YORK TIMES mentioned the distribution of these anti-army and navy pledges among the audience. The pledge, which bears the name of Dr. Holmes as Chairman of the committee of the Anti-Enlistment League, reads as follows:

Anti-Enlistment Pledge.—I, being over 18 years of age, hereby pledge myself against enlistment as a volunteer for any military or naval service in international war, and against giving my approval to such enlistment on the part of others.

Below the lines for name and address of the signers is this printed note:

"Please forward pledge to the Anti-Enlistment League, 61 Quincy Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. Committee—John Haynes Holmes, Tracy D. Mygatt, Jessie Wallace Hughan, Secretary."

Calls It Unpatriotic.

The army officer, characterizing this activity of Dr. Holmes as unpatriotic and contrary to the ideals of good citizenship, writes:

"The Army and Navy Journal severely, and in the opinion of many who have seen the pledge, properly criticises the attitude and action which attempt to forward a movement of this sort. To the many bred to consider patriotism a noble virtue, never more highly displayed than by service in a just war for one's country, the attempt is inexplicable upon reasonable and creditable grounds. The proposed advice is so strictly contrary to the sound and generally accepted ideals of good citizenship that it causes amazement to see it fathered by one who has succeeded to the pulpit of Robert Colyer and Henry Minot Savage.

"It is hardly credible that any considerable number of the members who give recognized character and dignity to that church can approve Mr. Holmes's action. Moreover, any man who attempts, without justification, to prevent or discourage the high duty of sharing in the public defense, casts the gravest possible doubt upon his own fitness to guide and advise the young in any respect. The Army and Navy Journal's suggestion that the officers of the church might very properly give consideration to Mr. Holmes's case, both upon special and general grounds, is heartily indorsed by me.

"Mr. Holmes has upon several occasions appeared in print in a manner that rather indicated craving for notoriety than for the expression of mature thought or sound suggestion. Those who hold sacred the ideals of Washington, Lincoln, and other patriot statesmen as to honor, duty, and country, can but see in Mr. Holmes's conduct a treasonable inclination, if it be accepted that he is surely sound mentally."

The secretary of Dr. Holmes at the Church of the Messiah said he was at Kennebunk Beach, Me., writing a book on peace and had requested that he be not disturbed. His secretary thought the Anti-Enlistment League had been organized last Winter to oppose the efforts of the Navy League and the National Security League, which advocate an adequate army and navy for defense. Dr. Holmes is opposed to the country having an army or navy, and in an address at Columbia University on Jan. 15 he referred to the arguments of the leagues for defense as "pitiful weakness."

Trustees Don't Know League.

Officers of the Church of the Messiah repudiated yesterday any official connection with the Anti-Enlistment League. William Shillaber, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, said the activity of the pastor in that respect was a matter entirely outside of the church, one in which none of the Trustees, so far as known, had any personal interest. Dr. S. Adolphus Knopf, 16 West Ninety-fifth Street, member of the Board of Trustees, said:

"I never knew of the existence of the league until it was mentioned in the newspapers. The subject has never been brought to the attention of the Trustees. The church has no official connection with the league."

It could not be learned whether any member of the church was interested in the Anti-Enlistment League. While it was intimated that some of the members were known to be opposed to it and to the activity of the pastor in it, they had made no objection, preferring to permit him to exercise his own discretion in what was regarded as a private affair of his own and outside the church.

The address of the league, at 61 Quincy Street, Brooklyn, is the home of the Secretary, Miss Hughan, who lives there with her mother. She is not a member of the Church of the Messiah.

CUT IN BLUE CHAMBRAYS.

Reasons Why the Principal Factor Has Reduced the Price.

Considerable comment was heard in the local cotton goods trade yesterday regarding a report that the leading producers of blue chambrays had made a price of 6¼ cents net on their 32-inch goods for the cutting-up trade for the new season. This price is a quarter of a cent lower than last year's figure, and is said to be the lowest at which the goods have been offered in several years. Unusual interest is taken in the cut in view of the reported scarcity of fast blue color stuffs, and the fact that higher prices were looked for as a result of it.

According to one of the best-posted men in the trade, the cut was made because competitors were offering to sell chambrays imitating the fabric in question at a quarter to a half cent lower than the price the biggest producer named. If they do it now, he said, they have to "go some," and he added that the promises were apparently made in the expectation of at least a 7-cent price on the leading line. Other reasons for the cut were, he said, the large use of fugitive colors in the competing goods and the danger to the line in question in case faith in the blue chambray work shirts was lost as a result of a general distribution of goods dyed with colors that will not stick. The amount of new goods appearing in the market also played a part in the cut, it was said.

From all appearances the manufacturer in question are prepared to back their offer to the fullest extent, and will place no limit on the amount of goods a buyer may order. It was said that the price on the line of bleached madras fabrics that is offered to the shirt trade by the same producers is priced at 6¾ cents, or the same price as last year.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Duties Are Fixed on a Variety of Imported Articles.

The American Express Company was sustained yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers in claims as to extra, repair, or replace parts of sprocket chains. Collector Malone returned the articles at 25 per cent. ad valorem under the provision for sprocket chains. The importer claimed a rate of 20 per cent. as manufactures of metal not specially provided for. Judge Fischer decided that, as there is no provision for "parts" of sprocket chains, the articles properly fall under the classification claimed.

Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher imported silk mufflers under the Tariff acts of 1909 and 1913. The mufflers were all returned as silk-wearing apparel, duty being taken on those imported under the old law at 60 per cent., and on those entered under the present act at 50 per cent. ad valorem. The board sustained the claim that the goods are the "silk mufflers" provided for in both acts, and held that duty accrued at the rate of 50 per cent. on those entered under the old law, and at 40 per cent. on those brought in under the present one.

F. H. Cone imported Piassava fiber, which was returned for duty under the tariff at the rate of 20 per cent. ad valorem as istle or tampico. As it was shown that the fiber imported was not "similar" to istle or tampico, the board sustained the claim for a 15 per cent. duty as a non-enumerated manufactured article.

Meyer & Lange brought in merchandise returned by the Collector as pickled herrings, Bismarck herrings, and rollmops boned. Assessment was made as fish, boned, under the act of 1909, at 1½ cents per pound. The board sustained the claim that the merchandise should be classified as herrings, pickled or salted, smoked or kippered, at one-half of 1 cent a pound. The Collector was reversed.

The board cleared the files of protests, which the importers apparently had no intention of defending. The claims dealt with a variety of merchandise and were filed by Musoline & Berger, P. Pastene & Co., J. Pistorino & Co., E. Teste, American Express Company, Scaramelli & Co., S. S. Pierce & Co., the Stone & Downer Company, James A. Hayes & Co., Jaccard Jewelry Company, C. M. Shrinskey's Sons, and the W. H. Allison Company.

Following revelations that tobacco imports on the Pacific Coast were being manipulated in such a way that the Government lost thousands of dollars in revenue, agents of the Treasury Department have found that oak lumber from Japan has been undervalued. This became known yesterday when a reappraisement by Judge McClelland was handed down. It appears that oak hardwood lumber shipped by the Kaitsu Gomei Kwaisha of Yokohama attracted the attention of the customs officials at San Francisco. The various grades of lumber in the shipment were invoiced at low prices, but, when entering the merchandise, the American representatives raised values somewhat. The Collector also raised the values and took duty on the higher basis. An appeal to the reappraisement division was made. After a consideration of the testimony, Judge McClelland decided that while the invoiced values were too low, the heavy advances made by the importers when entering the lumber represented correct foreign market value.

LAUNCHED BY STANDARD OIL

Standard Transportation Company Will Operate Big Fleet.

The Standard Oil Company of New York has completed plans for increasing its shipping facilities through the creation of the Standard Transportation Company. This concern was incorporated in Delaware recently with a capital of $15,000,000, and its officers, including Otto Halenback, President, and Alfred Renshaw, Vice President, have been connected with the export trade of the Standard of New York for many years. The Standard of New York is a marketing company solely, and in export lines distributes refined oil products in the Far East and Turkey.

The Standard Oil Company has transferred to the Transportation Company its fleet of twenty-five vessels, including six ocean freighters and a half-dozen ocean-going tugs. Four giant tank steamers will be added, two to be delivered next Summer and two the Summer following. The lighterage business of the company in this port has been taken over by the Transportation Company.

While the fundamental purpose of the new company is to assist the transportation of Standard Oil products from refinery to the retail markets, its charter makes provision for other important departments of the shipping industry. Under the Delaware charter the company may erect and operate warehouses and wharves for the storage of petroleum products and ships' stores. It is understood that the stock of the Transportation Company will be held by the Standard Oil Company. Denial was made yesterday of a rumor that the shares would be distributed to Standard Oil stockholders as a dividend.

SAYS SHE MADE LIFE HARD.

Crespi Also Found Existence Irksome and Dangerous with Wife.

Haim Crespi, in a complaint filed yesterday against his wife Anna in a suit for separation, accuses her of cruel and inhuman treatment and an intolerable temper which assumed many phases. Mr. Crespi says she abused and vexed him, assaulted and scratched him, and that because of these acts his life is rendered "odious, irksome, disagreeable, and dangerous."

On the morning of the 4th inst., Mr. Crespi says, his wife "pulled and tugged" at him while he was in bed to take a diamond ring from his finger, and to get his pocketbook from under his pillow. Likewise she pulled his hair and in other ways annoyed him.

The Crespis were married on March 26, 1914. They have no children.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The following examinations are announced: Greek interpreter, mental test, July 13.

Investigator, Committee on City Plan, mental test, July 14.

Typewriter copyist, (dictaphone operator,) Grade 2, mental test, July 19.

Volunteer fireman, (Woodhaven,) mental test, July 15.

The following physical tests have been held: Laboratory assistant, male, 48 passed, 3 rejected; female, 34 passed, 1 rejected.

Medical examiner, male, 98 passed; female, 7 passed.

Greek interpreter, 45 passed.

Fire drill expert, 9 passed, 3 rejected.

Dietitian, 8 passed.

United States.

The commission announces for Aug. 4 an examination for apprentice electrical engineers, male, to fill vacancies in the Bureau of Mines, Pittsburgh, Penn., at salaries ranging from $720 to $960 a year. The subjects will be: Electrical engineering, education and experience, graduation for a four years' course in electrical engineering from a college or university of recognized standing, and at least one year's subsequent experience in electrical engineering are prerequisites. Applicants must not have reached their thirtieth birthday on the date of the examination.

EDUCATION NOTES.

Three prevocational schools will remain open during July to give trade preliminary training. They are P. S. 64 and 95, Manhattan, and 5, Brooklyn. Pupils who have graduated from elementary school, who are over 14 years of age and who intend to obtain working papers, will be admitted. Unemployed pupils who have working papers will be permitted to take advantage of this instruction. The daily sessions of these classes will be free from 9 A. M. to 12 noon, and from 1 P. M. to 4 P. M. Each pupil will get three hours' work in school shop.

Teachers' appointments for the opening of the Fall term will not be made this year. They will be made on Oct. 1 or Nov. 1.

The following teachers have been reassigned to classes for the blind:

Manhattan—May E. Augus, P. S. 44; Mary G. Walsh, P. S. 17; Rosabelle Hollander, P. S. 20; Agnes M. Blakely, P. S. 30; Mabel G. Roberts, P. S. 110; Carrie Moore, P. S. 166; Gertrude M. Farrell, P. S. 171; Marie Delehanty, P. S. 186.

The Bronx—Sarah F. Burke, P. S. 45.

Brooklyn—Mildred A. McNamara, P. S. 83; Cora A. Benton, P. S. 93; Mabel A. Rice, P. S. 127; Ida M. Bahr, P. S. 136; Madeline Wolfers, P. S. 147-G; Margaret Meyers, P. S. 157.

Queens—Florence A. Collins, P. S. 77.

HOLD 4 FOR MURDERS COMMITTED IN 1868

Officials Arrest Three More in Iowa for Killing Cattleman and Son and Stealing $90,000.

BELIEVE MONEY WAS BURIED

Woman Who Witnessed Crime Is Said to Have Told James Brothers About Hidden Treasure.

BEDFORD, Iowa, July 9.—Further developments in the case that has come to be known as "The Mystery of the Murdered Cattleman and His Son; or, the $90,000 Buried Treasure," came today with the arrest of Henry and John Dainwood, brothers. The story of the murder of the unknown wealthy cattleman and his son back in 1868 came to light yesterday with the arrest here of Bates Huntsman, 77, a member of a prominent family in this section, and Henry Scribner, a well-to-do cattleman.

Scribner was charged with being an accomplice of Huntsman, who, in addition to being charged with the murder, faces the allegation that he was connected with a notorious counterfeiting gang that operated in Iowa in the years immediately following the war.

The Dainwood brothers, both nearly 60 years old, were placed in jail in Clarinda, Iowa, this morning.

Samuel Anderson, whose contemplated civil suit against Huntsman to obtain a fourth of the $90,000 treasure said to have been buried on a farm near Siam, Iowa, brought about the investigation by the Attorney General, today denied the report issued yesterday that the chest had been dug up twelve years ago.

According to Anderson's story today the counterfeiting gang, after killing the cattleman and his son, buried the chest, with the intention of digging it up again after the excitement over the murders had died away. Anderson, who in the meantime had come into possession of the farm on which the treasure was buried, was asked twelve years ago to make a search for the treasure, the plan of the gang fixing its location having been lost.

Maria Collins, the only witness of the murder of the cattleman and his son, is said to live now near Quitman, Mo. She is the one who is said to have told Jesse and Frank James, the notorious outlaws, about the treasure, with the result, it is said, that Frank James made several visits to this part of the country in the years following 1868.

Jonathan Dark, alleged one time member of the gang of counterfeiters, is said to have followed Maria Collins, his young sister-in-law, when she went to live in Quitman, Mo., a few years after the tragedy, his aim being to keep her from disclosing the secret of the murders and the treasure. Dark, it is said, was shot to death at the Collins home after Maria had disclosed the secret to the James gang.

C. A. Robbins, Assistant Attorney General, announced this afternoon that Maria Collins, who is now Mrs. Maria Porter, will be at Bedford Tuesday to testify for the State against the four men. Mr. Robbins said that he had absolute proof that at least $40,000 of the contents of the treasure buried on the farm near Siam, Iowa, had been dug up in the last twelve years.

John and Henry Dainwood were brought to Bedford shortly before noon and arraigned. They pleaded not guilty and were released on bonds of $5,000 each. No further action was taken during the day on the cases of Huntsman and Scribner.

Scribner is 75 years old and reputed to be very wealthy. He is a leading member of the Masonic orders in this section. Huntsman is a white-bearded man of 77 years, who is said to have lost most of a fortune he once had in attempts to locate the hidden treasure. All four men vigorously deny the charges against them.

DISCUSS GREENHUT DETAILS

Lawyers Expect Plan to Reorganize Store Will Be Adopted.

What it is thought were the final conferences before the general ratification of the revised reorganization plan for the bankrupt J. B. Greenhut Company were held yesterday by the various groups of lawyers interested. The formal adoption of the plan seemed assured when it was learned yesterday afternoon that the trustees in the bankruptcy proceedings anticipated the announcement of its details on next Monday. Under this plan the creditors are to get 12½ per cent. in cash and the balance in stock in the reorganized store which J. B. Greenhut will purchase for cash at 15 cents on the dollar if the creditors so wish.

Alfred A. Cook, one of the trustees, was optimistic and admitted that he expected developments to continue smoothly until a complete agreement had been reached. It is understood that the only matter to be settled now is the final form of the decree of sale of the assets of the bankrupt store which will be presented to Referee Peter B. Olney next Tuesday afternoon in the rooms of the Merchants' Association on the ninth floor of the Woolworth Building. No hitch in the arrangements is expected to delay matters after that date.

The adjustment of the differences among the creditors of the J. B. Greenhut Company, which, two weeks ago seemed impossible, is largely the result of efforts by the trustees and of their counsel, James N. Rosenberg.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Town.

HOUSE OF FREE SUGAR, INC., selling tea, coffee, and canned goods, at 56 West Twenty-third Street, has assigned to Henry H. Kaufman. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed by Charles F. Hubbs & Co., $150; Herbert J. Wiener, $600, and Edward King, $25. The company was incorporated on Jan. 3, 1915, with a capital stock of $125,000, to give sugar free to purchasers of other goods.

KATHERINE CALDWELL, ladies' tailor, 13 West Thirty-ninth Street, has assigned to Anita McCarthy.

HYMAN, GELBERG & KONOGY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Abraham Hyman, Louis Gelberg, and Nathan A. Konogy, as the Star Rubber Raincoat Company, and also as the U. S. Waist and Dress Manufacturing Company, at 12 West Seventeenth Street, by Abe Sugarman, $244; Elias Warshawsky, $140, and Max Berg, $124. Liabilities are said to be $18,000 and assets $6,000.

YANKEE WAIST COMPANY, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Yankee Waist Company, Inc., by the Interstate Embroidery Company, $274; Morton I. Davis, $400, and S. Berk, $625. The company also assigned to Charles M. Rosenthal. Liabilities are $15,000 and assets $10,000.

WILLIAM WOLINSKY, women's apparel, 333 Grand Street, has assigned to Harris Winckur. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed by Annie Cohen, $310; Jacob Flischner, $26, and Harry Streen, $209. Judge Hand appointed Bertha Rembaugh receiver.

BERNARD NEWMARK, muslin underwear, 40 Walker Street, has assigned to David Freiberger. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed by A. B. C. Underwear Company, $280; Ike Siskind, $300, and Joseph Firkser, $12.

EDWARD M. HALPERIN, furnishings, 1,141 Broadway, has assigned to Abner H. Pike. A petition in bankruptcy was filed by Herman Tasch, $500; Charles Finder, $200, and Sarah M. Connellan, $66.

PROFIT SHARING GROCERIES CORPORATION—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Profit Sharing Groceries Corporation of 1,005 Columbus Avenue, 734 Amsterdam Avenue, and 981 Westchester Avenue by R. C. Williams & Co., $348; D. S. Walton & Co., $77, and S. S. Long & Bro., Inc., $210.

ITALIAN UNION IMPORTING COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Louis Yapella and Frank Tosalta as the Italian Union Importing Company, wines and liquors, 409 West Broadway, by Bosco & Co., Inc., creditors for $1,090. An assignment was made to Vincent Bosco and Benedict S. Vitale.

BLUE RIBBON ICE CREAM COMPANY, INC., of Canaan, Columbia County, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities of $8,585 and assets of $7,389. Judge Learned Hand appointed Jerome Savage of Albany receiver, bond $1,500.

TALMUD HAT COMPANY, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Talmud Hat Company, Inc., 656 Broadway, by A. Jacobowitz, $126; Henry Bergman, $291, and Max Dorff, $150. Liabilities are $12,000 and assets $5,000.

FREDERICK B. ROACH, plumber, 108 West 105th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $7,362 and assets of $13.

JOHN D. BRANE, hay and feed, 1,106½ First Avenue, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $78,891 and nominal assets of $67,828.

ABRAHAM H. FOX, women's hats, 27 W. 38th St., has filed schedules, showing liabilities $10,309 and assets $3,863.

JACOB KORNREICH, furniture, 142 Essex Street, has filed schedules, showing liabilities $13,130 and assets $6,000.

PITTSBURGH CONTRACTING COMPANY.—A meeting of creditors of the Pittsburgh Contracting Company of 17 Battery Place was held yesterday and John J. Hart of Peekskill was elected trustee; bond $25,000.

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 300 business failures in the United States during the week, against 292 for the previous week, and 247, 210, 252, and 196 for the corresponding weeks of 1914 to 1911. The Middle States had 70, New England, 23; Southern, 86; Western, 69, Northwestern, 25, and Far Western, 27. Canada had 54, against 42 for the preceding week. Of the concerns failing, 92 per cent. had capital of less than $5,000 and 5 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., July 9.—Involuntary petition in bankruptcy, filed against Haskell & Hall Company, Glens Falls, clothing and general merchandise merchants, whose liabilities are said to be over $10,000.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Alexander, Donald M.—G. T. Bostick, $126.48.
Barnes, Helen G.—C. H. Jones, $869.32.
Borkowitz, Herman O.—Joseph Stern & Son, Inc., $243.30.
Brown, George A.—Abendroth Bros., $341.91.
Callan, Harold A.—East River Savings Institution, $755.51.
Carpenter, Henry T. R.—J. Dietz, $127.86.
C. P. Ketterer Co., Percival C. Ketterer and Charles F. Ketterer—First National Bank of Montclair, $1,837.03.
Caldwell, Katherine—E. Gosfield, $294.41.
Cohen, Isidor & Barnet—H. Ulanoff, $2,091.23.
Cohen, Solomon—Eastman Machine Co., $304.07.
Consolidated Telegraph & Electrical Subway Co.—I. Hoffe, et al., $3,500.65.
Demarest, Winifred G.—American School Association, Inc., $117.75.
Callanan, James J.—W. R. Usher, $337.67
Delmasso, Giacomo—People, &c., $200.00.
Durant, Janet L.—A. L. Cook, $241.31.
Denn, Louise J., and Oliver J. Wells—L. W. Porter, costs, $219.77.
Eastman, Anna F.—E. M. Ziegler et al, $3,225.31.
Ezo Chemical Co.—Johnson Export Pub. Co., $189.13.
42d St. and Madison Av. Co.—J. W. & George H. H. Hahn, costs, $174.39.
Fearm, Wm. R.—H. A. Meyer, $506.91.
Francini, Caesor—L. Pasquali, $588.88.
Funk, Wilhelm—I. W. Goodhue, $274.65.
Frisch, Joseph—H. Goldberg, $717.30.
Feeney, Ellen—I. Erikson, et al, $193.84.
Gintzer, Otto W.—H. Elsing et al, $260.05.
Grape, James E.—J. L. Mott Iron Works, $988.71.
Goldberg, Isaac—N. Y. Cake Baking Co., Inc., $167.06.
Gwatkin, Anne B.—F. Simon, $565.49.
Gilfoy, Frank—J. Spectorsly, $157.41.
Havemeyer, Hector—J. R. Rubin, $100.50.
Hammons, Earl W.—J. F. De Beau, $384.83.
Heningham, Richard E.—Herrmann & Grace Co., $1,051.31.
Hyman, Ellis—J. Rosenthal et al., $160.72.
Innet, Edward S.—M. L. Emmons, $393.41.
J. H. Hamilton & Co.—S. Siegel, Inc., $534.72.
Julian, Nick, and Charles Kenneth Smith—Stephenson Adamson Mfg. Co., $566.73.
Keenan, Edward H., Jr.—M. A. Woolford, $334.95.
Kuhn, Peter—B. Greeff, $205.01.
Kornblum, Ella, and Joseph Ernsthal—F. F. Proctor, costs, $113.80.
Kempe, Samuel D.—R. Wolkowitz, $137.94.
Karp, Osias—F. M. Stein, $8,129.49.
Lines, Gus—Longchester Realty Co., $214.65.
Loeffler, Mary A.—M. Mayer, $5,524.41.
Lee, Morris W.—Glass & Lazow, $199.40.
Landberg, George—B. Katz, $544.03.
Lindsay, James—A. B. Berk, $131.05.
Livsey, Barrett C.—A. Lindewald et al., $143.61.
Lefkas, Frank—People, &c., $200.
Leitner, Jacob, and Louis Goldstein — S. Brown, $1,130.15.
Levine, Morris—B. Levinson et al., $151.25.
Manchester, E. Alward—H. Kinnier, $322.83.
Mahle, David—H. Strauss, $234.41.
Marius, Casteran J.—Abendroth Bros., $724.11.
Matthews, Annie—J. F. De Beau, $433.78.
Moore, Alfred T.—M. Stern, $138.16.
Miller, Carrie N. and John W.—W. McBrien, $1,576.39.
McCarty, Frank M.—Utility Realty Co., $234.41.
Miles, William, and Jacob Barron—D. Levine, $297.62.
Magee Valve Co., Inc., and A. W. Magee—Murray Brown Press, Inc., $156.50.
Mayer, Leopold—Lord & Taylor, $125.47.
Mercein, Daniel S.—McCready Pub. Co., 424.41.
Nemerofsky, Isidor—S. Manter, $102.06.
N. Y. & Long Branch R. R. Co.—M. L. Stevenson, $5,276.01.
N. Y. Window Shade Co.—J. Goldfinger et al., $200.42.
Orlansky, Julius—M. Mandel, $531.25.
Palace Players Film Corp.—M. Dickman, $104.41.
Profit Sharing Groceries Corp.—Joe H. Krenrich Commission Co., $308.58.
Parnall, William E.—G. Seeber, costs, $157.82.
Philips, Abram — Silverstein & Anschain, $569.84.
Paisley, Katherina—J. F. De Beau, $230.37.
Ruck, George—Inter-Provision Co., $102.21.
Rettig, Solomon—John E. Moore Co., costs, $319.95.
Reimers, Joseph—John W. Butler, Inc., $181.24.
Rabinowitz, Morris L.—S. Brim et al., $148.90.
Stremmel, Matilda E.—G. C. F. Bratenahe, $629.75.
Rosenzweig, John J.—Lowenthal, Loeb & Co., Inc., $450.41.
Sackett, Fred J., and Richard E. Brow—Citizens State Bank, $763.93.
Spielberger, Leo, and Walter E. Bushman—D. Hartman, $111.91.
Stern, Siegmund—W. W. Farley, $1,819.97.
Standard Oil Co. of N. Y.—L. P. Stryker, $1,818.97.
Solomon Bros. Mfg. Co., Inc.—W. Markofsky et al., $158.27.
Smith, Charles D.—Brooks Bros., $125.89.
Tarter, Michael and John—W. V. Kelley, $291.07.
Tucker, Ross F.—Zucca & Co., $2,591.94.
Troy, James E., and Margaret J. T. Cannon, exrs., and Margaret J. T. Cannon—Mutual Life Insurance Co., $1,961.26.
Vitolo, Silvestre—People, &c., $200.
Washington Heights Hospital—H. Farber, $162.10.
Wolff, Mark—Fulton Mfg. Co., $915.75.
Same—Simmons Mfg. Co., $529.48.
Same—B. M. Frank & Co., Inc., $298.17.
Same—Knickerbocker Metallic Bed Co., $1,089.56.
Same—Manhattan Bedding Co., $2,414.02.
Same—Greenpoint Metallic Bed Co., $3,310.24.
Same—Greater New York Bedding Co., $1,222.25.
Same—New York Couch Bed Co., $2,018.68.
West, Samuel R.—New York Edison Co., $240.41.
Weisberger, Harry A.—Gotham National Bank of New York, $973.36.
Weissberger, Lavina—Farmers Loan & Trust Co., $151.77.
Willi, George, Jr.—J. J. Queeney, $250.
Washburne, James M.—A. Douglass et al., $389.55.
Zucca, Emil—Fruit Auction Co., $134.31.

In Bronx County.

Bienenzucht, Samuel—H. Glanzrock, $125.06.
Ciletti, Samuel—Leon Hirsch, Inc., $268.33.
Dougherty, Anna C.—L. A. Hoffman, $189.81.
Elsessor, Katherine—Seneca Distributing Co., $161.09.
Gilligan, Thomas M.—Ebling Brewing Co., $2,883.64.
Gleason, Joseph G.—S. H. Harris. $2,942.65.
Harrington, Charles and Anna—M. Berensky, $59.97.
J. H. Hamilton & Co.—S. Siegel, Inc., $534.72.
Leddy, Katherine—New York Telephone Co., $20.05.
Maher, John F.—P. J. Cleary, $122.58.
Reinach, Maurice—New York Telephone Co., $48.71.
Schulman, Isidor—New York Telephone Co., $22.18.
Van Veen, Joshua—New York Telephone Co., $29.73.
Weiss, Michael, and Joseph Fialkoff, New York Telephone Co., $19.15.
Wiederman, Rosa—J. Abraham, $39.72.
W. H. Callahan Contracting Co. and William H. Callahan—Bouker Contracting Co., $940.68.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and the date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Burke, J. Franklin—E. L. Richards, June 24, 1915, $2,740.04.
Deacon, Wm. H.—I. W. & C. Horn Co., Oct. 30, 1914, $500.
Gotham Fireproof Sash & Door Co.—W. G. Miller, June 8, 1915, $218.40.
Moran, Wm. J.—American Bonding Co. of Baltimore, May 20, 1914, $192.14.
Meyers, E. E.—N. McGrath, Nov. 17, 1914, $197.41.
Naumberg, Elkan—E. L. Richards, June 24, 1915, $1,124.68.
O'Dell, Isaac H., and Lucie S. B.—T. Kerrigan, March 25, 1907, $362.27.
Shalleck, Max, and Dora Sussman—Alterson & Rothman, Inc., Nov. 19, 1914, $276.71.
Rand, McNally & Co.—J. C. Owen, June 22, 1915, $112.88.
Rocco, Frank—C. Vessella, June 6, 1915, $277.97.
Shear, Joseph M.—L. Scheeline, April 8, 1914, $185.12.
Thomas, James B.—N. Y. Telephone Co., May 4, 1913, $113.34.
Tirschwel, Gitel—B. Lauder, May 24, 1915, $149.65.
Wierichs, Henrietta M.—City of N. Y., Dec. 20, 1910, (vacated,) $214.30.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

40 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

JOBBER is looking at fine Silk and Serge Dresses for Fall. 35 West 36th, 10th floor.

MANDEL BROTHERS, 13 EAST 22D ST. CATALOGUE MERCHANDISE ONLY.—Fred D. Moffit will look at samples as follows: Monday, July 12, suits only; Tuesday, coats; Wednesday and Thursday, dresses and skirts; Friday, children's dresses and coats, sizes 6 to 14.

CONTRACTORS AND MANUFACTURERS, ATTENTION!—LARGE HOUSE LOOKING AT POPULAR LINES OF SILKS, SERGE, AND COTTON NOVELTY DRESSES FOR THE FALL; BIG USERS. APPLY BY MAIL FOR APPOINTMENT. S 89 TIMES.

CONTRACTORS WANTED on silks, crepe de chine and lace waists; bring samples. Excel Mfg. Co., 145 West 30th St.

100 DOZEN printed voile waists, latest styles, to close out. Eden Mfg. Co., 3 West 29th St.

FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY, ABOUT 300 COTTON DRESSES OF OUR REGULAR STOCK AT A VERY LOW FIGURE; VALUE $3.75 TO $10 REGULAR. ELGRADE, 131 WEST 35TH ST.

BUSINESS MAN, executive, young, energetic; formerly importer of piece goods and trimmings for the cutting up trade; open for good proposition. Small investment if necessary. Z 326 Times.

WILL BUY dresses, petticoats, waists, suits, &c.; cash. Weissman, 8 Lispenard. F'n 4343.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..3¼@3¾ per cent. for the best names
Thursday..3¼@3¾ " " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Ribbon Trade Unsettled.

The ribbon trade is in a more or less unsettled state for the reason that buyers have not decided upon what will be good for the coming season. Some believe that narrow widths will be popular next Fall, and others are pinning their faith to wide goods. Another reason given for the uncertainty in the trade is that Paris has sent over nothing new and the manufacturers here have nothing standard by which they may be guided. Velvets still continue to feature what business is being done, although even these goods are not in as great demand as manufacturers would like to see them.

Has Changed Denim Requirements.

There was quite a little talk in the cotton goods trade yesterday about the change the Government has made in specifications recently sent out in connection with a request for bids on about 2,000,000 yards of denims. The original specification said that the goods must be indigo fabrics, but when it was finally understood that it was impossible to produce anything like that quantity of indigo denims with the present supply of this color stuff on hand, a request was sent out for samples of any blue denims to be had. The closer they approximate indigo denims the better. It is said that the man who tests these goods for the Government will have to be a color expert and that he has a real job ahead of him.

Larger Demand for Dress Goods.

During the past week there has been a greater activity in the dress goods market. The willingness of both parties in the coat and suit labor controversy to arbitrate their differences has had a good deal to do with establishing a better feeling all around in that trade. Within the next ten days jobbers will be in the market to put in their initial orders for dress goods for next Spring, and the retailers will also be on hand to complete their Fall lines. There is little change in the fabric situation, broadcloths, gabardines, poplins, and whipcords still remaining the favorites. Price making for the Spring season is well under way, and an advance of from 5 to 15 per cent. is promised, with very few novelties to be shown.

Clothing Demand Still Inactive.

The clothing trade for the most part is still quiet, but there are indications that conditions will improve in the near future. Retail buyers have purchased very sparingly for the Fall, and their duplicate orders should prove heavier than usual when the time comes to place them. The Summer suit business still continues a feature of operations, and the warm weather, which is very likely here to stay, will add to the demand in this branch. The piece goods openings for the Spring season are awaited with interest, although it can scarcely be said that the clothiers are in a buying frame of mind. The strength of the fabric market, however, should open the eyes of the retailers who have put off their purchases, as no argument made by the manufacturers could.

Curious Situation in Serges.

There are factors in the men's wear branch of the piece goods market who describe this season as the "slowest they have seen in years." And, in comparison with other seasons they state further that serges have shown the greatest decline in the favor of buyers. At the same time this staple fabric has, during the past month, been constantly advanced in price. Whether these increases indicate a return to popularity of the cloth is hard to say, because there is an important detail to be considered in the relation of the dyestuff scarcity to the upward movement. When it first became known that blues were getting scarce, well-posted retail buyers began to make inquiries in the clothing market for serge suits. The demand has been relayed back to the mills, and serges have become an active factor in trading.

Napped Goods Reorders.

Local selling agents for mills making napped goods yesterday reported an encouraging increase in the duplicate business that is being placed on these fabrics by the jobbing trade for the Fall season. One of the most encouraging features of this business, it is said, is the fact that it is being taken at advances averaging about 10 per cent. over the opening prices made earlier in the year. A good business on staple ginghams is being done by the cutting-up trade for the coming season at prices which show no change from last year's. Most of the business that is being done on dress ginghams for the new season is at "open" prices, though in cases where a specified price has been insisted on it has been made. Such prices, however, carry no protection, and if the now "open" prices prove later to be lower than the specified prices now given, the buyers who got the latter will have to stand the loss.

Silk Novelties for Fall.

There will be no dearth of novelty silks for Fall, and practically all of them are expected to sell well. Among the goods of this kind that are now being offered here for the new season are white shot taffetas in the pastel shades, floral warp-print effects on chiffon taffeta grounds, satin and shadow-striped crepes, Pekin striped taffeta, mock swivel figure effects on changeable taffeta grounds, variegated satin-striped crepe de chine, a new plaid effect in the same fabric, daintily-colored patterns in fleur de soie, and gros de Londres in combination figured and striped effects. In the more staple goods marquisettes, solid color taffetas, the various crepes, messalines, charmeuse and other satin-faced goods are expected to have the call. An excellent season on velvets, velveteens and colored corduroys is looked for. Locally the buying of silks for the new season is already showing an encouraging increase.

More Petticoats Will Be Sold.

Reports from makers of women's underwear indicate that there will be a wider distribution of petticoats this Fall than was the case during the Spring season. New models have been brought out for the popular-priced trade which are less elaborate and more substantial than those offered for the current season, and they are expected to be bought freely by women who have to shop with a close eye on their pocketbooks. Silk petticoats are good generally, with taffeta and silk jersey cloth garments especially in favor. One of the popular models in the higher-priced goods is an adaptation of the Princess slip idea. The so-called envelope chemises are going very well, some of the favored models showing deep upward cuts at the sides. Quite a number of them show the use of flat and narrow trimming at the bottoms. They are made of wash silks, crepe de chine, soft taffetas, allover lace, and a variety of dainty cotton fabrics, and quite a good deal of ribbon is used for decorative purposes. Combination suits and bloomers of silk and cotton are still moving.

Gray Goods Were Quiet.

The drop in cotton that has taken place this week did not add anything yesterday to the activities of buyers in the local gray goods market. Prices on the whole withstood the drop in the raw material pretty well, though offers to sell certain goods below current figures were told of. There were offers of 38½-inch 60-60s for spot delivery at 3¾ cents, and 38½-inch 60-48s were offered at 3¼ cents. It was taken for granted that the goods had been offered by second hands, for price weakness usually shows in that part of the market. There was not much said about actual sales of printcloths, either for spot or contract shipment, but it was evident in the market that the mills were more willing to entertain bids for late deliveries at current prices than they have been for some time. Fancy goods continued quite active, but the remaining staple constructions drew little interest from buyers. Printcloth prices, which were largely nominal, follow:

39-inch, 80-80s	5⅞c	38½-inch, 64-56s	3$\frac{11}{16}$c
39-inch, 72-76s	5¼c	38½-inch, 60-52s	3$\frac{7}{16}$c
39-inch, 68-72s	4½c	38½-inch, 60-48s	3$\frac{5}{16}$c
38½-inch, 64-64s	4c	27-inch, 64-60s	2⅞c
38½-inch, 64-60s	3$\frac{13}{16}$c	27-inch, 56-52s	2½c

About the Jute Embargo.

Cables received in this market late yesterday afternoon from London took a good bit of the seriousness out of the report published yesterday of an embargo being placed on the exportation from Great Britain of jute yarns, jute piece goods, and bags and sacks made of jute to any destination. Until the cables were received there was considerable uneasiness over the possibility of the Calcutta market being included in the embargo, but the cable received by one of the biggest importers here made no mention at all of Calcutta, which was taken to mean that shipments can come forward from that point as heretofore. This cable reported that the embargo was in effect all right in Britain, but that goods could be shipped here from there on obtaining a special license for the purpose. The trade that will apparently be the hardest hit will be the linoleum makers, who have to rely on the Dundee mills for their supply of wide burlaps for backing. It is thought here that the aim of the embargo is to prevent the re-exportation of goods to enemy countries, as well as to assure the British Government of prompt filling of its requirements. It is more or less of an open secret that German agents have been trying to buy burlaps here recently for shipment to Constantinople via Greece, a report of which may have reached the British officials.

TO PROTECT DYEMAKERS.

Government to Regulate German Competition After the War.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Protection of American manufacturers against price-cutting and other trade evils of foreign competitors may result from efforts of the Department of Commerce to build up an American coal tar dye industry. Officials of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce and the Federal Trade Commission are working on plans to protect the new dyestuff trade from an onslaught of German competition at the end of the war and a general policy probably will be the outcome.

Federal legislation to prevent foreign manufacturers from using trade practices which are forbidden between American competitors probably will be necessary. With the protection of the new dyestuff trade in mind, the commission has already begun an exhaustive survey of the field and a report recommending legislation probably will be made to the next Congress.

Advices from Germany to the Department of Commerce show that German dye manufacturers are prepared to reenter the market immediately after the war and to make tremendous efforts to regain their lost business. It is said they will be prepared to make extraordinary concessions and quote low prices to take business from competitors.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

BALTIMORE—Armstrong, Cator & Co.; W. P. Whitmore, ready-to-wear, laces, embroidery; 200 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—Reinhardt, Meyer & Co.; S. E. Reinhardt, woolens; Herald Square.
BOSTON—United Cloak & Suit House; J. Rosenberg, cloaks, suits; Herald Square.
BRISTOL, Tenn.—H. P. King & Co.; C. H. King, H. H. Godsey, dry goods and general mdse.; 17 W. 28th. Bristol.
BUFFALO—Flint & Kent; D. R. Rozlin, shoes; 220 5th Av.
BUFFALO—Clawson & Wilson Co.; E. Hall, hosiery, gloves, and underwear; 43 Leonard.
CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; Miss S. Bernstein, women's waists, muslin underwear, catalogue basement; 15 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; W. H. Price, corsets, umbrellas, stationery, &c.; 115 Worth; Great Northern.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; B. Volen, ladies' ready-to-wear, (basement;) 115 Worth.
CHICAGO—Montgomery Ward & Co.; R. E. Bernhard, millinery; 43 W. 23d.
CHICAGO—Weber Hat Co.; J. Weber, manufacturers silk opera hats; Broadway Central.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; Miss A. Reagan, women's coats; 115 Worth St.
CINCINNATI—J. Shillito Co.; B. A. Beagle, shoes; 432 4th Av.; Gregorian.
DALLAS—Sanger Bros.; R. Miller, cloaks, hosiery, house dresses; 19 E. 24th.
DALLAS— — L. Kleinman, dry goods, &c.; 43 Leonard St.
DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; G. A. Mayhew, corsets and muslin underwear; 50 Union Sq.
GRAND RAPIDS—Herpolsheimer Co.; F. A. Stoner, boys' clothing; 1,170 Bway.
HOUSTON—Levy Bros. Dry Goods Co.; E. H. Hahlo, cloaks, suits, waists, furs; 148 E. 23d.
KANSAS CITY—M. B. Cohn Mercantile Co.; M. B. Cohn, ladies' hosiery, kimonos, aprons, gloves, muslin underwear, &c.; 43 W. 27th.
KANSAS CITY—Jones Store Co.; A. M. Levy, books, stationery; E. Lieberman, fancy, art, upholstery goods; 23 E. 26th.
LOS ANGELES—Jacoby Bros.; B. Strauss, bargain basement goods; 116 W. 32d.
LOS ANGELES—A. Fusenat Co.; M. Petiot, millinery; 220 Fifth Av.
MINNEAPOLIS—Wyman, Partridge & Co.; R. M. Ankeny, knit goods and underwear; 43 Leonard.
MINNEAPOLIS—Wyman, Partridge Co.; H. C. Read, hosiery and gloves; 43 Leonard.
NEW HAVEN—Strouse, Adler & Co.; L. M. Ullman, corsets; 45 E. 17th.
PHILADELPHIA—M. Silverman & Son; S. B. Koffler, laces, embroidery, handkerchiefs, notions; Latham.
PITTSBURGH—S. Lando & Son; Goldman, woolens; Breslin.
PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum; P. W. Hamilton, shoes; 120 W. 32d.
PORTLAND, Ore.—Meier & Frank Co.; M. G. Landes, uph. goods; 212 Fifth Av.
RICHMOND—Miller & Rhoads; W. M. Didenhover, cloaks, suits, waists, dresses, petticoats; 432 4th Av.
ROME—F. E. Bacon Co.; J. R. Edward, dry goods, carpets, cloaks, suits, general merchandise; 315 4th Av.
SACRAMENTO—Wasserman, Gattman & Co.; E. H. Kahrs, domestics and linens; 353 Fourth Av.
SAN FRANCISCO—Zobel Millinery Co.; J. H. Wolf, millinery; Misss I. A. Bissonette, flowers, feathers; Great Northern.
SAN FRANCISCO—The Emporium; I. Whitehill, men's furnishing goods, hosiery, underwear; 470 4th Av.
SAN FRANCISCO—Moore, Watson D. G. Co.; M. U. Shaughnessy, hosiery, gloves, and underwear; 72 Leonard.
SAN FRANCISCO—I. Magnin & Co.; Mrs. E. Hoffman, corsets; 22 W. 27th.
SAN FRANCISCO—O'Rourke-Eubanks Co.; J. M. Einstein, hats; New Victoria.
SEATTLE—Bon Marche; A. B. Baker, coats, suits; 230 5th Av.; Prince George.
ST. PAUL—Emporium Mercantile Co.; J. A. Lanholz, dress goods; 17 E. 22d.
SYRACUSE—Dey Bros. & Co.; J. A. Russell, cloaks, suits, furs, waists; 220 5th Av.; Park Av.
SYRACUSE—Chappell-Dyer Co.; C. E. Teeple, cloaks, suits; 315 4th Av.; Park Av.
TAMPA—Bentley, Gray D. G. Co.; J. W. Rinaldi, hosiery, gloves, and furn. goods; 43 Leonard; Grand.
TOLEDO—Thompson-Hudson Co.; G. A. Weller, cloaks; 50 Union Square.
TROY—S. Nathan, jobs wash skirts; 72 Madison Av.
TROY—W. H. Fear & Co.; J. K. Hoyt, carpets, rugs, &c.; Grand.
UTICA—Ross, Saltzburg & Co.; C. Ross, notions, hosiery, underwear; B'way Central.

Burroughs Adding Machine
COST $375. $150 NET CASH.
Guaranteed 1 Year. Equal to New. First Telephone Call Takes It!
JOHN E. RANSON, Auctioneer,
187 Greenwich St., Cor. Dey. Phone Cort. 3465.

IMPORTS ARE LESS.

Those at This Port Last Week Dropped Almost $1,000,000.

There was a drop of almost $1,000,000 in general imports in the week ended July 3, compared with the week before, according to the Custom House statement issued yesterday. Dry goods entries also fell off about $1,000,000 compared with the week before. General imports for the week amounted to $16,724,314, compared with $17,651,350 in the week before and $17,641,309 in the week before that.

Indigo entries during the week continued to rise and totaled $63,908, these imports representing both natural and synthetic. Aniline color imports showed an improvement over the week before and were appraised at $12,497. No alizarine colors were reported. Dyewood and fustic entries were light, while dyewood extract had a value of $3,479. Argols were manifested at $54,489.

Jewelry, precious stones, and watches were returned at $152,833. Leather, hides, and findings reached $2,869,609, while india rubber, manufactures, and waste were appraised at $2,110,550. Sugar entries included 257,149 bags, valued at $2,508,220, while fresh beef imports were worth $221,178. Raw cocoa entries were valued at $596,089. Coffee imports amounted to $345,477. Wool entries were 6,837 bales, valued at $451,382. The week's copper imports totaled 196,418, covering 1,743,678 pounds.

Dry goods entered for consumption totaled $1,101,419, silk entries being appraised at $366,044. In the preceding week dry goods brought in for consumption were set down at $2,015,503, silk entries amounting to $784,196. Withdrawals from bonded warehouses last week aggregated $454,870, while dry goods warehoused had a value of $33,478. In the corresponding week a year ago the values were respectively $542,677 and $602,301.

AUCTION SALES.

REAL ESTATE.

TALK No. 6

TO-DAY'S THE LAST DAY

To **Deposit Money** in the savings bank to get the full quarterly interest at 4%.

JULY 24TH IS THE DAY to **Draw your Money out** for investment at

Edgemere Crest

ABSOLUTE AUCTION SALE 400 LOTS and 7 HOUSES

AT EDGEMERE, LONG ISLAND

Beginning

Saturday—July 24th, 1915

Write for illustrated booklet.

See our representative on property this week-end without fail.

MORGENTHAU JR CO AUCTIONEERS 111 BROADWAY

STOCKS AND BONDS.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
OFFICE NO. 55 WILLIAM ST.,
WEDNESDAY, JULY 14TH, 1915,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the
EXCHANGE SALESROOM,
NOS. 14 AND 16 VESEY STREET.

FOR ACCT. OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF BANKS IN TRUST FOR THE UNION BANK OF BROOKLYN.
11,300 shs. United Copper Co. common.
4,000 shs. Davis-Daly Copper Co.
$100,000 Ohio Copper Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Gold Bonds, with Sept., 1911, and subsequent coupons attached.

FOR ACCT. OF EXECUTORS.
540 shs. Warren Railroad Co. Guar. 7%.
27 shs. Rensselaer & Saratoga R. R.
10 shs. American District Telegraph Co. of N. Y.
$1,761.45 judgment (Supreme Court N. Y. County) secured by United States Trust Co. as executor, against George D. Cook and Arthur B. Turner, with interest from Feb. 9, 1915.
20 shs. Allis-Chalmers Co. common (old.)
70 shs. Standard Rope & Twine Co.
60 shs. 3d Avenue R. R. Co. (old.)
50 shs. Edgeworth Company.
2 shs. Detroit & Milwaukee Ry. Co.
50 shs. International Lard & Oil Refining Co.
50 shs. Humbolt Exploration Co.
11 shs. Greene Gold Development Co., 20% paid.
60 shs. Norfolk & Western R. R. Co. common.
44 shs. Portsmouth Dry Dock & Steamboat Basin Co.
100 shs. Portsmouth Dry Dock & Steamboat Basin Co.
63 shs. William's Island Phosphate Co., Ltd.
20 shs. Williamsburg & Cypress Hills Plank Road Co.
2 shs. Vulcanite Enamel Co.
500 shs. New York Pier & Warehouse Co.
2,500 shs. Spofford Gold Mining Co.
$80 Wheeling & Lake Erie R. R. Co. 2d pfd. scrip.
$60 Wabash R. R. Deb. Mtge. Bd. scrip, Series B.
10-3,000 parts in beneficial interest Portage Lake & Copper River Mining Co.
$1,000 Greenville & Columbia R. R. 7% Bds., Guar. by State of South Carolina, due 1881 and 1883.
$1,000 American Atlantic Cable Tel Co. 1st Mtge. 7% Bd., 1890, Nov., 1872, coupon on.
$8,000 Tehuantepec R'way Co. 1st Mtge. 7% Bds., 1900, Jan., 1877, coupons on.
$60,000 Atlantic Phosphate Rock Co. 1st Mtge. 7% Bds., 1904, July, 1876, coupons on.

FOR ACCT. OF EXECUTOR & TRUSTEE.
50 shs. City Investing Co. pfd.

FOR ACCT. OF TRUSTEE.
10 shs. N. Y. & Queens Electric Light & Power Co. common.
10 shs. N. Y. & Queens Electric Light & Power Co. pfd.
5 shs. Lawyers Title & Trust Co.
12 shs. Lawyers Mortgage Co.
1 share Washington Trust Co. (tem. receipt.)
5 shs. New York Title Insurance Co.
2 shs. W. S. Barstow & Co.
13 shs. Realty Associates.
10 shs. Estates of Long Beach.
20 shs. Kings County Mortgage Co.
10 shs. Hillside Bank.

FOR ACCT. OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
500 shs. National Bank of Commerce. (To be sold in one lot.)
100 shs. Union Ferry Co.
$375,000 Springfield (L. I.) Cemetery Society Certf. of Indebtedness.
20 shs. New Yorker Staats-Zeitung.
5 shs. Estates of Long Beach.
$1,000 Estates of Long Beach 1st Mtge. 6% Gold Bonds, due July, 1917.
62 shs. Nassau National Bank, B'klyn.
$200,000 International Typesetting Machine Co. 1st Mtge. 6% Bds., due Jan., 1933, Jan., 1915, coupons attached (Guaranty Trust Co. of N. Y. Ctfs. of Deposit.)
$30,000 International Typesetting Machine Co. 6% Receiver Certfs., due Dec. 29, 1915.
1,000 shs. International Typesetting Machine Co. pfd.
2,000 shs. International Typesetting Machine Co. common.
100 shs. New York Railways Co.
100 shs. Northern Pacific R. R. Co. (Reorganization Certf.) common—no assessments paid.
10 shs. Del., Lack. & Western Coal Co.
100 shs. Urban Water Supply Co.
500 shs. United States Light & Heating Co. common. Assessment paid.

MISCELLANEOUS.

To recover costs of storage, Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, will sell this day, Saturday, July 10th, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Manhattan, a very large quantity of ACCOUNT BOOKS AND PAPERS of various bankrupt estates.

DRY GOODS TRADE NORMAL.

Buyers Are in the Market to Look Over Fall Lines.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 9.—Marshall Field & Co., in their weekly review of the dry goods trade, say:

"Wholesale shipments of dry goods have been about normal.

"Collections have been exceedingly good, as compared with those of the same week a year ago.

"Buyers are beginning to arrive in the market from the far Western States to look at Fall lines."

PUBLIC NOTICES.

INVITATION TO CONTRACTORS. Part of the Broadway-Fourth Avenue Rapid Transit Railroad.

The Public Service Commission for the First District (hereinafter called the "Commission"), acting for and on behalf of The City of New York (hereinafter called the "City"), invites proposals to construct Section No. 3 of Routes Nos. 4 and 36, a part of the Broadway-Fourth Avenue Rapid Transit Railroad.

The points within the City between which the said part is to run and the route or routes to be followed are briefly as follows:

Section No. 3. Beginning at a point under Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, about ninety-eight (98) feet north of the northerly building line of West 38th Street and extending thence northerly under Broadway and Seventh Avenue to a point under Seventh Avenue near the southerly building line of West 51st Street.

The general plan of construction calls for a subsurface railroad having four tracks.

The Contractor will not be required to provide or lay tracks, ties or ballast, nor to do station finish work.

The work under the contract will include the care and support of buildings, vaults, sewers, pipes, railroads and other surface, sub-surface and overhead structures, the maintenance of traffic, the restoration of pavements and other surfaces, and the removal and reconstruction of portions of the Manhattan-Bronx Rapid Transit Railroad.

The removal and reconstruction of portions of said Manhattan-Bronx Rapid Transit Railroad must be so conducted as not to interfere with or interrupt the safe and continuous operation of trains in said Railroad or the use of said Railroad for passenger traffic, and the Contractor shall be responsible for the support, maintenance, safety and protection of said Railroad, including its equipment and rolling stock, and for the safety and protection of passengers and other persons therein.

In view of the nature of the work the attention of bidders is also called to the fact that the Contractor must be amply able financially to execute the work, and the Contractor must, if required by the Commission, furnish the Commission with a detailed statement of his financial condition.

The method of construction will be by trench excavation under cover, unless otherwise permitted by the Commission.

The Contractor will be required to prosecute the work of construction from working shafts located as specified in the contract.

Bidders must examine the form of contract and the specifications and contract drawings, must visit the location of the work and inform themselves of the conditions along the line of the work and make their own estimates of the facilities and difficulties attending the execution of the work.

A fuller description of the work and other requirements, provisions, details and specifications are given in the form of contract and in the contract drawings therein referred to. Copies of the forms of contract, bond and contractor's proposal and of the contract drawings may be inspected and purchased at the office of the Commission, No. 154 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. The forms of contract, bond and contractor's proposal and the contract drawings are to be deemed a part of this Invitation.

Partial payments to the Contractor will be made as the work proceeds, as provided in the contract.

The Contractor must within twenty (20) months from the delivery of the contract complete the Railroad and such other work covered by the contract as may be necessary to put the Railroad in condition for operation and must complete all other work covered by the contract within thirty (30) months from the delivery of the contract.

At the time of the delivery of the contract the Contractor must furnish security to the City by depositing a bond, cash or securities, in the sum of six hundred thousand dollars ($600,000.) As further security fifteen per centum (15%) of the amounts certified from time to time to be due to the Contractor will be deducted until the amounts so deducted and retained shall equal ten per centum (10%) of the total estimated amount to be paid to the Contractor under the contract. Thereafter there shall be so deducted and retained for such purpose ten per centum (10%) of the amounts certified from time to time to be due to the Contractor.

Sealed bids or proposals will be received at the office of the Commission at No. 154 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, until the 27th day of July, 1915, at twelve fifteen (12:15) o'clock P. M., at which time and place, or at a later date to be fixed by the Commission, the proposals will be publicly opened.

Proposals must be in the form prescribed by the Commission.

A statement, based upon the estimate of the Chief Engineer of the Commission, of the quantities of the various classes of the work and of the nature and extent as near as practicable of the work is to be found in the schedule in the form of contractor's proposal. The quantities given in such schedule are approximate only, being given as a basis for the uniform comparison of bids, and no claim is to be made against the City on account of any excess or deficiency, absolute or relative, in the same, except as provided in the specifications and form of contract.

Every proposal must when submitted be enclosed in a sealed envelope endorsed "*Proposal for Constructing Part of Rapid Transit Railroad—Routes Nos. 4 & 36, Section No. 3,*" and must be delivered to the Commission or its Secretary; and in the presence of the person submitting the proposal, it will be deposited in a sealed box in which all proposals will be deposited. No proposal will be received unless accompanied by a separate certified check for seventy-five thousand dollars ($75,000) payable to the order of the Comptroller of the City and drawn upon a national or State bank or trust company satisfactory to the Commission and having its principal office in New York City. Such check must not be enclosed in the envelope containing the proposal.

The Unit Prices must not be improperly balanced, and any bid which the Commission considers detrimental to the City's interests may be rejected.

No proposal, after it shall have been deposited with the Commission, will be allowed to be withdrawn for any reason whatever.

The award of the contract will be made by the Commission as soon as practicable after the opening of the proposals.

Deposits made by bidders whose proposals are not accepted will be returned within three (3) days after the contract is executed and delivered and its provisions in respect of the bond or deposit are complied with, unless all proposals shall be rejected, in which event such deposits will be returned within three (3) days after such rejection. The deposit of the successful bidder will be returned when the contract is executed and delivered and its provisions in respect of the bond or deposit are complied with.

The right to reject any and all bids is reserved.

New York, July 9, 1915.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION FOR THE FIRST DISTRICT,
By EDWARD E. McCALL, *Chairman*.
TRAVIS H. WHITNEY, *Secretary*.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK, SS.:

WHEREAS, a petition was filed in the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York on the 5th day of June, 1915, by Actieselskabet Ocean, owner of the steamship Jos. J. Cuneo, her engines, etc., for a limitation of its liability in respect of any claim or claims for loss, destruction, damage, or injury arising out of the collision between the steamships Jos. J. Cuneo and Ryndam on May 26, 1915; and,

WHEREAS, the value of the petitioner's interest in the steamship Jos. J. Cuneo has been duly appraised at the sum of $45,000, and her pending freight at the sum of $135.30, with interest from May 27, 1915, and the petitioner has filed a stipulation, duly approved by the Court, to abide by and pays the moneys awarded by the final decree rendered by the District Court or by the Appellate Court if an appeal intervene, to the amount of said appraised value with interest as aforesaid;

NOW, therefore, in pursuance of the monition issued by said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby cite all persons claiming damages for loss, destruction, damage, or injury occasioned by the said collision to file and make due proof of their respective claims before Edward L. Owen, Esq., United States Commissioner, at his office, No. 71 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 4th day of October, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, and also to appear before said Court at the Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the said 4th day of October, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, and answer said petition; otherwise they will be defaulted and barred from participation in this suit.

Dated, New York, June 28th, 1915.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, United States Marshal for the Southern District of New York.

HAIGHT, SANDFORD & SMITH, Proctors for Petitioner, 27 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the Office of the Lighthouse Inspector, Tompkinsville, N. Y., until 2 o'clock P. M., July 28, 1915, and then opened, for furnishing bituminous and anthracite coal at New York, New London, Conn., and Newport, R. I. Blank proposals and particulars may be obtained by addressing the Lighthouse Inspector, Tompkinsville, N. Y.

PROPOSALS FOR STABLING HORSES.—Office of Depot Quartermaster, New York City.—Sealed proposals will be received here until 10 A. M., July 16, 1915, and then opened, for stable accommodations for one or more horses. Information on application.

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

DECISIONS.

A. Fischel, applt., v. Friedlander et al., respts. impld. with H. O. Wittpenn et al., applts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Lor. Spencer, 3d., et al., as Trus, &c., respts., v. C. S. Spencer, applt., impld. with L. Spencer, 4th., respt. et al.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinions by Dowling, J., and Ingraham, P. J. (Ingraham, P. J., and Laughlin, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Jet. Gotteberg, respt., v. Park Terrace Co., applt.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and complaint dismissed, with costs. Opinions by McLaughlin, J., and Ingraham, P. J. (Ingraham, P. J., dissenting.) Settle order on notice.

J. W. Little, respt., v. J. J. Kirby, impld., &c., applt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Laughlin and Clarke, J. J., dissenting. (Dissenting opinion by Clarke, J.) Order filed.

O. A. Gressing, respt., v. Musical Instr. Sales Co., applt.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and complaint dismissed, with costs. Opinions by Ingraham, P. J., and Hotchkiss, J. (Hotchkiss, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

J. A. Cantor, applt., v. County Bo. of Canvassers et al., respts. I. Spiegel, intervenor, respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements to intervenor, respt. Opinion per curiam. Order filed.

H. Leerburger, applt., v. H. R. C. Watson, exr., &c., respt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Scott, J. Order filed.

A. A. Finkelstein, respt., v. Iroquois Door Co., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinions by McLaughlin, J., and Ingraham, P. J. (Ingraham, P. J., dissenting.) Order filed.

J. McGuinness, respt., v. Rodgers & Hagerty, Inc., applt.—Judgment and order reversed, with costs, and complaint dismissed, with costs. Opinion by Clarke, J. Order filed.

G. D. Sherman, respt., v. people, &c., impld., applt.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and complaint dismissed, with costs. Opinion per curiam. Settle order on notice.

B. Mekki, respt., v. Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Co., applt.—Judgment and orders reversed and new trial ordered, with costs, to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Clarke, J. (Scott, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

C. of N. Y., applt., v. the Union News Co., respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J. (Ingraham, P. J., and Scott, J., dissenting.) Dissenting opinion by Ingraham, P. J. Order filed.

Re W. Ziegler, dec'd.—Decree modified as indicated in opinion, with costs to appellant. Opinion by Clarke, J. Settle order on notice.

P. Kolbrener, respt., v. H. D. Bob et al., applts.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellants to abide event. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Order filed.

P. W. Sothman et al., applts., v. H. M. Ward et al., impld., &c., respts.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements and motion granted, with $10 costs. Opinion by McLaughlin, J. Order filed.

Peo., &c., respt., v. W. Sanger, applt.—Appeal dismissed. Opinion by McLaughlin, J. Order filed.

J. Maguire, respt., v. W. M. Barrett, as Pres., &c., applt.—Judgment and order reversed, with costs, and complaint dismissed, with costs. Opinion by McLaughlin, J. Order filed.

A. B. Cox et al., respts., v. H. C. Cryder et al., applts.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Order filed.

G. P. Hill, respt., v. Troegerlith Tile Co., applt.—Judgment and order reversed, with costs, and complaint dismissed, with costs. Opinion by Dowling, J. Settle order on notice.

G. C. Archer, respt., v. Equitable Life Assur. Soc. of U. S., applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, with leave to defendant to serve amended answer on payment of costs in this court and in the court below. Opinions by McLaughlin, J., Ingraham, P. J., and Hotchkiss, J. (Ingraham, P. J., dissenting; Hotchkiss, J., dissenting in part.) Order filed.

S. Marston, respt., v. B. F. Frisbie, applt.—Judgment and order reversed, with costs, and complaint dismissed, with costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Settle order on notice.

H. G. Frankel, applt., v. Farmers Loan and Trust Co. et al. as exrs., &c., respts., impld., with C. Rosenbaum, applt.—Judgment reversed except as to costs and judgment directed for appellants as stated in opinion, with costs to appellants payable out of the estate. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Settle order on notice.

J. A. Blair, respt., v. Turbo-Electric Const. Co. et al., applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, with leave to defendants to withdraw demurrers and to answer on payment of costs in this court and in the court below. No opinion. (Laughlin, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

A. Kahn et al., respts., v. Mahler Brothers, applts.—Judgment and order reversed, with costs, and complaint dismissed, with costs. Opinion by Dowling, J. Order filed.

C. S. Andrews, applt., v. A. B. Gardiner, respt.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs, to appellants to abide event. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Order filed.

Metropolitan Life Ins. Co., plff., v. W. H. Read et al., committee, &c., defts.—Judgment directed for plaintiff as stated in opinion, without costs. Opinion by McLaughlin, J. Settle order on notice.

J. A. Grant et al., applts., v. Greene Consol. Copper Co. et al., impl., &c., respts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs; eighth conclusion of law reversed. Opinion by Hotchkiss, J. Order filed.

Triangle Waist Co., respt., v. B. Todd, applt.—Judgment and order reversed, with costs, and judgment directed for plaintiff for nominal damages as stated in opinion. Opinion by McLaughlin, J. Order filed.

A. C. Williams, applt., v. E. D. Van Wagenen et al., impl., &c., respts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, upon the opinion of Giegerich, J., in the Court below. Order filed.

E. Gurland, an inf., &c., respt., v. C. W. L. Realty Co., applt.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered, with costs, to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Order filed.

R. Holmes et al., respts., v. E. C. Smith, impl., &c., applt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs, with leave to plaintiff to serve amended complaint on payment of costs in this court and in the court below. Opinion by McLaughlin, J. Order filed.

R. Holmes et al., respts., v. H. N. Camp et al., impld., &c., applts.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs, with leave to plaintiffs to serve amended complaint on payment of costs in this court and in the court below. Opinion by McLaughlin, J. Order filed.

Uvalde Asphalt Paving Co., rel., v. A. P. W. Seaman et al., &c., respts.—Writ sustained, the award set aside, and proceeding returned to Board of Assessors to make an award on the testimony and evidence before it, with $50 costs and disbursements, to the relator. Opinion by Ingraham, P. J. Settle order on notice.

G. W. Young, applt., v. U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co., respt.—Order affirmed, with costs, to respondent to abide event of new trial. Opinion by McLaughlin, J. (Dowling, J., dissenting.) Settle order on notice.

H. Hendrickson, applt., v. O'Brien Const. Co., respt.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs, to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Clarke, J. (Ingraham, P. J., dissenting.) Order filed.

F. Colety et al., surviving exrs., &c., applts., v. Columbia Bank, respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

L. G. Valentine, applt., v. C. Schmidt et al., respts.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

M. A. Ryan, an infant, &c., applt., v. Inter. R. T. Co., respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

E. L. Sasse, respt., v. Order of United Commercial Travelers of America, applt.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Clarke, J. (Ingraham, P. J., and Scott, J., concurring and voting to dismiss the complaint.) Order filed.

S. S. Watson, applt., v. J. B. Ross, respt.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Dowling, J. Order filed.

P. Politis et al., respts., v. Times Square Imp. Co., applt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs. Opinion by Scott, J. (Hotchkiss, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Peo., &c., respt., v. J. Egan, applt.—Judgment affirmed. No opinion. Order filed.

B. Clarke, respt., v. H. Uhl, applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

J. Stack, plff., v. J. Leberman, deft.—Judgment directed as stated in opinion. Opinion by Dowling, J. Settle order on notice.

J. S. Meng, as exr., &c., respt., v. Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Hotchkiss, J. Order filed.

J. Holzman et al., as trustees, &c., applts., v. Hegeman & Co. of N. Y. et al., respts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Empire Architect Bronze Co., respt.-applt., v. Hennessy Realty Co. et al., applts.-respts.—Judgment affirmed, without costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Peo. by John Mitchell et al., &c., plff., v. Inter. R. T. Co., deft.—Judgment directed for plaintiff for $50. Opinions by Hotchkiss and Dowling, JJ. (Dowling, J., dissenting.) Settle order on notice.

Peo., &c., respt., v. W. S. Lutz, &c., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed. No opinion. Order filed.

L. Hecla, respt., v. L. B. Simonson et al., applts.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. (Ingraham, P. J., and Scott, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

B. D. Gibbs, respt., v. Arras Bros., Inc., applt.—Determination affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

M. McCullough, applt., v. L. G. Fisher, as exr., &c., respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

J. C. Johnston, respt., v. Universal Motor Truck Co., imp., &c., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

George F. Butterworth et al., as exrs., &c., respts., v. W. H. Keeler et al., applts., impld., with the Attorney General of the State of N. Y., respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, on the opinion of the referee. Order filed.

A. M. Werner, applt., v. G. M. Werner, respt.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and demurrer to fourth defense sustained, with costs, with leave to defendant to serve amended answer on payment of costs in this court and the court below. Opinion by Clark, J. Order filed.

F. P. McManus et al., applts., v. H. M. Durant et al., respts. — Judgment affirmed, with costs, as to Respondents Sheldon and Prentice, and as to Defendant Durant reversed, with costs, and judgment directed in favor of plaintiffs, as stated in opinion. Opinion by Dowling, J., (Ingraham, P. J., dissenting.) Settle order on notice.

Peo., &c., respts., v. H. Dish, applt.—Judgment reversed and defendant discharged. Opinion by Hotchkiss, J., (concurring memo. by Clarke, J.) Settle order on notice.

C. N. Y., respt., v. J. Levy, applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

W. F. Schultz, applt., v. W. G. McCrea et al., respts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion, (Clarke and Hotchkiss, JJ., dissenting.) Order filed.

Peo., &c., respts., v. C. F. Droste, Jr., applt.—Judgment affirmed. No opinion. Order filed.

M. Lobsitz, applt., v. E. Lissberger Co., respt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and demurrer overruled, with $10 costs, with leave to defendant to withdraw demurrer and to answer on payment of costs in this court and the court below. Opinion by Scott, J. Order filed.

Same v. Same.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion to resettle order granted, with $10 costs, on the authority of Bacharach v. American Union R. Co., 163 App. Div., 940. Order filed.

Peo., &c., respts., v. L. Thau, applt.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered. Opinion by Scott, J., (concurring memo. by Clarke, J.) Settle order on notice.

Mitchell Motor Co. of N. Y., applt., v. J. F. Chandler, respt.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Clarke, J. Settle order on notice.

A. McMahon, respt., v. Art Color Printing Co., applt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

C. N. Y., respt., v. B'klyn & Man. Ferry Co., applt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

S. Josephson et al., applts., v. Ginsburg Realty Co., impld., &c., respt.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and judgment for plaintiff directed as stated in opinion. Opinion by Scott, J. Settle order on notice.

E. J. Warrin, as excx., &c., respt., v. Ed. Warrin, applt.—Order denying motion for resettlement reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted; order as resettled reversed with $10 costs and disbursements and motion for judgment on the pleadings granted with $10 costs. Opinion by Dowling, J. Settle order on notice.

E. L. Sasse, respt., v. Travelers' Ins. Co., applt.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered with costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Clarke, J. Order filed.

Church E. Gates & Co., respt., v. J. F. Stevens Const. Co. et al., respts., impld. with L. Fox as Trustee in Bankruptcy, applt., Central Union Gas Co., respt., v. Jno. F. Stevens Const. Co., impld. with L. Fox as Trustee, &c., applt.—Judgment modified as stated in opinion and as modified affirmed, with costs as therein stated. Opinion by Hotchkiss, J. (Clarke and Dowling, JJ., dissenting in part, in memo.) Settle order on notice.

L. Fribourg, applt., v. E. Robitscher, as excx., &c., impld., &c., respt.—Order reversed with $10 costs and disbursements and demurrer sustained with $10 costs. Opinion by Scott, J. Order filed.

H. S. Bunner, respt., v. Cons. Rubber Tire Co., applt.—Judgment affirmed with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

C. S. Read, applt., v. Belnord Realty Co., respt.—Order affirmed with costs. No opinion. (Hotchkiss, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Peo. &c., respt., v. L. Bresler, applt.—Judgment affirmed. No opinion. (Scott & Hotchkiss, JJ. dissenting.) Order filed.

Same v. same.—Judgment reversed and defendant discharged. No opinion. Settle order on notice.

J. W. Bermant, respt., v. M. S. Keveney, applt.—Determination affirmed with costs. No opinion. (Ingraham, P. J., and Dowling, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

S. Oliner et al., respts., v. H. Gronich et al., impld., &c., applts.—Determination affirmed with costs. Opinions by Ingraham, P. J., and Clarke, J. (Clarke and Dowling, JJ., dissenting.) Order filed.

A. K. Nicholson et al., applts, v. C. S. Sprague et al., respts.—Determination affirmed with $10 costs and disbursements, with leave to plaintiffs to serve an amended complaint on payment of costs in this court and in the court below. Opinion per curiam. Order filed.

P. Friel, respt., v. Aztec Asphalt Co., Inc., applt.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered with costs to applt. to abide event, unless plaintiff stipulates to reduce verdict to $10,000; in which event the judgment as so reduced and the order appealed from are affirmed without costs. No opinion. Settle order on notice.

T. Shinnick, respt., v. Clover Farms Co., applt.—Determination affirmed with $10 costs and disbursements, with leave to defendant to withdraw demurrer and to answer on payment of costs in this court and in the courts below. Opinion by Scott, J. Order filed.

T. J. Murphy, respt., v. Harrison Granite Co., applt.—Determination and judgment reversed and complaint dismissed, with costs in all courts to the appellant. Opinion by Clarke, J. Settle order on notice.

R. Momand, applt., v. Progressive Age Publishing Co., respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, with leave to plaintiff to serve amended complaint on payment of costs in this court and in the court below. No opinion. Order filed.

J. Roediger as admx., &c., respt., v. N. Kraft et al., as exrs., &c., applts.—Judgment reversed, with costs and complaint dismissed, with costs. Opinions by Hotchkiss, J., and Ingraham, P. J. Settle order on notice.

S. Du Bosque, respt., v. G. H. Munroe et al., applts.—Judgment and order reversed, with costs and motion denied. Opinion by Scott, J. Order filed.

Re J. W. Balet, applt., v. F. J. H. Kracke, ind'y and as commr., &c., et al., respts.—Order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

H. W. Gabriel, applt., v. C. Graham, respt.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Dowling, J. Order filed.

Peo., &c., respt., v. C. Grote, applt.—Judgment and orders affirmed. No opinion. Order filed.

D. J. Leary, respt., v. F. Geller as exr., applt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements and motion denied, with $10 costs and demurrer sustained, with leave to plaintiff to serve amended complaint on payment of costs in this court and in the court below. Opinion by Scott, J. Order filed.

W. D. Putnam, respt., v. Interior Metal Mfg. Co., applt.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Clarke, J. Order filed.

H. De Forest, an inf., &c., respt., v. Allen & Arnink Auto Renting Co., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

S. Stern, respt., v. Metropolitan Life Ins. Co., applt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements and motion denied, with $10 costs, with leave to plaintiff to withdraw demurrer on payment of costs in this court and in the court below. Opinion by Hotchkiss, J. Order filed.

Re Public Service Comm'n, 1st Dist., respt., v. Northern Union Gas Co., applt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements and petition denied, with $50 costs. Opinion by Clarke, J. Order filed.

O. J. Stephens, Inc., applt., v. Layenack Realty Co., Inc., respt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Scott, J. Order filed.

J. P. Berry et al., respts.-applts., v. W. W. Johnstone et al., applts.-respts.—In so far as plaintiffs' appeal, order affirmed; in so far as defendants' appeal, order reversed and defendants' motion granted to the extent stated in opinion, with $10 costs and disbursements to defendants against the plaintiffs. Opinion by Dowling, J. Settle order on notice.

Midtown Contracting Co., applt., v. L. Goldsticker et al., respts.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements and motion granted, the issues to be tried to be framed on settlement of order. Opinion per curiam. Settle order on notice.

J. Greenberger, applt., v. Northside Storage Warehouse Co., respt.—Order modified as directed in opinion. Opinion per curiam. Settle order on notice.

Re the election of Directors of the Conlon Electric Washer Co., Inc., T. Conlon et al., respts.; Conlon Electric Washer Co., Inc., et al., applts.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements and proceeding dismissed, with $10 costs. Opinion by Scott, J. Order filed.

E. M. Kimbark v. Waldemar Co. et al.; L. Leavitt v. Waldemar Co. et al.—Order modified as directed in opinion, with $10 costs and disbursements to appellant. Opinion by Clarke, J. Settle order on notice.

A. Woollcott, respt., v. L. Shubert et al., applts.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinions by Scott and Dowling, JJ. (Dowling, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

A. Landes, respt., v. L. Landes, applt.—Order reversed and motion denied, without costs, on the authority of Powers v. Powers, 33 App. Div., 126; Grube v. Grube, 65 App. Div., 239; Randolph v. Field, 165 App. Div., 279. Ingraham, P. J., and Scott, J., dissent upon the ground that the defendant having failed to live up to his agreement the plaintiff was then entitled to maintain an action for a separation and to apply for alimony. Order filed.

C. Schweinler, respt., v. E. Earl, impld., &c., applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Scott, J. Order filed.

J. A. Cantor appl., v. T. Forman et al., respts.; I. Siegel, interv.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Scott, J. Order filed.

A. Chatfield, respt., v. J. Buehler, Jr., et al., applts.—Order modified as directed in opinion and as modified affirmed without costs. Opinion per curiam. Settle order on notice.

Re The Westminster Presby. Church of W. 23d St.—Order reversed and motion denied without costs, and without prejudice to a renewal of the motion should future events seem to make such action desirable. Opinion by Scott, J. Order filed.

O. Horsey, applt., v. J. V. Ganly, as Clerk of the County of Bronx, respt.—Order reversed and motion granted. Opinion by Dowling, J. Order filed.

J. Rosenthal, respt., v. E. M. Travis, as Controller of State of N. Y., applt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Hotchkiss, J. Order filed.

Childs Co., applt., v. P. H. McNulty et al., respts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Thomas H. Wesley, applt., v. C. of N. Y., respt.—Determination affirmed, with costs. Opinion per curiam. Order filed.

G. J. Gould, respt., v. H. Gould, respt., impld, with K. C. Gould, applt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Alpha Portland Cement Co., respt., v. Illinois Surety Co., applt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, with leave to defendant to withdraw demurrer and to answer on payment of costs in this court and in the court below. No opinion. Order filed.

L. K. Buchanan v. Nicholas Evento.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs.

A. Bennett, an inf., &c., v. L. J. Chayes.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs, unless appellant comply with terms stated in order. Order filed.

J. Sabatino v. Man. Bridge Three-Cent Line.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs, unless appellant comply with terms stated in order. Order filed.

A. Renaut v. C. of N. Y., impld., &c.—Motion granted. Order filed.

Northern Bank of N. Y. v. Lida M. Fleitmann, as admx.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs, unless appellant comply with terms stated in order. Order filed.

M. Chiat, as admx., v. H. A. Gordon.—Motion granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

H. M. Richter v. K. F. Lindemann, indiv., &c.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

M. Albanese v. Pittsburgh Cont. Co.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs, unless appellant comply with terms stated in order. Order filed.

M. Hirschfeld v. Owners' Standard Realty Corp. et al.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Chartered Co. of Lower Cal. v. T. M. Rowlette.—Motions to dismiss appeals granted, with $10 costs, unless appellant comply with terms stated in orders. Orders filed.

M. A. Cohnfeld v. M. Forlong et al.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

H. Beal v. M. Rosen.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs, unless appellant complies with terms stated in order. Order filed.

Wm. O. Maschke v. F. C. Stinzing.—Application denied with $10 costs. Order signed.

J. Machawicz v. Roebling Const. Co.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

H. Schiff v. Winton Motor Car Co.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

C. L. Brookheim, as trustee, &c., v. D. W. Blow.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

J. McGowan v. E. J. Appell, Inc., impld., &c.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

H. Baruch v. G. R. Copeland.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

Joseph Tompkins v. J. Braun.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

I. Cohen v. N. Y. Rys. Co.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

S. C. Posner, Inc., v. S. C. Posner.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

I. M. Niles v. L. Schoene.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

J. S. Cohen, &c., v. Valley Stream Realty Co.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

A. Radomski v. Consol. Gas Co. of N. Y.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

Residence Co. of Lawrence Park v. H. M. Koster.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

H. Samuels et al. v. H. Bloom.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

J. A. Kapp et al. v. Balm Bros. Co.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

H. Shaw v. M. F. McQueenie.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

I. Lang v. Hudson & Man. R. R. Co.—Application granted. Order signed.

M. Kenney v. N. Y. Rys. Co.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

J. F. Levins v. M. Phillips et al.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

H. Averbuck v. West Shore R. R. Co.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

J. Wolfin v. Security Bank of N. Y.—Application granted. Order signed.

S. Brody v. Knickerbocker Bag Co., Inc.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed. Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

E. E. Fairweather, as admx., v. J. L. Sutphen et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

CNY v. E. S. Appleby et al.—Motions denied, with $10 costs. Orders filed.

G. Bockhaus v. Int. R. T. Co.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Memo. per curiam. Order filed.

M. F. Gurney v. Connecticut Cab Co.; E. Gurney v. same.—Motions denied, with $10 costs. Orders filed.

W. G. Hamilton, County Treas., &c., v. Erie R. R. Co.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

A. Ford, as admx., v. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

M. Lane, as admx., v. Lion Brewery Co. of NYC.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

L. Gucker v. A. Kepp et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Skeele Coal Co. v. C. T. Baker.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Re W. T. Emmet, Supt., &c., re Empire State Surety Co.—Motion granted; questions certified. Order filed.

T. R. Withers v. J. D. Mills et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

I. Alsborg v. G. M. Newgent et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

German-Amer. Coffee Co. v. W. J. Johnston.—Motion granted; questions certified. Order filed.

I. Rosenfeld v. L. Schwartz et al.—Motion for stay granted upon defendants' giving a bond in the penalty of $2,500 conditioned upon their paying any judgment that the plaintiff may obtain against them on the trial of the action. If this bond is not given within ten days after announcement of this decision, the motion is denied, with $10 costs. Settle order on notice.

Re Knapp & Trench, Inc.—Motion granted. Settle order on notice.

M. P. Tucker v. J. F. Tucker.—Motion granted. Settle order on notice.

Re W. Thomson et al., re Hamilton Place School Site.—Application granted. Settle order on notice.

A. F. Richards v. Wells Fargo Express Co.—Application granted. Settle order on notice.

A. Miesto v. Commercial Union Assur. Co.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Memo. per curiam. Order filed.

G. S. Griffin v. W. Williams et al.—Motion denied. Order filed.

E. Brokaw as excx., &c., v. L. Sherry.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Settle order on notice.

International Trust Co. v. W. Gow et al.—Motion granted, without costs. Settle order on notice.

A. Bennett, an inf., v. Louis J. Chayes.—Motion granted. Order filed.

S. Shapiro v. Fred. W. Glendenning.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

H. Bauman et al. v. Mondle-Lanepp Co.—Application granted. Order signed.

F. Trop v. Maurice Friedborg et al.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

E. Lissberger Co. v. M. Lobsitz.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

Re E. Topper, an atty.—Respondent censured. Opinion by Ingraham, P. J.

C. Stern v. Mutual Life Insur. Co. et al.—Appellant must print and serve the pleadings in the action. Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs, unless appellant comply with terms stated in order. Order filed.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II—Guy, J.—Ex parte business.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—Ex parte business.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II—McAvoy, J.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J.—N. L. Sav. Bank<Unger—Walter W. Irwin. Greenwich Sav. Bk.<McAleer—Geoffrey Konta. Purdy<Nestor Holding Co.—Safford A. Crummey.

SUPREME COURT—Guy, J.—Faulkner<Sheridan—John H. Rogan. Greenwich Sav. Bk.<Fleischmann Realty Co.—Horace E. Deming. Thompson<Junet—Maurice Deiches. Man. Sav. Bk.<Berndt—Henry M. Goldfogle.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Guy, J.—C. Du Bois Wagstaff<Mary K. Eichhorn—Walter J. Eichbauer. John E. Roosevelt<Novell Paul Cayley—Hardie B. Walmsley. Jacob Larchan<Adolph Sandrovity—Max Altmayer.

SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J.—Lewis Jarmulowsky<Jennie Isaacs—Ely Rosenberg. Catherine Cochrane<Wm. Cochrane—Herbert R. Limberg. Edmund S. Burwell<Milton I. Levy—Edmund S. Burwell.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

CHAMBERS—Brady, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

ARON, BERTHA, (June 4;) personalty, $500; all to nephew, Louis.

BALDWIN, JULIA F., (June 30;) personalty under $10,000; jewelry to Mary H. Brown and Anna C., Harriet M., and Euphemia P. De Klyn; residue to niece, Cora Baldwin.

FREEDMAN, MICHAEL, (June 24;) personalty, $7,000; about $6,000 to mother, Hannah.

MILLER, TOBIAS, (July 6;) personalty over $50,000; all to widow and children.

PERRY, CHARLES G., (June 7;) personalty about $10,000; widow, Odera, gets about $10,000; children have contingent interest in realty in Hoboken.

JOHNSON, AUGUSTA A., (July 5;) personalty over $10,000; all to daughter, Content O.

SIEGEL, MOSES, (June 19;) personalty over $2,000; residue to widow, Zerlina; rest to children and grandchildren.

SUAREZ, MANUEL J., (no petition;) all to widow, Lilien Page Suarez.

TILTON, MARY E., (May 26;) personalty, $2,000; son, Charles A., gets $2,000; Blanche Dempsey, $250; Emma Tilton gets diamond pin, oil painting, and silver bureau set.

VALENTINE, IDA M., (May 4;) personalty, $5,200; all to William B.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..4:37|Sun sets..7:32|Moon rises..2:40

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	6:09	6:29	12:17	12:14
Governors sIland	6:54	7:06	1:00	12:56
Hell Gate	8:44	8:56	2:40	2:38

Arrived—Friday, July 9.

SS Satsuma, Dundee, June 23.
SS Tropea, London, June 22.
SS St. George, Glasgow, June 26.
SS Panama, Colon, July 3.
SS Francisco, Boston, July 7.
SS Com. Rollins, Jamaica, July 4.
SS Grosholm, Sydney, July 4.
SS San Jacinto, Galveston, July 6.
SS Arapahoe, Jacksonville, July 5.
SS City of St. Louis, Savannah, July 6.
SS Aztec, London, June 22.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Baltic	Liverpool	July 1
Celia	Balboa	June 27
Philadelphian	London	June 26
Eastern Prince	Bahia	June 19
Wico	Aarhuus	June 22
Camoens	Victoria	June 19
Matura	Grenada	July 2
Urbino	Hull	June 26
Hackensack	Hull	June 26
Daltonhall	Port Talbot	June 26
Apache	Jacksonville	July 7

DUE TOMORROW.

St. Paul	Liverpool	July 3
Principe di Udine	Gibraltar	June 30
Nord Amerika	Seville	June 28
Thode Fagelund	Bordeaux	June 30
Nevadan	Balboa	June 4
Rotterdam	Avonmouth	July 3
City of Savannah	Savannah	July 8
Calabria	Gibraltar	June 26
Trinidad	Cardiff	June 10

DUE MONDAY.

Duca degli Abruzzi	Naples	June 30
Flandre	Amsterdam	June 23
St. Kentigern	London	June 28
Pastores	Cristobal	July 5
Tivives	Jamaica	July 8
Grayson	San Juan	July 7
Acre	Barbados	July 4
Anna	Antilla	July 5
Brazos	San Juan	July 7
Driebergen	Frontera	July 2
Comus	New Orleans	July 7
El Sol	Galveston	July 6

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
St. Louis, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Stampalia, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Espagne, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Florizel, St. John's	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Havana, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Frances, S. Domingo	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Coamo, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Metapan, Havana	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Verdi, Bahia	8:30 A.M.	1:30 P.M.
Saramacca, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Hortensius, Montevideo	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Ancon, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Drumcliffe, Montevideo	2:30 A.M.	5:00 A.M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Verona, Naples	——	12:00 M.
Proteus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
Bayamon, San Juan	——	12:00 M.
El Mundo, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
Kroonland, Balboa	——	10:00 A.M.
Colorado, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Lampasas, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Oranje Nassau, Haiti	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Tropea, London	——	12:00 M.
Apache, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Savannah, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., JULY 9.

SS St. Paul, Liverpool to New York, was 1,033 miles E. at 3 P. M.; due 11th, forenoon. American Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Brilliant, Port Arthur to New York, was 61 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Topila, Sabine to New York, was 94 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS El Sol, Galveston to New York, was 37 miles N. of Jupiter at 6 P. M.
SS Nueces, Galveston to New York, was 66 miles W. of Sand Key at 6 P. M.
SS Apache, Jacksonville to New York, was 565 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Comus, New Orleans to New York, was 40 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.
SS El Alba, Galveston to New York, was 332 miles E. of Galveston Bar at 6 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Noordam, at Rotterdam, July 8.
SS Eretria, at Gibraltar, July 7.
SS Devon City, at Cherbourg, July 6.
SS Cairnhill, at Cherbourg, July 6.
SS Pioneer, at Copenhagen, July 6.
SS Howick Hall, at Valparaiso, July 8.
SS Bermudian, at Bermuda, July 9.
SS America, at Naples, July 7.
SS Europa, at Naples, July 8.
SS Martazan, at Dakar, July 5.

Sailed.

SS Ancona, from Naples, July 6.
SS Edward Pierce, from Barbados.
SS Egremont, from Shanghai, July 8.
SS City of Colombo, from Colombo, July 2.

Passed.

SS American, New York for Rotterdam, passed Prawle Point.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Mexico Maru ....July 11
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Chiyo Maru ....July 12
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Titan ....July 13
Tahiti, Marguesos, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) via San Francisco)—Maraina ....July 13
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) and New Zealand, (specially adressed,) (via San Francisco)—Sonoma ....July 29
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West,) (via Vancouver)—Niagara ....July 3;

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice.—On July 6, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above named court on behalf of the United States against one trunk containing twenty model gowns and seven blouses upon a seizure thereof, theretofore made by the Collector of Customs for the Port of New York, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Sub-Section 9 of Section 28, Tariff Act of August 5, 1909, and Sections 2802 and 3082 of the United States Revised Statutes.

Pursuant to the monition of said court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares, and merchandise, or interested therein, to appear before said court in the General Post Office Building, on July 28, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

July 7th, 1915.

THOS. D. McCARTHY, United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice.—On July 8th, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above-named court on behalf of the United States against twenty-five tubs of butter upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.

Pursuant to the monition of said court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said court in the General Post Office Building, on July 28, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

July 8th, 1915.

THOS. D. McCARTHY, United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Notice.—I have arrested the following vessels and property upon libels filed in the actions named below, process returnable and causes to be heard in said court at 10:30 A. M. on the below named days in the United States Court and Post Office Building, New York City, and all persons interested must then present their claims or be defaulted and said vessels and property will be condemned and ordered sold:

PROCESS RETURNABLE WEDNESDAY, JULY 28, 1915.

Munson Steamship Line vs. Steamship "MALM," her engines, &c. In a cause civil and maritime on contract, $13,125.10.

HAIGHT, SANDFORD & SMITH, Proctors for Libellant.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal, S. D. N. Y.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, by C. Kornblum, auctioneer, on Tuesday, July 27th, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon, at my office, Room No. 307, third floor, United States Court House and Post Office Building, New York City, N. Y., one cape, four stoles and one muff, (fur wearing apparel.) The goods will be on exhibition Monday, July 26th, 1915.

Catalogues mailed upon request as soon as issued.

Dated New York, July 8, 1915.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal, S. D. N. Y.

S. S. "MANDALAY"
Up the Beautiful Hudson
AFTERNOONS DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY and MONDAY
Lvs. Battery, 1:15 P. M. West 131st St., 2:15 P. M.
EVENINGS EVERY NIGHT
Lvs. Battery 7:30 P. M. West 131st St., 8:30 P. M. Returning to 131st St. only.
SUNDAYS to Highland Falls (West Point)
Lve. Battery 9 A. M. West 131st St., 10 A. M.
AFTERNOON TRIPS 50 cts. SUNDAY AND EVENING TRIPS $1.00.
Superb Music Palm Room DANCING Refreshments Soda Fountain
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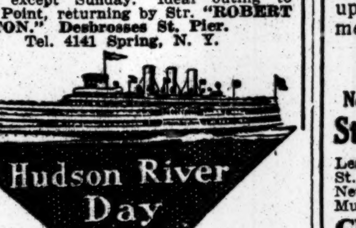
All Service Daily Except Sunday.
Direct Rail Connections to all points in the Catskills, Saratoga, the Adirondacks, the West and North. Music, Restaurant.
Desbrosses St., 8:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 9 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 9:45 A. M.; landing at West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany.
Also Desbrosses St., 9:40; W. 42d St., 10; W. 129th St., 10:20; Yonkers, 10:50 A. M., for Bear Mountain, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted.
One Day Outings to Poughkeepsie, Newburgh, West Point or Bear Mountain.
Afternoon Boat
for Bear Mountain, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston and way landings leaves Desbrosses St., 1:45 P. M.; W. 42d St., 2 P. M.; West 129th St., 2:20 P. M.; Yonkers, 2:45 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Ideal outing to West Point, returning by Str. "ROBERT FULTON." Desbrosses St. Pier.
Tel. 4141 Spring, N. Y.

Hudson River Day Line

The Children, Too
If you want to give your youngsters a treat that they will remember, make up a little family party and take the trip up the Hudson.
Sail all day if you like or go ashore and picnic; take the ride up Mt. Beacon—visit the amusements at Orange Lake.
Sunday
Newburgh, Poughkeepsie & Return, $1
Str. "BENJ. B. ODELL"
Leaves Franklin St., 9 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:30 A. M., for West Point, Beacon, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, and return. Music. Restaurant. ROUND TRIP, $1.00.
CENTRALHUDSONLINE

CUNARD
Established 1840
EUROPE via LIVERPOOL
Orduna.......Thurs, July 22, 10 A.M.
Saxonia.......Sat., July 31, 10 A.M.
*Cameronia...Fri., Aug. 6, 5 P.M.
Orduna.......Sat., Aug. 21, 10 A.M.
*Tuscania.....Fri., Aug. 27, 5 P.M.
Saxonia.......Sat., Sept. 4, 10 A.M.
*Cameronia...Fri., Sept. 10, 5 P.M.
Orduna.......Sat., Sept. 18, 10 A.M.
*EN ROUTE TO GLASGOW.
ROUND THE WORLD TOURS
Through bookings to all principal Ports of the World.
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Cool, restful and refreshing.
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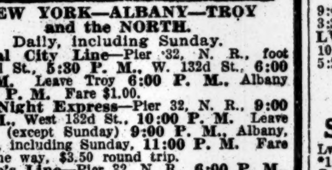
American Line
AMERICAN STEAMERS
Under the American Flag
N. Y.—Liverpool. Pier 62, N. R., Noon
St. Louis....July 10 | St. Paul....July 17
White Star Line
N. Y.—Liverpool. Pier 60, N. R., Noon
Baltic.....July 14 | †Cymric.....July 28
†Cabin and Third Class Passengers Only.
Azores—Gibraltar—Naples—Genoa.
Cretic, July 21, 10 A. M. | Canopic, Aug. 12
Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 5000 Rector.

SEARCHLIGHT ROUTE

NEW YORK—ALBANY—TROY and the NORTH.
Daily, including Sunday.
Capital City Line—Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., 5:30 P. M., W. 132d St., 6:00 P. M. Leave Troy 6:00 P. M., Albany 8:00 P. M. Fare $1.00.
New Night Express—Pier 32, N. R., 9:00 P. M., West 132d St., 10:00 P. M. Leave Troy (except Sunday) 9:00 P. M., Albany, daily, including Sunday, 11:00 P. M. Fare $2 one way, $3.50 round trip.
People's Line—Pier 32, N. R., 6:00 P. M., W. 132d St., 6:30 P. M. Leave Albany, 8:00 P. M. Fare $2.00 one way, $3.50 round trip.
Sunday morning boat for Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point and Albany, leaves Pier 32, N. R., 9:30 A.M., W. 132d St., 10:00 A. M. Leaves Albany, 10:00 A. M.
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Accommodations for Ladies and Children. Restaurant and Bar under Co.'s management.
CONEY ISLAND
LEAVE WEST 129TH STREET,
9:00, 9:40, 10:30, 11:30 A. M.; 12:30, 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:30, 4:15, 5:15, 6:30, 7:30, 8:40 P. M.
LEAVE PIER 1, NORTH RIVER,
9:45, 10:20, 11:15 A. M.; 12:15, 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:30, 4:15, 5:00, 6:00, 6:40, 7:15, 8:15, 9:30 P. M.
LVE. STEEPLECHASE, CONEY ISLAND,
10:55 A. M.; 12:25, 1:25, 2:25, 3:10, 3:55, *4:55, 5:25, 6:10, *7:10, 7:50, 8:25, 9:25, 10:40 P. M.
Trips marked * do not go to 129th St.
ROCKAWAY BEACH
STR. "GRAND REPUBLIC"
Lve. Yonkers, 8:35 A.M.; W. 129th St., 9:40 A.M., *1:15 P.M.; Pier 1, N. R., 10:20 A.M.; 2:15 P.M.; Rockaway Beach, 12:30, 5:30 P.M.
*Transfer to Str. "Grand Republic."
Full Time Tables are on inside of back or front cover of Tel. Directories. Tel. Rector 872.

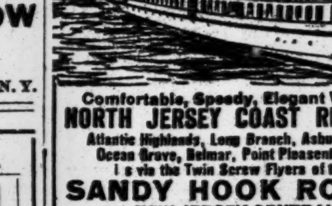
FRENCH LINE
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique
POSTAL SERVICE
Sailings for BORDEAUX
ESPAGNE . . July 10, 3 P. M.
ROCHAMBEAU . July 17, 3 P. M.
NIAGARA . . July 24, 3 P. M.
CHICAGO . . July 31, 3 P. M.
FOR INFORMATION APPLY
COMPANY'S OFFICE 19 State St., N. Y. Phone Broad 4900.

Lehigh Valley Railroad
Spend Sunday, July 11, in the Mountains.
Mauch Chunk Switchback
SPECIAL TRAIN LEAVES:
New York (West 23rd St.) 8:20 A.M.
(Liberty St.) 8:30 "
Jersey City (Jackson Av.) 8:50 "
Newark ....9:10 "

RUSSIAN AMERICAN LINE

Only direct line to RUSSIA
S. S. Czar, July 16
S. S. Dwinsk, July 27
S. S. Kursk, Aug. 7
1st Class, $90; 2d, $65
Daily through service to Petrograd, Moscow, etc.
Regular 11 Days' Service to Archangel.
A. E. JOHNSON & CO., Agts., 27 B'way, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE
Royal Mail Twin-Screw Geared Turbines
NEW YORK to GLASGOW
TUSCANIA
Saturday, July 24, 10 A. M.
COMPANY'S OFFICE, 21-24 State St., N.Y.


Comfortable, Speedy, Elegant Way to NORTH JERSEY COAST RESORTS
Atlantic Highlands, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, Belmar, Point Pleasant, etc., is via the Twin Screw Flyers of the
SANDY HOOK ROUTE
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL
An ideal way to see New York Harbor
Lv. N. Y., Pier 81, N. R., foot W. 42d St., week days, 8.50, 9.35, 10.30 a.m.; 12.30, 1.30, 3.15, *4.15 *5.25, 7.45, p.m. Sunday 9.00, 10.00 a.m.; 1.00, 3.30, 7.15 p.m. (10.40 p.m. E. Long Br. only.)
Lv. N. Y., Pier 10, N. R., foot Cedar St., week days, 9.15, 10.00, 11.00 a.m.; 1.00, 2.00, 3.45, *4.45 *5.45, 8.00 p.m. Sunday 9.30, 10.30 a.m.; 1.30, 4.00, 7.35 p.m. (11.00 p.m. E. Long Br. only.)
*Except July 5th and Sept. 6th.
First-class Meals at popular prices.
Round Trip, New York to Atlantic Highlands, $1.00.
Round trip can be made except on Steamers leaving W. 42d St. week days 8.25, 7.45 p.m.; Sun. 10.40 p.m. Cedar St. week days, 5.45, 8.10 p.m.; Sun. 1.10 p.m.

SUNDAY TRIPS
FALL RIVER LINE MANAGEMENT
STEAMER CITY OF LOWELL TO BRIDGEPORT
Leave Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., 10:00 A. M.; Pier 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., 10:15 A. M. Due Bridgeport 2:15 P. M. Ret., leave Bridgeport 5:00 P. M.; due N. Y. 9:00 P. M. Music. Refreshments. Tickets, $1.00; children, 50 cents.
STEAMER RICHARD PECK TO NEW HAVEN
Leave Pier 28, E. R., 9:30 A. M., foot East 22d St. 10:00 A. M.; due New Haven 2:30 P. M. Return, due N. Y. 9:00 P. M. Two hours in New Haven. Music, Refreshments. Tickets, $1.00; children, 50 cents.
Tickets, sales limited to half the capacity, on sale at Piers only on day of excursions.

BLOCK ISLAND R. I. $1.50
EVERY SUNDAY
Special train, with parlor car, leaves foot East 34th St., N. Y., 8:30; B'klyn, Flatbush Ave., 8:40; Nostrand Ave., 8:44, and East N. Y., 8:49 A. M., for Montauk, thence by the steamer "SHINNECOCK."
Lve. Block Island, returning, 4 P. M.
Tickets on sale, commencing Saturday of each week, at 170 Broadway, 5th Ave. Bldg., (5th Ave. and 23d St.), and Long Island R. R. stations, foot 34th St., E. R., N. Y.; Long Island City, and Brooklyn. Sale of tickets limited. The right is reserved to postpone the excursion and redeem tickets. Restaurant, Lunch Counter and Cafe service on steamer.

A DAY'S PLEASURE EXCURSIONS
New Jersey Central
HARD COAL-NO SMOKE-COMFORT
Lake Hopatcong $1.00
To-morrow also every Sunday and Holiday
Lv. W. 23d St. 8.50; Liberty St. 9.00 a.m.
Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 9.17 a.m.
Lv. Broad Street, Newark, 8.30 a.m.
Atlantic City $2.50
To-morrow also Wednesday, July 14
Lv. W. 23d St. 7.50; Liberty St. 8.00;
Lv. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 8.17;
Lv. Broad St., Newark, 7.55 a.m.
VIA NEW JERSEY CENTRAL

VALLEY GROVE
80 MILE SAIL ON THE SOUND
EVERY SUNDAY 75c ½ fare 40c.
Delightful Grove overlooking L. I. Sound.
BATHING, FISHING, DANCING
Str. "Montauk"
Leave pier ft. E. 34th St., 10:00 A. M.
Leave pier ft. E. 138th St., 10:30 A. M.
4 hours ashore, returning leave 5:30 P. M.
Dining Room, Lunch Counter, Refreshments

GLEN ISLANDS
"The World's Pleasure Grounds"
Every seaside amusement; fine bathing; boating & fishing; Bayne's Band concerts; "the Zoo"; restaurant; plants and flowers; clambake dinner and a la carte; dancing; "Klein Deutschland"; the dairy.
Steamers leave Battery 10:15, 11:00 A. M.; 2:30, 3:30 P. M. East 24th St. half hour later. SPECIAL BOATS East 138th St., 11:00 A. M., 2:00, 5:00 P. M. Last boat leaves islands 8 P. M. Round Trip, 50c.

Eastern Steamship Lines
All-the-Way-by-Water
BOSTON Metropolitan Line Steamships
MASSACHUSETTS and BUNKER HILL
Lve. Pier 18, N. R., foot Murray St., every day 5 P. M. Due Boston about 8 A. M. Same service returning. Unsurpassed facilities for expeditious handling of Automobiles, Horses, and Freight—Express Service.
Portland Maine Steamship Line Steamships
NORTH LAND and NORTH STAR.
Lve. Pier 19, N. R., Tues., Thurs., and Sats., 5 P. M.; also Mons., 10:30 A. M.
Tkts. and information at Piers, also at all Tourist and N. Y. Transfer Co. Offices.

INTER-STATE PARK HIGHLAND LAKE
BEAR MOUNTAIN
45 MILES
UP THE BEAUTIFUL HUDSON
Str. "HIGHLANDER" Weekdays and Sundays.
Lvs. Battery 9:15, West 23d St. 9:45, Yonkers 10:45 A. M.
DANCING. REGULAR DINNER 50c.
Str. "MARY POWELL" Weekdays Lvs. W. 42d St. 10:20, W. 129 St. 10:40 A. M. (Str. "NEWBURGH" Sundays and Holidays.)
Round Trip—Weekdays, 50c. Children, 25c. Sundays & Holidays, 75c. Children, 50c.
McALLISTER ST'B'T CO. Tel. Broad 952

Delightful Afternoon Trip
to Bear Mountain Park
or WEST POINT
Steamer "Albany"
Returning on
Str. "Robert Fulton"
Leave Desbrosses St. Daily except Sunday, 1:45 P. M.; West 42d St., 2 P. M.; West 129th St., 2:20 P. M.; Yonkers, 2:45 P. M. $1 round trip. 1½ hours at Bear Mountain or ample time at West Point to drive around the Post. Orchestra. Restaurant. Best Trip for Saturday Afternoon.

Sea Trips for Two

Every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
All the way by water between New York and Boston, the great express passenger steamships, Massachusetts and Bunker Hill, including sightseeing auto tour by Paul Revere route to historical Lexington and Concord. Delightful sail down Boston Harbor to famous Nantasket Beach, one night lodging at first-class Boston hotel. $25.00 for two, all expenses; $12.50 each.
METROPOLITAN STEAMSHIP LINE
Reservations and Tickets.
GEO. E. MARSTERS
1246 Broadway, near 31st, New York, N.Y.

THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED.
BOSTON $2.80
Via Boat and Rail. ROUND TRIP $5.40
PROVIDENCE Boat Direct $1.75
ROUND TRIP $3.30.
COLONIAL LINE
First-class service, catering to the best people. Week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. from Pier 39, N. R., foot West Houston St. All Outside Rooms, $1.00 to $3.00. Wireless equipment. Uptown Office, Broadway and 23d St. Phone Spring 9491.

CATSKILL EVENING LINES
Splendid Steamers leave Pier 43, N. R. (foot Christopher St.), 6:30 P. M., Yonkers 7:30 P. M., Daily, (except Sunday), for Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie and way landings. Direct connection for Cairo, Palenville, Otis Summit, Haines Falls, Tannersville and all points in the Catskill Mountains.
Saturday Special, Fare, $1.25
Leave Pier 43, N. R., 1 P. M., Yonkers 1:45 P. M.
REDUCED FARE TO MALDEN
$1.00 IN EACH DIRECTION
Tickets and information mailed on request, or can be obtained at tourist and ticket agencies in Greater New York. Phone 1097 Spring.

DAYLIGHT TRIPS
Long Island Sound
New London Line On Mondays Str. CHESTER W. CHAPIN lvs. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., 10:00 A. M.; ft. of East 22d St., 10:30 A. M., for New London, Norwich, Stonington, Watch Hill, Narragansett Pier, Providence, Boston, etc. Folder on request.
City Ticket Agent, 171 Broadway, N. Y.

SPECIAL SAILINGS of PERUVIAN STEAMSHIP CO.
Fast freight steamers
Direct to South America Through the Canal
The up-to-date steamers MANTARO, URUBAMBA, PACHITEA, will leave Baltimore, Md., beginning July 10th until July 24th, for ALL PORTS IN PERU, direct through the PANAMA CANAL. For freight rates apply to
E. HIGGINSON, New York Agent,
25 Broad Street, N. Y.
Telephone 2115 Broad.

UP THE HUDSON, SAT.
JULY 10, STR. HOMER RAMSDELL,
for West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie and Kingston, leaves Franklin St. 1:00; W. 129th St. 1:30 P. M. Connection at West Point and Newburgh with Str. Benj. B. Odell for New York, $1 Round Trip. Music. Restaurant, Lunch Room. Str. W. F. Romer leaves Franklin St., 2:30; W. 129th St. 3:00 P. M. for landings Highland Falls to Kingston. Connection at Highland Falls or West Point for return boat to New York same day.
ROUND TRIP, $1.00
CENTRAL HUDSON LINE

HUDSON RIVER BY NIGHT
MANHATTAN LINE
$1.00 TO ALBANY
Dining Room Service a la Carte.
THROUGH TICKETS AND BAGGAGE CHECKED TO ALL POINTS.
Autos and Horses at Low Rates.
Steamers Lv. daily, Pier 39, North River, foot West Houston St., 5:30 P. M.; West 131st St., 6 P. M. Telephone 9226 Spring.

FALL RIVER LINE
TO BOSTON $4.00
Lv. PIER 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., Daily at 5:30 P. M. Music.
Providence Line: Strs. lv. Pier 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., week days only, 6:00 P. M.
New London (Norwich) Line. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only, 5:30 P. M.; Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 22d St., 6:00 P.M.
New Bedford Line: Strs. lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only, at 6:00 P. M.

FABRE LINES TO PARIS
VIA NAPLES AND MARSEILLES
SANT' ANNA....July 22 | PATRIA (new)....Aug. 9
Azores, Lisbon, Gibraltar and Barcelona
ROMA.......July 26 | ROMA.......Sept. 21
Jas. W. Elwell & Co., G. A., 17 State St., N. Y.

PASSENGERS. — AUTOMOBILES.
Direct -to- Atlantic Highlands
Steamer "CASTLETON"
FARE 10 CENTS Each Way.
FINEST FISHING AND BATHING.
Perfectly Safe for Children.
Trains and Trolleys operate from Atlantic Highlands to all New Jersey Coast Resorts.
Str. lvs. New York Daily, ft. of B'way, near South Ferry, 10 A. M., 2 P. M. | Lvs. Atlantic Highlands 11:45 A. M., 5 P. M. On Return Trips. Tel., Broad 179 or 3263.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
TIME TABLE FOR TODAY Strs. ROSEDALE and CIMBRIA
Will Leave West 129th St. 9:30; West 23d St. 10:15; Battery 10:45; Rockaway at 5.
EXCURSION TICKETS 50c.

BLOCK ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPORT, SHELTER ISLAND AND SAG HARBOR.
Str. "Shinnecock" of Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Line leaves N. Y., Pier ft. 34th St., E. R., Tues. and Thurs., 5:30 P. M.; Sat., 1:00 P. M.

BAY STATE LINE
$2.55 BOSTON $2.55
Via Boat and Trolley, $2.25.
Worcester, $2.60; Providence direct, $1.50.
STATEROOMS, $1.00, $1.50 AND $2.00.
Daily, including Sunday, 5:30 P. M.
From Pier 19, E. R. Phone 2700 Beekman.
City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, N. Y.
Uptown Ticket Office, Broadway and 23d St.
Write for Illustrated Folder.

TO FRANCE BY LLOYD ITALIANO
CASERTA, AUG. 7 | TAORMINA, AUG. 21
TO ITALY IN 11 DAYS.
Under Italian Flag. Rates, $65 & $90 up.
C. B. RICHARD & CO., 31 B'way, N. Y.

"NIAGARA TO THE SEA" by Canada S. S. Lines, Ltd., 182 Victoria Sq., Montreal.

DAILY AND SUNDAY TRIPS TO
Interstate Park Landings
(ALONG THE PALISADES.)
STR. KINGSTON leaves W. 129th St. at 10 A.M., 2 and 5 P.M. FARE, 35c. Round Trip

HARTFORD LINE
From New Pier 20, East River, foot of Peck Slip, daily except Sunday, at 5 p. m. for Connecticut River landings. Write for Summer folder.

CALIFORNIA TOURS
Send for Free Book.
FRANK TOURIST CO.
398 B'way, New York. Tel. 4530 Franklin.

ROUND TRIP RED BANK LINE 50 CENTS
For Highlands, Oceanic, Locust Point, Fair Haven & Red Bank. Week days, lve. Franklin St., Pier 24, 8:30 a. m., 2:30 p. m.; Battery, 8:55 a. m., 2:55 p. m. Suns. & Hols., Franklin St. 8:30, 9:15; Battery, 8:55, 9:35 a. m.

AROUND MANHATTAN ISLE
Yacht Clifton. 40 Mile Cruise. 3 Hours. Music, Lecturer. Lv. Ft. West 42nd St. Every Day 10:30 and 2:30. Tel. Bryant 3628.

TAKE AN INVIGORATING SEA VOYAGE.
Low Fares to All Points SOUTH.
OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., 501 5th Av., N. Y.
12-Day, All-Expense Northern Cruise $60.
Booklet free Red Cross Line, New York.

Stamford Boat, Pier 27, E. R., 1 P. M. Week Days. Passengers, 35c. Freight. 6252 Orchard.

Sight-Seeing Yachts
Lve. Battery Pier 10:30, 2:30. Tel. Broad 3373.
To Sandy Hook and the Ocean 1:30 P. M.

RAILROADS.
N. J. CENTRAL POPULAR OUTINGS.
Sundays, Holidays. See ads. or agents.

The News in the Country.

Of course you will want a daily newspaper while away from the city. Leave order with your newsdealer and he will arrange to send you The New York Times every day to your Summer address. Daily and Sunday, 17c. per week; 75c. per month. Daily only, 12c. per week; 50c. per month. You may send order directly to Publication Office or telephone Circulation Department, Bryant 1000.—Advt.

CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

Associated Bible Students.
NEW YORK CITY TEMPLE, West 63d St., near Broadway.
10:30 A. M.—"Trees of Righteousness."
3:00 P. M.—"Who Are God's Chosen People?"
Hon. J. F. Rutherford.

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE, 13-17 Hicks St., near Brooklyn Bridge.
3 P. M.—Discourse; 7:30 P. M.—Bible Study.
SEATS FREE. NO COLLECTION.

Baptist.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, West 57th St., bet. 6th and 7th Avs. Rev. Thomas M. Dadson will preach, 11 A. M.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 92d St., Amsterdam Av., Frank M. Goodchild, D. D., Pastor. Rev. T. J. Longhurst, London, 11, 8.

Collegiate Baptist Church of the Covenant, West 33d St., between 8th and 9th Avs., Dr. Oscar Haywood, Pastor. Services 10:45 A. M., 7:45 P. M.

HOPE BAPTIST CHURCH, Broadway and 104th St., Rev. E. S. Holloway, Pastor. Services, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Preacher, Rev. E. R. Eaton.

JUDSON MEMORIAL, Washington Square. Rev. Alfred Alton, Acting Pastor. Services through the Summer, 11 and 8.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON AV., COR. 31ST ST. C. A. EATON, D. D., PASTOR, AUSTEN K. DE BLOIS, D. D., of Boston, preaches Sunday, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Union Bible Class, 9:45. Rev. C. F. Hall, Ldr.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS BAPTIST CHURCH, 145th St. and Convent Av. 11 A. M.—Rev. Frank W. Pattison.

Christian Science.

Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES Sundays, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesdays, 8 P. M.
First Church, Central Park West and 96th St.
Second Church, Central Park West & 68th St.
Third Church, 125th St. and Madison Av.
Fourth Church, Ft. Washington Av. & 178th St.
Fifth Church, Aeolian Concert Hall, 34 West 43d St.
Sixth Church, 1,931 Washington Av., Bronx.

Congregational.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, Broadway and 56th St. Rev. HUGH BLACK, Union Theological Seminary, preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Disciples of Christ (Christian).

CENTRAL CHURCH, 142 W. 81ST ST. 11 A. M., sermon by Rev. Dr. James M. Philputt. Sunday School, 10 A. M.

Lutheran.

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT. Broadway at 93d St., Rev. WM. M. HORN, Pastor. Services at 11.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 65th St. and Central Park West. Rev. CHARLES J. SMITH, D. D., Pastor. Service at 11 A. M.

Methodist Episcopal.

MADISON AV., MADISON AV., COR. 60TH ST. WORTH M. TIPPY, D. D., Pastor. Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. by RALPH W. SOCKMAN. Song Service on Church Steps, 7:30 P. M.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7th Av. and 14th St. Mr. Marshall at 11 and 8. Evening, "The Crucifixion" in motion pictures. Stainer's Crucifixion sung. Sermon: "Behold the Man."

OLD JOHN STREET CHURCH. Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

New Thought.

ACADEMY HALL, 115 WEST 79TH ST. THE NEW THOUGHT CHURCH. Sundays 11, all Summer. F. W. Sears.

FIRST CHURCH OF THE HEALING CHRIST, 116 West 76th St. Service 11 A. M. Subject—"The Inner Life."

MRS. CHAPIN, PRESIDENT METAPHYSical Club, Boston, Hotel Biltmore, Sunday, 11:15. Subject: "The Splendor of Life." Studio, 23 W. 44th, 8:15—"Mystery." Services, interviews, and classes will continue.

NEW THOUGHT LECTURES, 32 West 58th St.—Sunday, 11 A. M.; Thursday, 8 P. M. Speaker, W. Ellis Williams. Public invited.

NEW THOUGHT MASS MEETING. Auspices International New Thought Alliance. Hotel Majestic, 72d, Central Park West. Sunday evening, July 11th, 8 o'clock. James A. Edgerton, Washington, President, Chairman. Harry Gage, Los Angeles, Cal., Secretary. "A Message to 20th Century Humanity." Brief addresses by Villa Faulkner Page, Mrs. Chapin, Walter Newell Weston, Walter Goodyear, Mrs. Van Marter, and others. ALL WELCOME.

UNITY SOCIETY. 305 Madison Avenue. Sunday, 11—Mrs. Van Marter. Subject: "How to Express Power." Also Monday, 3. Subject: "Vizualization as a Power."

Presbyterian.

BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 114th St. and Broadway. WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D., Minister, preaches at 11 A. M.

DANIEL RUSSELL, D. D., 11 and 8. Harlem, New York, 122d St. & Mt. Morris W. Dr. RUSSELL will preach July 18 also.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th Av. and 55th St. REV. J. H. JOWETT, D. D., Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. REV. JAMES PALMER, Ph. D., will preach at both services.

FORT WASHINGTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 174th St. and Broadway. Rev. DANIEL H. MARTIN, D. D., Pastor.

B. FAY MILLS
11 A. M.—"CAN A MAN SEE GOD?"
4 P. M.—"MY RETURN TO THE CHURCH."
8 P. M.—"MY PERSONAL EXPERIENCE."
DR. MILLS will speak every night at this church. Subject: "The Inner Meaning of the Sermon on the Mount."

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St. Rev. EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M., Dr. Work preaches. 7:30, Twilight service on church steps.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Northeast corner of 73d St. Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., Pastor. The Rev. STANLEY WHITE, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, FIFTH AVENUE—ELEVENTH STREET. Howard Duffield, D. D., Pastor. 11—Mr. H. C. Jaquith will preach. 8, service on church lawn.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway and 73d St. REV. HENRY SMITH LEIPER preaches at 11 A. M.

SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 96th St. and Central Park West. ROBERT WATSON, Minister. 11 A. M., Rev. William Bishop Gates. 8 P. M., Dr. Watson.

THE BRICK CHURCH, 5th Av. and 37th St. Ministers: WILLIAM PIERSON MERRILL, FRANK LATIMER JANEWAY. DR. CLELAND B. McAFEE of McCormick Theological Seminary, Chicago, will preach at 11 o'clock. NOON SERVICE EVERY WEEKDAY, (except Saturday,) 12:30-12:50.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Cor. 10th Street. Rev. GEORGE ALEXANDER, D.D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. Evening Service omitted.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN, Amsterdam, corner 105th. 11 and 8—Rev. H. H. STEBBINS, D. D.

WEST-PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 86th St. and Amsterdam Av. Rev. Anson P. Atterbury, D. D., Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., Pastors. Rev. WILLIAM CARTER, D. D., at 11 A. M.

Protestant Episcopal.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE, Amsterdam Av. and 111th St.
8 A. M.—The Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Preacher, Very Rev. Dean Llwyd of Halifax.
4 P. M.—Preacher, Very Rev. Dean Llwyd.
Daily Service, 7:30 A. M.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4th Av. and 21st St.—Services 8, 10, 11, and 8. Preacher, Rev. R. S. Brown.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St. Low masses, 7:30, 9. High mass and sermon, 10:45; Evensong at 4.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 6th Av. at 20th St.
8:00 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11:00 A. M.—Preacher, the Rector.
12:00 M.—Holy Communion.
8:00 P. M.—Preacher, the Rector.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison Av., 35th St., the Rev. H. C. ROBBINS, Rector. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11—Morning Prayer, sermon by Rev. Francis C. Campbell. 4—Evening Prayer.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 334 West 57th St. Rev. HENRY LUBECK, D.C.L., Rector. Services: 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Preacher, Rev. STANLEY MATTHEWS CLEVELAND.

EGLISE DU SAINT-ESPRIT, 45 E. 27th St. Services Demain, 10:30 et 8. Rev. A. V. Wittmeyer, Recteur.

GRACE CHURCH, Broadway and 10th St. 8; and 11 (Bishop Williams of Michigan). 8 (Rev. John Mansfield Groton).

SPECIAL SUMMER SERVICES, ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH. Madison Av. at 44th St. The Rev. LEIGHTON PARKS, D. D., Rector. Sunday mornings at 11 o'clock. Full Choir will be present. Seats free. Preacher, July 4th, The RT. REV. JOHN N. McCORMICK, D. D., Bishop of Western Michigan.

ST. IGNATIUS'S CHURCH, West End Av. and 87th St., Rev. MAXWELL GANTER, Rector.—Mass at 7, 8, and 11. Vespers at 4. Weekdays, mass at 7; holy days and Friday, at 7 and 10.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, 5th Av. and 53d St. Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D. D., Rector. 8 and 11 A. M., Rev. W. Strother Jones, D.D.

THE ASCENSION, 5TH AV. & 10TH ST. Rev. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector. 11—Rev. William Wilkinson, Preacher.

The Preacher in the CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE on Sunday, July 11, 1915, will be: 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.—The Very Rev. J. P. D. LLWYD, D. D., Dean of Nova Scotia.

THE TRANSFIGURATION, 1 E. 29. COMMUNIONS, 7, 8 A. M. At 10:30 SERMON and WOODWARD'S MASS. EVENSONG at 4 o'clock, with PROCESSIONAL.

Reformed.

THE MIDDLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St. Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister. Rev. Harold W. Schenck will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 5th Av. and 29th St. Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D.D., Minister. Rev. Peter H. Milliken, D. D., will preach. 11 A. M.—"Man Like a Vine." 8 P. M.—"The Corner Stone."

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS, 5th Av. and 48th St. Rev. MALCOLM JAS. MACLEOD, D.D., Minister. Church closed during month of July.

THE WEST END COLLEGIATE CHURCH, West End Av. and 77th St. Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister. Rev. J. Fred Berg, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.

Society of Friends.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS, (Orthodox.) Meetings for worship, 11; 30 Gramercy Park, Manhattan; Lafayette and Washington Avs., Brooklyn.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—Meetings for worship, 11 A. M., at 221 E. 15th St., Manhattan, and 110 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn.

Spiritualist.

FIRST GERMAN SPIRITUALIST CHURCH. Services in English, Sundays, 8 P. M. Pabst Grand Circle, 59th & Columbus Circle.

SPIRITUALIST MEETING, Psychological Research Society, Inc., Tuxedo Bldg., 59th, cor. Madison Av.; Sunday, 3-8; Monday, Thursday, 8; Wednesday, 3 P. M. Christensen, Psychic answers uestions.

Unitarian.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, Park Av. and 34th St.—Union Service at 11 A. M., Rev. WILLIAM M. BRUNDAGE. Subject: "ARRESTED PROGRESS." The public cordially invited.

Other Services.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH, 8th Av. and 44th St., Rev. A. B. SIMPSON, Pastor.—Preaching Sunday, 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M. by Pastor Setler of St. Petersburgh.

HIGHER THOUGHT INSTITUTE, Baldwin, L. I. Services every Sunday, 4 P. M. Penn. Station to Baldwin. Free auto-bus. W. FREDERIC KEELER.

PROF. EVERSON'S TENT, 146th St. and Amsterdam Av. 8 P. M.—"Russia: Its Future, According to Bible Prediction." This will be a Special Week on Armageddon. Free to all.

SWAMI ABHEDANANDA will give lectures, private lessons, and class instructions during Summer months at the "Vedanta Ashrama," in West Cornwall, Conn. Write for circulars.

TENT CATHEDRAL, Amsterdam Av. at 112th St. THE GOSPEL PREACHED IN A GREAT TENT ON THE CATHEDRAL GROUNDS BY PROMINENT PREACHERS. WRITTEN QUESTIONS REGARDING RELIGION WILL BE ANSWERED PUBLICLY. EVERY NIGHT EXCEPT SATURDAY. ALL ARE WELCOME.

THE UNION TENT EVANGEL, W. 125th St., near Manhattan St. Mrs. Mable Q. Stevens of Florida, noted Evangelist and Reformer, July 11, at 3:30 and 8 P. M., also July 12 to 17, at 3:30 and 8 P. M.

Vedanta Society, 2.6 C. P. W., near 84th St.—Swami Bodhananda, "Work as Worship," 3 P. M.

8th Ave. Mission, 290 8th Ave. Gospel meeting every night. Good singing. Testimony. S. Wray, Supt.

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An ideal location for a business with a large sales force covering city and suburbs.
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BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of NATIONAL WOOLEN COMPANY, INC., Alleged Bankrupt. Bids in writing will be received by Henry M. Goldfogle, Assignee, at his office, 271 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, for the assets of the National Woolen Company, Inc., of 67 Irving Place, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, which assets (excluding cash and moneys on hand) consist of stock of woolens, tailors' trimmings, fixtures, furniture, outstanding accounts and bills receivable. The bids may be made upon either (a) stock of woolens and trimmings; (b) stock of woolens, trimmings, and outstanding accounts; (c) stock of woolens and trimmings, fixtures, furniture, and outstanding accounts. Each bid should be accompanied by a certified check of at least 10% of the amount of the bid, to be returned in the event of non-acceptance of the bid. Inspection of the property may be had at the company's place of business, 67 Irving Place, during business hours. Information respecting the accounts may be obtained from the Assignee. The bids will be opened and presented to Honorable William H. Willis, Referee in Bankruptcy, at a meeting to be held in his office, No. 82 Beaver Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of July, 1915, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, when the matter of a sale or other disposition of the property and of the bids made and to be made will be considered.
Dated New York, July 9, 1915.
HENRY M. GOLDFOGLE, Assignee.
OLCOTT, GRUBER, BONYNGE & McMANUS, Attorneys for Assignee, 170 Broadway, New York City.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Investor Buys New Riverside Drive Apartment at 155th Street—Dyckman Flats in Trade—Bronx and Brooklyn Buyers—$75,000 Residence Sale at Montclair—The Leasing Market.

A Riverside Drive deal involving one of the new apartment houses in the Washington Heights section furnished the leading transaction in the realty market yesterday. The structure was the ten-story building lately completed on the northeast corner of Riverside Drive and 155th Street by the Strathcona Construction Company, Harry Falk, President. It has been purchased from the builders by an investor. The property was acquired by the sellers in December, 1913, and plans for the big apartment were filed soon after at an estimated cost of $600,000.

The lot has a curved frontage on the Drive of about 105 feet with a street frontage of about 140 feet. Just east of the corner, in the same block, are the buildings of the Hispanic Museum and the Geographical Society, and the plot of eight lots given recently by Archer M. Huntington to the American Academy of Arts and Letters as a site for a fine building.

Dyckman Flats in Trade.

Three five-story apartment houses, 623 to 631 West 207th Street, recently completed, have been transferred by the Maze Realty Company to the Harry C. Hart Realty Company, subject to a mortgage of $104,500.

In part payment for the property the buyer has transferred to the Maze Company 108 and 110 East Ninety-first Street, two five-story flats on a plot 54 by 100 feet.

Tenement Property Sales.

William Bartels sold 408 East 123d Street, a four-story double tenement, on a lot 25 by 100, for W. Koch to a cash investor.

Bronx Sales.

An investing client of Joseph A. Blackner has purchased for all cash from the Harmax Construction Company, 2,389 Lorillard Place, a four-story flat on a plot 42 by 90 feet.

John A. Steinmetz sold for Johanna Cordes to the River Realty Company, Andre Borger, President, the lot, 25 by 64, on the west side of Rosedale Avenue, 150 feet north of Tremont Avenue. The purchasers resold the lot to Abraham Kaplan, who will improve with a three-story dwelling.

William J. Dempsey, a builder, has purchased from Mary A. McManus a plot, 152 by 105, on the southwest corner of Featherbed Lane and Jessup Avenue. This is the third resale of the property within thirty days, the last price paid being about $30,000.

Brooklyn.

Henry P. Cain has sold 945 Gates Avenue, a two-story-and-basement one-family dwelling, for a client to Louise Pfrunder for occupancy; also 929 Gates Avenue, a two-story-and-basement two-family frame building, with store, for a client to David Schlesinger of Brooklyn.

The McInerney Klinck Realty Company have sold the one-family brick dwelling on the west side of East Twenty-third Street, 140 feet south of Vanderveer Place, on a plot 20 by 100 feet, for Charles Goell to a client for occupancy.

Long Island.

Carl Barth has purchased for investment from the Mathews Building Company 356 and 358 Twelfth Avenue, Astoria, L. I., for $11,500 each.

$75,000 Deal at Montclair, N. J.

Frank M. Soule has sold the three-story tapestry brick residence on the west side of Undercliff Road, Montclair, to C. W. Nichols of New York City.

The grounds extend 500 feet in depth and are adjacent to the Essex County Park Reservation. F. M. Crawley & Brothers were the brokers in the sale. The property was held at $75,000.

$75,000 Theatre Lease in Passaic, N. J.

Apfelbaum & Apfelbaum, Inc., have closed negotiations for a large motion picture playhouse now in course of construction at 284-286 Main Avenue, Passaic, N. J., owned by Philip Herman of that city. The Hudson Amusement Company of New Jersey, which is the lessee, was represented by its President, Frank J. Hall.

The lease is for a long term of years, the aggregated rental being in the neighborhood of $75,000. The theatre will be completed by Sept. 1.

New Jersey.

The Frank Hughes-Taylor Company sold for cash for Mrs. Julia Lamb her residence situated on the southerly side of Lorraine Avenue, Upper Montclair, to Grace E. Berrien. The property was held at $14,000.

S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman have sold for Berlin & Jones a tract of six acres on Ridgewood Avenue, Midland Township, two miles east of Ridgewood. John Nutry of Manhattan is the purchaser.

Feist & Feist, Inc., have sold for the estate of Jacob Mentz to John H. Mulligan the two-and-a-half-story dwelling at 86 Fairmount Avenue, Newark. It covers a lot 25 by 100.

Buys Bedford Hills Estate.

The Lyman P. Wood estate at Bedford Hills, N. Y., thirty-three acres, with a dwelling, has been purchased by Helena Zimmerman through the Farm Bureau of the Country Life Exposition in the Grand Central Terminal Building.

Commercial Leases.

The Berlin Renting Agency have leased for ten years, aggregate rental $25,000, the store corner of Broadway and 162d Street.

Louis Kempner & Son have leased for the William Waldorf Astor estate the store at 2,496 Broadway to Simon Meyers for five years for an upholstery store.

The John P. Peel Company has leased for a term of years to William McGeary the building at 128 West Eighteenth Street, owned by Linda S. Rau; also for the Hereford Realty Company the building at 412 West Nineteenth Street, and for the Mildon Realty Company the store at 197 Ninth Avenue to Caposso & Vigliantee.

Dwelling Leases.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. have leased for the estate of Herman T. Winter 122 East Seventy-first Street, a four-story house on a lot 16.8 by half the block, to Mrs. Randall-MacIver for Miss Davidge's private classes.

Slawson & Hobbs have rented for Mrs. Chester W. Chapin, the four-story dwelling at 331 West End Avenue to R. N. Claussen.

Contract for Big Park Avenue Apartment.

Ravitch Brothers Construction Company have been awarded the general contract for the construction of an apartment house to be erected on the west side of Park Avenue, from Fiftieth to Fifty-first Street, by Harry Fischel, under the name of the Park Avenue Improvement Company.

This company recently secured from the New York Central Railroad a lease of the property for twenty-one years, with the privilege of two renewals.

The property has a frontage of 200.10 feet on the avenue by 75 feet on Fiftieth Street and 90 feet on Fifty-first Street. Plans for the building have been designed by Warren & Wetmore.

June Building Shows Decrease.

Building made a rather poor showing during June—the poorest, indeed, since the depressed Autumn months of last year—and the showing of a large decrease for the sixth month of the year is especially unsatisfactory, because the small gain in May had led to hopes that the building industry had turned the corner after nearly a year of decreases.

The second quarter and the six months' showing are unfavorable, the latter especially so, in that it indicates a progressive decrease each year since 1912.

Reports to Bradstreet's Journal from 121 cities of the United States show a total of 19,837 permits issued in the month of June this year, with an estimated value of $52,835,378, a decrease of 7.7 per cent. in the number of permits, and of 20.4 per cent. in value from June a year ago.

Loans on Furniture
2% per month on unpaid balances; monthly installments; confidential; call in person.
CHATTEL LOAN SOCIETY,
(A Personal Loan Company) Under State Supervision
50 UNION SQUARE.

Realty Notes.

There was a rumor in circulation yesterday to the effect that Cornelius Vanderbilt contemplated remodeling his present residence at 677 Fifth Avenue for business purposes. Mr. Vanderbilt is at present altering the southerly twin mansion at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-first Street, for his own occupancy.

Two hundred lots at Flushing-Whitestone will be sold today at public auction on the premises by Bryan L. Kennelly.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

West End Av, 700, n e corner 94th St, 42.2x100x40.4x100, five-story flat; Fredericka Weisl against Herald Realty Co. et al.; M. L. Halff, attorney; J. J. Frank, referee; due, $73,492.95; taxes, &c., $2,829.05; to the plaintiff for $77,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

Lexington Av, 2,075-2,077, s e corner of 126th St, 99.11x60, six-story apartment houses and stores; G. R. Smith against J. L. Lyttle, receiver, &c., et al.; J. M. Rider, attorney; E. D. Finch, referee; due, $25,888.71; taxes, &c., $1,295.64; sub to a prior mtg of $84,000; to the plaintiff for $101,206.

Sheriff St, 54, e s, 150 ft n of Delancey St, 25x100, five-story tenement and stores; L. A. Scholtz against Beckelman Co., Inc., et al.; Cary & C., attorneys; A. H. Townley, referee; due, $25,531; taxes, &c., $1,311.56; to the plaintiff for $22,000.

118th St, 525 East, n s, 334.6 ft e of Avenue A, 20.5x100.11, two-story dwelling; A. E. Brady against J. B. Brady et al.; Ellison & E., attorneys; C. A. Towne, referee; due, $8,514.11; taxes, &c., $42.07; to the plaintiff for $4,250.

By Henry Brady.

112th St, 11 East, n s, 200 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.11, five-story flat; J. P. Gillespie et al. against F. E. Lonas et al.; Cary & C., attorneys; R. I. Luce, referee; due, $21,601.58; taxes, &c., $1,106.80; to the plaintiff for $21,000.

115th St, 232-234 East, s s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 35x100.11, two five-story flats; Excelsior Savings Bank against Ray Lefkowitz et al.; Cary & C., attorneys; G. E. Weller, referee; due, $25,549.35; taxes, &c., $1,208.29; to the plaintiff for $23,000.

Stanton St, 330, n s, 79.8 ft e of Goerck St, 19.11x70, two-story stable; Mary Vaughn et al. against Hannah Senft et al.; T. M. Healy, attorney; Phoenix Ingraham, referee; due, $7,062.19; taxes, &c., $96.80; to the plaintiff for $5,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By George Price.

Union Av, 612, s e corner of 151st St, 17.6x90, four-story flat and store; T. C. Camp against Max Cohen et al.; Cary & C., attorneys; L. C. Vandoren, referee; due, $11,679.17; taxes, &c., $404.79; to the Lawyers' Mortgage Co., a party in interest, for $11,500.

By Joseph P. Day.

236th St, East, n s, 250 ft e of Oneida Av, 25x100, vacant; Samuel Hollander against W. J. Nolan et al.; R. Gerson Oppenheim, attorney; T. C. Larkin, referee; due, $896.00; to the plaintiff for $900.

By Samuel Marx.

236th St, s s, 150 ft e of Oneida Av, 25x100, vacant; Samuel Hollander against M. H. Jackson et al.; B. G. Oppenheim, attorney; I. F. Cohen, referee; to the plaintiff for $900.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT

56th St, 614 to 618 West, for a three-story garage, 75x120.5; T. G. Patterson, 637 West 55th St, owner; M. R. Grimes, 39 East 42d St, architect, cost, $35,000.

Madison Av, s w corner of 38th St, for a 16-story store and loft, 98.9x95; A. Heckscher, 576 5th Av, owner; A. L. Harmon, 8 West 39th St, architect; cost, $550,000.

Lenox Av, w s, between 144th and 145th Sts, for a temporary baseball grandstand, 197.10x19; J. D. Crimmins, 30 Madison Av, owner; J. C. Cliff, lessee; Euell & Euell, 125 Sherman Av, architects; cost, $1,000.

Morris Av, s e corner of 166th St, for a five-story brick tenement, 49x85.6; Farago Construction Co., Emilio Farago, 2,407 Beaumont Av, President, owner; Lucian Pisciotta, 391 East 149th St, architect; cost, $50,000.

Stearns Av, n s, 140 ft e of Glover St, for a one-story frame chicken coop, 14x7; L. and S. Modica, on premises, owners; M. W. Del Gaudio, 401 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $50.

Cypress Av, n w corner of 136th St, for a one-story brick storage house, 10x10; Fensterer-Ruhe Building Co., Krakauer Bros., on premises, owners; H. W. Eschenbrenner, 219 Cypress Av, architect; cost, $300.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

33d St, n s, 277.3 ft e of Broadway, to a six-story store and lofts; M. L. Fahys, 54 Maiden Lane, owner; J. C. Westervelt, 36 West 34th St, architect; cost, $5,000.

6th Av, 756 to 770, to a one-story hippodrome; 40th Street Realty Co., owner; J. H. Morgan, 331 Madison Av, architect; cost, $10,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, JULY 9.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,050-54, w s, 40.4 ft s of 112th St, 46x99.5x47.8x112.2; Hugh P. Skelly to N. E. Realty Co., Inc., 650 1st Av, corrects deed recorded Aug. 17, 1914, (mtg $80,000,) July 6....$1

BEEKMAN ST, s s, 183.9 ft e of Nassau St, 68.1x—; Potter & Bro. to Lawyers Realty Co., 160 Broadway, July 8, (mtg $375,000;) attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway....$100

BROAD ST, 46 to 52, w s, 169.10 ft s of Exchange Place, runs s 80.3 x w 111.10 and 74.6 to e s at point 222 n of Beaver St x n 64.5 x e 49.10 x n 43.7 x e 110.9 to beginning, (foreclosure June 2;) James R. Sheffield, referee, to New York Life Insurance Co., 346 Broadway, July 6....$1,500,000

BROADWAY, s w corner of Academy St, 102x126.6x121.8x125; James S. Segrave to Daniel E. Seybel, Port Chester, N. Y., and Warren C. French, 469 West 152d St, joint tenants, (mtg $35,000,) all liens, April 10, 1914; attorneys, Seybel & French, 41 Park Row....$1

FRONT ST, 166, n w s, 16.6x75.4; Mary W. Dohrman to James J. Moore, 1,121 Elmore Place, Brooklyn, July 9, (mtg $13,375;) attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway....$100

HENRY ST, 57, n s, 275.3 ft e of Catharine St, 24.6x100x23x100; Hirsh Macht, Newburg, N. Y., to Ida Levy, 950 Southern Boulevard, (mtg $28,000,) all liens, March 13, 1913, ½ part; attorney, H. M. Phillips, 261 Broadway....$1

HOUSTON ST, n s, 50 ft w of Mercer St, 25x105; Herbert Fischer to Martin Goldfarb, 237 East 163d St, all liens, April 15; attorney, J. Rosenberg, 203 Broadway....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Martin Goldfarb to Henrietta Krugman, 1,357 45th St, Brooklyn, all liens, July 8....$100

KINGSBRIDGE AV, e s, 427.1 ft n of Terrace View Av, 25x100; James S. Segrave to Warren C. French, 469 West 152d St, mtg $3,000, all liens, March 11; attorneys, Seybel & French, 41 Park Row....$1

LAWRENCE ST, s w s—Lot 120, map of Manhattanville by A. Loss—25x100; William J. Coates to Margaret, his wife, 110 West 130th St, March 27; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway....Gift.

MOUNT MORRIS PARK WEST, 28, w s, 40 ft s of 123d St, 20x80, (foreclosure July 6;) Thomas F. Gleason, referee, to Kathleen K. Donahue, 130 West 72d St, July 8; attorney, C. S. Pinkney, 233 Broadway...$14,500

PEARL ST, e s, 61.2 ft n of New Bowery, 25.2x86.6; Henry L. Morris, executor, to Martin T. Garvey, 207 East 62d St, June 28; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway....$24,500

POST AV, s w corner of 204th St, runs s 200x w 100x n 40x w 150x n 150 to s s of avenue x e 250 to beginning; Viola A. Levy et al., heirs of Aaron R. Altmayer, to Blanche R. Altmayer, widow, 767 5th Av, quitclaim, June 28; attorney, C. C. Roberts, 27 Cedar St....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Blanche R. Altmayer to Arthur W. Hay, 157 West 123d St, (mtg $35,000,) July 7; attorney, same....$100

WADSWORTH AV, s e corner of 178th St, 100x100; William Haigh to William Haigh R. & C. Co., 252 West 138th St, July 8; attorney, William C. Arnold, 120 Broadway....$100

6TH AV, s e corner of 11th St, runs e 70.1x s 59x n w 117 to avenue x n w 34.6 to beginning; Leonard Weill to Leonard Weill Construction Co., 128 Broadway, (mtg $36,500,) July 7; attorneys, Arnstein & L., 128 Broadway....$100

6TH ST, 315 East, n s, 220 ft e of 2d Av, 20x81.9; 6th St, 313 East, n s, 199.6 ft e of 2d Av, 20.6x81.9; Benjamin Glasgow to Sigmund Foder, 78 2d Av, (mtg $20,500,) July 9; attorneys, Krakower & P., 309 Broadway....$1

11TH AV, s e corner of 52d St, 19.3x64; James T. Segrave to Warren C. French, 469 West 152d St, (mtg $14,000,) all liens; attorneys, Seybel & French, 41 Park Row....$1

14TH ST, 218 East, s w s, 380.6 ft n w of 2d Av, 24x103.3; Bertha Sirotta to Rose Sirotta, 22 West 119th St, (mtg $33,000,) all liens, July 6; attorney, Bernard Sirotta, 25 West 34th St....$1,000

35TH ST, s s, 96 ft e of 7th Av, 36x61.8x irregular, and all right, title, and interest to gore formed by making the west line of 160 West 35th St, 56.1, all other dimensions remaining; Louis Voelker, by Josephine and Rose Voelker, as comm., to William H. Hussey, 142 North Arlington Av, East Orange, N. J., and another, (mtg $31,000,) July 8; attorneys, Bowers & S., 46 Cedar St....$42,500

35TH ST, 160 and 162 West, s s, 96 ft e of 7th Av, 36x50.6x37.8x61.8; Samuel H. E. Jennings et al., heirs of John Jennings, to William H. Hussey, 142 North Arlington Av, East Orange, N. J., and Frederick Hussey, 150 North Arlington Av, East Orange, N. J., May 18; attorneys, Appell & Taylor, 51 Chambers St....$1

48TH ST, 228 East, s s, 294 ft w of 2d Av, 18.8x100.5; Philip Gerlach, Mount Vernon, N. Y., to Louisa Micoline, 228 East 48th St, ½ part, June 7; attorney, George H. Hyde, 41 Park Row....$1

53D ST, s s, 150 ft e of 11th Av, 25x100.5; Donright Co., Inc., to Lucia Di Menna and another, 2,319 Crotona Av, (mtg $16,500,) June 5; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway....$100

56TH ST, 77 East, n s, 83 ft w of Park Av, 17x67.1; Central Trust Co. of N. Y. to Mary T. Rennard, 77 East 56th St, July 8; attorney, W. C. French, 41 Park Row....$1

62D ST, 240 East, s s, 155 ft w of 2d Av, [illegible]x100.5; Lawyers Mortgage Co. to Marie and William Bertschinger, 602 10th Av, b. and s., all liens, July 8; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$100

82D ST, 407 East, n s, 131 ft e of 1st Av, 25x102.2; Bertha R. Zoller to Philip A. Zoller, 725 Cauldwell Av, a. t., July 9; attorneys, Sage & Schoonmaker, 156 Broadway.$1

88D ST, 11 West, n s, 190 ft w of Central Park West, 20x102.2, (foreclosure May 28;) Carl Ehlermann, referee, to Cornelia W. Hall, 559 5th Av, and Westchester Trust Co., Yonkers, N. Y., trustees will John H. Hall, June 26; attorneys, Remsen & Parsons, 60 Wall St....$27,000

86TH ST, 152 West, s s, 247 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 23x106.10; Arthur I. Hoe and wife to Olivia P. Hoe, Forest Hill, N. Y., all liens, Oct. 4, 1913; attorney, Henry A. James, 30 Broad St....$100

91ST ST, 108 and 110 East, s s, 96 ft e of Park Av, 54x100.8; Harry C. Hart to Maze Realty Co., 2,650 Broadway, (mtg $52,000,) July 8; attorneys, A & H. Bloch, 99 Nassau St....Exchange

95TH ST, n s, 275.9 ft w of Central Park West, 17.2x100.8; Lulu Rice to Francis N. Howland, 1,925 7th Av, July 9, (mtg $12,000;) attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway....$100

106TH ST, 320 West, s s, 100 ft e of Riverside Drive, 23x100.11; Sambit Realty Corp. to Arthur W. Hay, 157 West 123d St, (mtg $85,000,) all liens, July 9; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$100

113TH ST, s s, 117.9 ft w of 5th Av, 17.3x100.11; New York Trust Co. trustee under will of Edwin W. Stoughton for Harriet B. Lane, to John McCarthy, 2½ West 113th St, July 9; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$8,000

121ST ST, n s, 71 ft e of 2d Av, 26x75.7; Samuel H. Lehrer to Mannie Lehrer, 946 Kelly St, (mtg $15,000,) all liens, July 2....$1

122D ST, 502 and 504 West, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x95.11; May C. Knowles to Kathryn C. Marsden, 640 Riverside Drive, all liens, July 7; Francis Colety, 160 Broadway....$100

123D ST, s s, 80 ft w of 7th Av, 16x100.11; Sarah L. K. Hainer et al, heirs, &c., Luke Kouwenhoven, to Kouwenhoven Estates, Inc, Mineola, L. I., May 1; attorneys, Leach & W., Bridge Plaza N.; Borough of Queens.$1

130TH ST, 17 East, n s, 214 ft e of 5th Av, 16x99.11, (foreclosure, June 30;) James A. Lynch, referee, to Mutual Life Insurance Co., 32 Nassau St, July 8; address, 59 Cedar St....$6,000

161ST ST, n s, 283.8 ft e of Broadway, 17.11x99.11; William H. and John M. Jones, heirs Mary Jones, to Marie L. Jones, 559 West 161st St, q. c., Dec. 16, 1914; attorneys, Churchill, M. & H., 63 Wall St..$1

207TH ST, e s, n of Broadway, 125x100; Maze Realty Co. to Harry C. Hart Realty Co., 133 East 92d St, (mtg $104,500,) July 7; attorneys, A. & H. Bloch, 99 Nassau St.Exchange

Bronx.

BAILEY AV, 2,892, e s, 25x100.7; also Bailey Av, 2,876, e s, 25x100.15; Isaac Mannheimer to Ismann Realty Co., Inc., 35 Manhattan Av, (mtg. $12,500,) July 6; attorney, E. Frank, 233 Broadway....$100

BRONX BOULEVARD, n w corner of 228th St, 100x196.10x169.6; Joseph A. Flannery to Bronx Parkway Commission, 100 Broadway, May 7; attorney, United States Title Co., 32 Court St, Brooklyn....$4,727

BRONX BOULEVARD, w s, 204.10 ft n e of 226th St, 60.11x irregular; Eliz. Crammond et al to Bronx Parkway Commission, 100 Broadway, July 3; attorney, United States Title Co., 32 Court St, Brooklyn....$2,008

SAME PROPERTY; Eliz. Crammond, individually and guardian to same, July 6; same attorney....$1,204

FAILE ST, 621, w s, 25x100; David Mintz to Joseph Klauser, Jr., 622 East 161st St, (mtg. $4,500,) June 26; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

FOREST AV, e s, 146.8 ft n of 165th St, 50x169.11; Elisabeth Boden to Rose Gunther, 220 West 105th St, and another, (mtg $10,000,) July 9; attorney, M. M. Simon, 115 Broadway....$1

HEATH AV, e s, 645.3 ft s of Kingsbridge Road, 52.9x118.8; James S. Segrave to Warren C. French, 469 West 152d St, (mtg $3,500,) Feb. 25; attorney, Warren C. French, 469 West 152d St....$1

KINGSBRIDGE TERRACE, w s, 39.9 ft n of land of Tecca N. Reed, 250x118.1; Ethelind Bolton to Joseph Segrave, 713 Eagle Av, April 6; attorney, W. C. French, 41 Park Row....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Joseph Segrave to Warren C. French, 469 West 152d St, April 7; same attorney....$1

KINGSBRIDGE ROAD, n s, at e s of Croton Aqueduct property, 67.4x76.3x64.7; James Alexander to Mercantile Stores Corporation, 220 5th Av, Jan. 30; attorney, Mercantile Stores Corporation, 220 5th Av....$1

LOT 287, map of part of Hunt Estate; Jacob Yung to Charlotte Yung, 1,658 Wallace Av, July 8; attorney, C. H. Baechler, 1,126 Walker Av....$100

LOT 512, map of Van Nest Park; Carmela Policastro to Joseph Fiore, 238 East 116th St, and another, July 8; attorneys, Baker & H., 167 East 121st St....$1

LOT 19, Block F, map of Dore Lyon; Annie McLean to Mary Doorley, 288 East 148th St, ¼ part, May 26; attorneys, Mackeller & G., 43 Cedar St....$1,000

SAME PROPERTY; Ella M. Allen to same, June 22; same attorney....$1,000

LOTS 8 and 9, map of Bruner estate; Emily Howes to Louise B. Gottell, 9 Hamilton Av, Ossining, N. Y., June 22; attorney, F. B. Chidsey, 320 Broadway....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Louise B. Gettell to John Howes, 438 East 135th St, June 22; attorney, same....$100

LOTS 1 and 2, Block 6, map of Section 1 of Bathgate Estate; John P. Dunn, referee, to Jennie Wolff, 3,768 Barnes Av, July 8; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$1,600

LOTS 6 to 14, map of A. R. Morris; Henry L. Morris, executor, and another to Clarand Realty Corporation, 391 East 149th St, June 28; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$12,375

LOTS 62 and 63, same map; same to Herman Roeding, 97 Miller Av, Brooklyn, June 28; same attorney....$2,545

LOTS 2 and 3, same map; same to Annunziata Molassi, 280 East 153d St, June 28; same attorney....$2,300

LOTS 25 to 32, same map; same to Clay Contracting and Building Material Co., June 28; same attorney....$17,675

OLD BOSTON ROAD, w s, 226.11 ft s of Elizabeth St, 25.4x103.4; Max Bendit, (referee,) to Saul Domroe, 523 Evergreen Av, June 29; attorney, A. Cianchetti, 192 Broadway....$1,500

PLOT begins 425 ft s of Aldus St and 150 ft w of Hoe Av, 30x89; American Real Estate Co. to Joseph Corn, 260 Riverside Drive, July 8; attorney, Joseph Corn, 260 Riverside Drive....$100

SEDGWICK AV, w s, being Lots M, N, and O, map of part of Anthony estate; James S. Alexander et al. to Mercantile Store Corporation, 220 5th Av, Jan. 30; attorney, Mercantile Store Corporation, 220 5th Av....$1

WEBSTER AV, n e corner of Depot Square South, 103.10x irregular; James S. Alexander et al. to Mercantile Stores Corporation, 220 5th Av, Jan. 30; attorney, Mercantile Stores Corporation, 220 5th Av....$1

137TH ST, n s, 155 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 27.6x100; Sarah L. K. Haines et al to Kouwenhoven Estates, Inc., Mineola, L. I., May 1; attorneys Leach & W., Bridge Plaza West, Queens, N. Y....$100

141ST ST, n s, 206.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 25x100; Margaret Sullivan to Addie A. Sullivan, 343 East 141st St, July 7; attorney, M. J. Sullivan, Willis Av and 148th St...$1

SAME PROPERTY; Addie A. Sullivan to Margaret Sullivan and another, 353 East 141st St, July 7; same attorney....$1

162D ST, 433 East, n s, 35x100; Daily Realty Co., Inc., to Katherine B. Smith, 655 East 164th St, (mtg. $27,500,) July 8; attorneys, A. & H., 93 Nassau St....Exchange

164TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of Trinity Av, 25x100; Daily Realty Co., Inc., to Fritz Koch, 522 East 150th St, (mtg $4,000,) July 8; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$1

164TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of Trinity Av, 25x100; Katharine B. Smith to Daily Realty Co., Inc., 401 East 152d St, (mtg $4,000,) July 8; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....Exchange

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

FRONT ST, 166, s w s, 16.10x75; James J. Moore to Mary W. Dohrman, 351 West 55th St, July 9, 5 years; attorney, Lawyers Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$13,375

LAWRENCE ST, s w s, 86.10 ft n w of Amsterdam Av, 24.11x100; Margaret T. Coates to New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway, July 9, 5 years, 5½ p. c.$5,000

PEARL ST, e s, 61.2 ft n of New Bowery, 25.2x86.6; Martin T. Garvey to Henry L. Morris, executor, 12 West 53d St, July 9, due June 14, 1918; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway....$14,000

WEST END AV, s w corner 88th St, 100.6x100; Paterno Construction Co. to City Mortgage Co., 15 Wall St, July 8, demand 6 p. c.; attorney, F. A. Snow, 15 Wall St...$550,000

3D AV, w s, 50 ft n of 104th St, 25.9x100; Atlas Theatre Co., Inc., to Dorothy Cohen, 468 West 146th St, July 9, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Samuel Cohen, 302 Broadway....$1,000

8TH ST, s s, 155 ft w of Avenue D, 27.9x97.6; Harris Herskowitz and another to Isaac Feller, 782 Dawson St, July 7, due as per bond; attorneys, Hogan & G., 302 Broadway....$50,000

8TH AV, w s, 309.3 ft s of 133d St, 25.2x100; Isaac J. Silberstein et al., to Harry A. Silberstein, 315 Central Park West, due as per bond, July 7; attorney, H. A. Silberstein, 99 Nassau St....$12,000

29TH ST, n e corner 11th Av, 55.6x—; Katherine F. Lindermann, trustee, to New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway, July 9, 5 years....$10,000

40TH ST, n s, 400 ft w of 9th Av, 25x98.9; Samuel Lustbader to Rosa Heinrich, Woodcliff, N. J., June 30, due as per bond; attorneys, Goldsmith, R. M. & B., 35 Nassau St....$2,000

53D ST, s s, 150 ft e of 11th Av, 25x100.5; Lucia Di Menna and another to Donright Co., Inc., 2,045 Ryer Av, June 9, prior mtg $14,500, due as per bond; attorney, Lawyers Trust Co., 160 Broadway...$2,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to same, June 9, prior mtg $14,000, due as per bond; attorney, same....$500

54TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 7th Av, 18.9x100.5; Mary Murphy to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St, July 8, 5 years; attorneys, R. & E. J. O'Gorman, 51 Chambers St....$6,000

62D ST, s s, 155 ft w of 2d Av, 20x100.5; William Bertschinger and another to Joseph F. Seitz, 160 East 61st St, July 8, 5 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway....$7,500

90TH ST, n s, 107 ft w of Avenue A, 100.10x100.8; John Arfmann to George Ehret, 1,197 Park Av, May 20, prior mtg $29,000, due May 1, 1916; attorney, Edward M. Burghard, 111 Broadway....$5,000

98TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of 2d Av, 50x100.11; Ellen M. Breen to Philip Hunt, 457 East 180th St, May 11, prior mtg $9,000, due as per bond; attorneys, O'Grady Bros., 277 Broadway....$1,000

105TH ST, n s, 335 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11; 103d St, n s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 50x100.11; Mary A. Golden O'Beirne to Frank B. Vermilya, 104 West 130th St, prior mtg $10,000, June 21, 1915, due June 21, 1917; address, 5 Nassau St....$1,300

118TH ST, s s, 181.8 ft e of 2d Av, 21.8x100.10; Katie Garra to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, July 9, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway....$1,500

127TH ST, s s, 80 ft w of 7th Av, 19.8x99.11; Margaret T. Coates to New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway, July 9, 5 years, 5½ p. c....$5,000

130TH ST, s s, 132 ft w of Lenox Av, 18x99.11; Margaret T. Coates to New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway, July 9....$4,000

Bronx.

CAMBRELING AV, w s, 195 ft n of 188th St, 25x87.6; Joseph Ponepinti to Vincent L. Presti, 2,471 Belmont Av, July 1, 5 years; attorney, Vincent L. Presti, 2,471 Belmont Av....$1,000

CLASON POINT ROAD, e s, 125 ft s of O'Brien Av, 25x111.6; Catharine Botta to Antonio Florio, 2,160 2d Av, prior mtg $7,500, July 8, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Strasbourger & S., 74 Broadway....$300

FOREST AV, 891, w s, 38.11x92; Forest Av Realty and Construction Co. to Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway, July 8, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$18,000

INTERVALE AV, 1,045, w s, 25x98.9; William A. Dunford to Bronx Security and Brokerage Co., 258 East 138th St, July 8, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, I. Levison, 258 East 138th St....$300

LOT 19, Block F, map of Dore Lyon; Mary Doorley to Dollar Savings Bank, 2,808 3d Av, July 9, due Dec. 1, 1918, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, Mackeller & G., 43 Cedar St....$1,000

LOT 27, map of A. R. Morris; Clay Contracting and Building Material Co. to Henry L. Morris, 12 West 53d St, executor, and another, June 28, 3 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$1,067

All following lots, 3 years, same date and attorney:
25 and 26; same to same....$2,485
1; same to same....$3,220
32; same to same....$1,242
31; same to same....$1,102
28 to 30; same to same, (3 mtgs, $1,085 each)....$3,255
10; Clarand Realty Corp. to same....$1,032
11 to 14; same to same....$3,990
62 and 63; Herman Roeding to same..$1,767
6 to 9; Clarand Realty Corp. to same..$3,640
2 and 3; Annunziata Moliani to same..$1,610

MARMION AV, s w corner of 178th St, 50x100; Eifel Construction Co., Inc., to May Monahan, 219 East 46th St, prior mtg $30,000, 1 year, 6 p. c., July 6; attorney, O. E. Davis, 3,210 3d Av....$6,000

WEBSTER AV, n w s, 75 ft n e of 204th St, 50x100; Annie Leonard to Elizabeth T. Conry, 141 East 26th St, July 8, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, George Parr, 280 Broadway....$1,600

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, w s, 50 ft n of 225th St, 100x80; William F. Keating to Herman F. Epple, 2,516 Grand Av, prior mtg $12,600, July 8, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, George McCauslan, 41 Park Row....$6,000

144TH ST, s s, 90.6 ft e of Willis Av, 17.4x100; Luigi Caraoli to Bronx Security and Brokerage Co., 258 East 138th St, July 8, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, I. Levison, 258 East 138th St....$300

162D ST, 433 East, n s, 35x100; Katherine B. Smith to Daily Realty Co., Inc., 401 East 152d St, prior mtg $24,000, July 8, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$3,500

206TH ST, n s, 89.11 ft w of Perry Av, 25x100; Edith D. Gareiss to Peter Otten, 1,321 Clinton Av, July 9, 3 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$2,500

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

AVENUE C, 96, store and 3 rooms; Raphael Hermele to Meyer Alterwein, 96 Avenue C, 2 10-12 years from July 1, 1915; attorney, Abraham B. Brenner, 302 Broadway....$960

MACDOUGAL ST, 120, all; Antonio Veniero to Luigi De Santis, 120 Macdougal St, 5 years from April 1, 1915....$4,800

PARK ROW, 31 and 32, all; George J. Gould et al., executors and trustees, to Reliable Co., 21 years from May 1, 1916; attorney, Max Sheinart, 309 Broadway....$27,500

SOUTH ST, 212, all; Paul Viane to Independent Stable Co., Inc., 212 South St, 9 years from May 1, 1915; attorney, Max Lippman, 233 Broadway....$3,000

7TH ST, 134, 1st floor; Braunstein Bros. Soda Fountain Co. to Antoni Misiewicz, 134 East 7th St, 5 years from May 1, 1915; attorney, Monroe Eckstein Brewing Co., West New Brighton, S. I....$1,640

56TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of 11th Av, 75x—, all; Thomas G. Patterson to Perfection Spring Co., Cleveland, Ohio, 10 years from Oct. 1, 1915; address, 243 West 64th St....$6,750

Bronx.

FRANKLIN AV, 1,068, all; Henrietta Zadek to Louis Fortgang, 1,064 Franklin Av, 3 years, from Aug. 1, 1915; attorney, A. Hutter, 140 Nassau St....$4,500

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, at junction Boston Road and 174th St, all; Corlears Realty Co. to Alex Lurie, 1,956 Crotona Parkway, 3 years, from completion of building; attorney, Joseph Rosenberg, 261 Broadway...$780

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BROOME ST, 368 and 370; T. H. Simonson & Son Co. against S. & H. Realties Co., Inc., owner; Nevins-Perelman Co., Inc., contractor....$259.43

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 300 and 302; Reilly Maintenance Corp. against Eldorado Holding Corp., owner and contractor....$124.38

CHAMBERS ST, 123 to 131; T. H. Simonson Son Co. against Higgins Estate Inc., owner; Nevins Perelman Co., Inc., contractor....$239.10

WEST BROADWAY, 570 to 576; East Side Wireworks against Third Street Realty Co., owner; Superior Iron Works, Inc., contractor....$150

23D ST, 16 West; A. Pardi Tile Co. against Henry De F. Weekes, trustee, owner, (renewal)....$458.47

46TH ST, 126 to 132 West; Manhattan Office Partition Co. against Leavitt Realty Co., owner; North American Films Corp., contractor, (renewal)....$5,801

85TH ST, 234 and 236 East; Abraham Levin against Amelia Building Corp. and Joseph Emrich, owners; Morris Gluck, contractor....$500

97TH St, 116 East; Abe Levine against Mae Lyons, owner; Benjamin Berinstein, contractor....$35.25

114TH ST, 5 West; Nathan Feinstein against Rosa Joseph, owner; Jacob Leff and Joseph Gold, contractors....$35

114TH ST, 5 West; Louis Golden, et al., against Rosa Joseph, owner and contractor....$2,730.45

123D ST, 217 West; Frank Lee against Edward F. Brush, owner, contractor....$78.41

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

MANHATTAN ST, 78; Joseph Tino & Co., Inc., against New York Public Library, Astor Lenox Tilden Foundation et al.; March 25, 1915, (by deposit.)....$99.76

13TH ST, 235 and 239 East; E. Smolka Plumbing Supply Co. against E. M. Schroen et al.; June 4, 1915....$139.00

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS.

Manhattan.

WEST END AV, s w corner of 88th St, 100.6x100; City Mortgage Co. loans Paterno Construction Co. to erect a thirteen-story apartment....$300,000

Bronx.

FORDHAM ROAD, s s, 99.2 ft e of Tiebout Av, 33.9x87.3; Elizabeth K. Dooling loans Mary Annan, to erect one three-story apartment....$6,000

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

5TH AV, s w corner 120th St, 100.11x123; Baron de Hirsch Fund against Isabel H. Cohen et al., (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, M. S. & I. S. Isaacs.

8TH AV, 385, and 29th St, n s, 58.11 ft w of 8th Av, 29.1x98.9x irregular; Mathilda May against Abbie Aldom et al., (partition;) attorney, W. W. Butcher.

22D ST, 135 West; West Side Savings Bank against Edmond Rowan et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. R. Finch.

104TH ST, n s, 117.10 ft e of Columbus Av, 17.10x100.11; Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. against William Cumming et al., (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Woodford, Bovee & Butcher.

104TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 17.10x100.11; Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. against William Cumming et al., (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Woodford, Bovee & Butcher.

142D ST, n s, 310 ft w of Lenox Av, 40x99.11; Helen E. W. Pearson against Max Uhlfelder et al., (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Cary & Carroll.

Bronx.

CEDAR AV, w s, 442.6 ft s of West 177th St, 18.7x82.3; Columbia Trust Co., as trustee, against F. Hamilton Reeve et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. B. Smith, Jr.

COURTLANDT AV, 786-788; Ernst B. Koscherak et al. against Tillie Koscherak et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Riegelman & Bach.

KINGSBRIDGE ROAD, e s, 261.9 ft n of Briggs Av, 27.7x153.6; Ray E. Matshak et al., as executors, against Kuntz Realty Co. et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Horowitz & Rosenstein.

LOT 307, map of Unionport; Benenson Realty Co. against Martin Pletscher et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Elfers & Abberley.

VALENTINE AV, w s, 100 ft n of Central Av, 25x100; Ernest Hall, as executor, against Mary Katz et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. Freeman.

WEBSTER AV, w s, 61.9 ft n of 180th St, 33.9x80; Charles Zoller against Charles Bjorkegran, Inc., et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Timme & Knoepke.

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Large Corner Apartment with 5 Baths.
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BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—GROVE STRAW HAT MFG. CO., Bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that Grove Straw Hat Mfg. Co., bankrupt, has filed its petition, dated July 6th, 1915, praying for the confirmation of a composition of all its debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 21st, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, July 8th, 1915.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—No. 20,078.—EDWARD DAVIDOW, Bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that Edward Davidow, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 19, 1915, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 18th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, July 8th, 1915.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—No. 21,628.—SAMUEL ETKIN, Bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that Samuel Etkin, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 5th, 1915, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 18th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, July 8th, 1915.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—No. 21,728.—FERDINAND V. MORRISON, Jr., Bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that Ferdinand V. Morrison, Jr., bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 28th, 1915, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 18th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, July 8th, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. of N. Y.—No. 21905.—In Bankruptcy.—JOHN ZEILMANN, Bankrupt. Creditors of said John Zeilmann are hereby given notice that on July 3d, 1915, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, July 21st, 1915, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated, New York, July 9th, 1915.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—HERMAN L. STERN, Bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that Herman L. Stern, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 6th, 1915, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 11th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, July 9th, 1915.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—No. 20137.—JOSEPH KANTROWITZ, Bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that Joseph Kantrowitz, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated April 29th, 1915, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 18th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, July 8th, 1915.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—TOWER CONSTRUCTION CO., INC., Bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that Tower Construction Co., Inc., bankrupt, has filed its petition, dated July 7th, 1915, praying for the confirmation of a composition of all its debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 21st, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, July 9th, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—No. 20,515.—In the matter of NATHAN TEKULSKY, Bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that Nathan Tekulsky, Bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 2d, 1915, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 11th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated July 8, 1915.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—No. 20,253.—MICHAEL A. COHEN, Bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that Michael A. Cohen, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated April 27th, 1915, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 18th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, July 8th, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. of N. Y.—No. 21900.—In Bankruptcy.—JOHN WINTERS, Bankrupt. Creditors of said John Winters are hereby given notice that on July 2d, 1915, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, July 21st, 1915, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, July 9th, 1915.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The storm that was central over New England Thursday night has passed to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and the weather has cleared throughout the East. Another extensive area of low barometer pressure covers the Plains States and the Rocky Mountain region, where it is causing overcast weather and widely scattered showers.

Thunder showers are also reported from the South Atlantic and East Gulf States.

Temperatures have not changed decidedly in any region, and readings are generally below normal east of the Mississippi and the Far Northwest, and above normal in the Southwest.

In the Middle Atlantic States and New England fair weather, with moderate temperatures will prevail Saturday and probably Sunday. At this time there are no indications of unseasonably warm weather in these districts.

In the South Atlantic and Gulf States, the Central Valleys, and the Lake region the weather will be overcast with widely scattered showers and moderate temperature during the next forty-eight hours.

Winds along the Atlantic Coast Saturday and Sunday will be light to moderate variable.

FORECASTS—TODAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York, Southern New England, New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Saturday and probably Sunday.

Western New York—Partly cloudy Saturday and Sunday.

Northern New England—Fair Saturday and Sunday, rising temperature.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	67	60	4 P. M.	76	79
6 A. M.	66	61	6 P. M.	73	79
9 A. M.	70	72	9 P. M.	68	73
12 M.	72	77	11 P. M.	68	71

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 69; for the corresponding date last year it was 71; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 73.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 66, at 8 P. M. it was 74. Maximum temperature 79 degrees at 2:40 P. M., minimum 59 degrees at 5 A. M. Humidity 62 per cent. at 8 A. M., 38 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.89 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.93 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M. Loss.
9:20—814 5 St.; not given....Slight
11:00—146 E. Houston St.; Lena Margenstein....Slight
11:45—85 Cannon St.; not given....None
P. M.
12:55—45 West St.; Carman & Goories..Slight
1:25—54 Pike St.; Simon Press....Slight
1:45—149 E. 90 St.; Callahan Co....$50
1:50—425-435 E. 24 St.; J. J. Little....Slight
2:40—25 Jefferson St.; Wolf & Omen....Slight
2:50—1,428 Wash. Av.; Nathan Weiner.Slight
4:10—1,415 Wilkins Av.; Max Rubin....None
5:45—911 Tiffany St.; A. Kalisky...Not given
6:20—59 Columbia St.; Wolfs Klein....Slight
7:45—646 E. 11 St.; Abraham Kaufner.Slight
7:55—115 W. 30 St.; Levey & Julius..Slight
8:00—303 E. 78 St.; J. P. Johnson....Slight
8:25—239 E. 128 St.; Interboro R. R...Slight
8:40—234 St., near Katonah Av.; P. S. 19....Slight
9:10—290 Cherry St.; Isidore Cohen....Slight
9:15—646 Lenox Av.; Mrs. Singner....Slight
9:50—343 E. 55 St.; Mrs. Simpowitz....Slight

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Relieved on Pensions, 12 P. M., July 9, on their own applications: Patrol. O'Connell, 63, at $700 a year; appointed Dec. 5, 1888; H. Leeder, 156, at $700 a year; appointed April 27, 1889.

Transfers and assignments, noon, July 9: Patrol. J. Giba, Det. B. to 63, designation as Act. Det. Serg., second gr., revoked; E. P. Halpin, Det. B. to 156, designation as Act. Det. Sergt., second gr., revoked; 4 P. M., July 10, J. A. Flanagan, 15, to Traff. Divi., Subdivi. D.; D. M. Ring, 1 In. D., to 13; A. S. Kasinsky, 1 In. D., to 37; R. J. Dixon, 1 In. D., to 157; F. Wrightman, 161, assigned to clerical and house duty; C. T. Masterson, 163, assignment changed from clerical and house duty to clerical duty.

Temporary Assignments: Surgeons J. D. Gorman, 4, S. D., in charge 6 S. D., in addition, 14 days, 12:01 A. M., July 15; P. J. Murray, 16 S. D., in charge 21 S. D., in addition, 26 days, 6 A. M., July 20. Patrol. L. P. Marschall, 2, to C. O. duty in Map Room, office of Chief Insp'or, 30 days, 8 A. M., July 11; W. J. Kennedy, 4, to 4, In. D., 10 days, 4 P. M., July 13; T. J. Weber, 26, to 31, bicycle duty on Queensboro Bridge, 30 days, 4 P. M., July 8; C. Vecchio, 61, to D. B., 5 days, 4 P. M., July 8; C. P. O'Connell and T. J. Lenihan, 61; N. P. Pehrsson, 62, and H. Roedel, 63, to 7 In. D., 4 P. M., July 10, to 8 A. M., July 13; O. H. Crosby, 274, to Boiler Squad, 30 days, 8 A. M., July 12. Matron Margaret Whitehurst, 150, to B. B. H. Squad, duty in Special Squad 1, 10 days, 8 A. M., July 10.

Assignment Discontinued: Patrol. G. H. Griffen, Jr., 161, to clerical and house duty, 4 P. M., July 10.

Leaves of absence, (with full pay:) Surgeon M. A. McGovern, 6 S. D., 14 days, 12:01 A. M., July 15, to be deducted from vacation. (Without pay:) Surgeon E. H. Fiske, 21 S. D., 26 days, 6 A. M., July 20; Lieut. J. Leonard, 7, 10 days, 12:01 A. M., July 25; Patrol. A. F. Bolz, 13, 1 day, 12 P. M., July 9; C. L. Havighorst, 153, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., July 14; G. J. Salg, 153, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., July 12; V. R. Raynor, 156, 1 day, 4 P. M., July 10; J. Powers, 165, 1 day, 4 P. M., July 11; J. F. Dunn, 167, 1 day, 4 P. M., July 12; H. A. Doring, 170, 1 day, 8 A. M., July 7.

Full pay while on sick report: Patrol. T. B. Fahy, 62, 7:55 A. M., April 22 to 12 P. M., June 4; D. H. Cohen, 156, 8 A. M., Oct. 7, 1912, to noon, Nov. 8, 1912, and 7:10 A. M., Feb. 22, to 12 P. M., April 1.

Advancements to grade: Patrol. to $1,250 grade July 27—E. J. McGuire, 4; J. Patterson, 12; J. E. Commerford, 14; P. P. Owens, 16; L. J. Weppler, 17; L. Odell, 18; J. A. Murtha, 35; J. J. Hamilton, 22; F. W. Kaiser, 23; E. Jones, 28; J. A. McLoughlin, 40; J. E. Driscoll, 143; J. H. Nozigila, 152; J. A. Foran, 156; W. M. Conway, 167; A. Scholz, 277; J. A. Knapp, D. B.; J. Shaffer, 7; J. J. L. De Witt, 14; H. Schnier, 16; E. Schaefer, 17; F. Russell, 18; J. C. Logan, 21; M. Sherry, 22; H. E. Freeman, 22; H. H. Jacobson, 23; H. P. Ludwig, 68; H. C. Slott, 143; C. F. Walsh, 146; C. Grote, 154; W. A. Ludwig, 164; J. H. Boyle, 167; J. M. Simmon, 283.

Fines imposed: Serg. I. H. Jones, 10, (failed to enforce discipline by not reporting patrolmen off post,) 3 days; Patrol. P. J. McDermott, 2, (loitering and in conversation with citizens,) ½ day; J. Devlin, 18, (failed to report at Police Headquarters as directed when under suspension,) 10 days; J. Meade, 21, (absent without leave,) 1 day; J. A. Smith, 21, (same,) 1 day; C. W. Carroll, 26, (same,) 2 days; C. W. Kotschau, 28, (permitted prisoner to escape,) 10 days; F. J. Sullivan, 28, (conversation,) ½ day; W. J. Walsh, 28, (loitering and in conversation,) ½ day; J. McAuliffe, 32, (charge preferred while attached to 167,) (absent from post,) 3 days; J. Meaney, 37, (improper patrol,) 2 days; B. F. Rinn, 39, (charge preferred while attached to 36,) (improper patrol, absent from post, coming from liquor saloon,) 5 days; H. A. Fairclough, 43, (absent from post,) 3 days; W. D. Lander, 43, (same,) 5 days; J. E. Nolan, 43, (absent from post, at side door of liquor saloon,) 6 days; W. L. Baumker, 61, (standing at entrance of liquor saloon, drinking whiskey,) 10 days; G. W. Brewster, 66, (in rear room of saloon while off duty in uniform,) 4 days; H. P. Rado, 66, (same,) 4 days; F. E. McGreevy, 144, (failed to report at station house,) ½ day; A. T. F. Browne, 149, (absent without leave,) 2 days.

Fire Department.

Fined: Fire. 1st Gr. J. H. Touhey, H. and L. 121, $5, (loss of coat badge;) Fire. 1st Gr. H. Martin, H. and L. 114, $5, (same;) Fire. 1st Gr. J. C. Tuttle, Eng. 260, $5, (same.)

Special leaves without pay: Fire. 1st Gr. E. B. Casson, H. and L. 12, 8 days, 8 A. M., July 26; Fire. 1st Gr. J. T. McFarland, Eng. 19, 8 days, 8 A. M., July 26; Eng. of Steamer F. Stark, Eng. 26, 3 days, 8 A. M., July 19, and 18 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 5; Fire. 2d Gr. W. T. Hutcheon, Eng. 33, 48 hours, 8 A. M., July 11.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

FRANKENTHAL, Mrs. CLARA, (Jan. 5, 1915;) net estate, $192,740; Mrs. Bella Landauer, daughter, gets life estate in $122,740; remainder interest passes to James D. and William J. Lindauer, grandsons; Charles Dittman, brother of decedent, gets life estate in $50,000; remainder interest in this passes to Mrs. Bella Landauer; Isidor N. Lindauer, son-in-law, given $5,000; Helen Goldsticker, cousin, given $5,000; assets, deposits, $415; insurance, $5,288; mortgages, $182,968; jewelery, $703; stocks and bonds, $12,491.

MITCHELL, JULIA A. MALLORY, (May 24, 1914;) Eveline T. Tripp, not related, given $2,558; Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children, each receives $283; rest of estate passes to friends; assets, lot at Yonkers, $500; deposits, $4,421; notes and personalty, $1,771.

MARKEY, MARY L., (Aug. 31, 1914;) net estate, $18,974; Frank J. Markey, stepson, beneficiary; assets, deposits, $11,014; mortgages, $9,750.

MONNOT, Mrs. LUCINE, (Feb. 1,1914;) net estate, $2,118; three grandchildren beneficiaries; assets, deposits, $2,178; jewelry, $15.

GREEN, GEORGE W., (April 19, 1913;) net estate, $12,646; Mrs. Eva A. Green, widow, gets $7,785; George A. Green, son, $4,860; assets, deposits, $10,346; stocks, $1,-700; retail hat business, 1,455 Third Av., fixtures and good-will $1,900.

THIESSEN, CAROLINE, (May 7, 1914;) net estate, $8,613; two sisters, two brothers, and nephew and niece, beneficiaries; assets, deposits, $10,673; claims, $100; personalty, $50.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Name of Capt. W. P. Ennis, 1st Field Art., to detached, and name of Capt. C. C. Pulis, F. A., removed, Oct. 11. Capt. Pulis is relieved from duty as Insp.-Inst. of Field Art., org. militia.

Capt. G. G. Greene, 5th F. A., is detailed as Insp.-Inst., org. militia, of Minnesota, and will proceed to St. Paul on Oct. 1, for duty.

2d Lt. F. K. Roos, 6th Cav., to Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., for temporary duty, then to place of receipt by him of this order.

Orders of April 7, relating to Major W. H. Simons, Insp-General, revoked.

Major E. B. Goz, 25th Inf., is detailed for service in the Insp.-Gen'ls Dept., July 8, vice Major R. H. Van Deman, relieved from detail in that Department. Major Gose will report to the Commanding General, Hawaiian Dept., for duty as Inspector of that Department.

Major R. H. Vandeman is detailed as a member of the General Staff Corps, and will report to Chief of Staff for duty.

Orders of June 4, relating to Major E. Russel and Capt. G. S. Gibbs, Signal Corps, revoked. He is relieved from duty in office of Chief Signal Officer of the Army, and will proceed to San Francisco and sail about Sept. 7 for Hawaii for duty as Signal Officer of Hawaiian Dept.

Capt. G. S. Gibbs, Signal Corps, from Hawaiian Dept., to San Fran., about Aug. 1. He will proceed to Washington, D. C., and report to Chief Signal Officer for duty.

Orders of June 24, relating to 1st Lt. C. C. Herman, Jr., Inf., revoked.

Capt. A. La R. Christie, 22d Inf., from treatment at Fort Bayard Hospital, N. M., to his regiment.

Capt. J. W. Craig, 12th Cav., is relieved from assignment to Troop D of that regiment, July 12, then to Ft. Robinson, Neb., for duty.

Following are detailed to take first-year course at Mounted Service School, and will proceed to Ft. Riley, Kan., and report on Sept. 25 for duty accordingly: Cav.—2d Lts. C. K. Rhinehardt, 1st; E. V. Summer, Jr., and J. J. Waterman, 2d; H. Thompson, 5th; J. E. Lewis, 10th; B. Y. Read, 11th, and T. De la M. Allen, 14th; Capts. P. W. Corbusier, 8d; A. Lippincott, 13th, and C. H. Conrad, Jr., 15th; 1st Lts. A. H. Jones, 3d; T. H. Cunningham, 5th; J. A. Mars, 6th; R. M. Campbell and W. H. Smith, 9th; A. W. Robins, 12th; G. B. Hunter, 13th; N. H. Davis, 14th, and W. W. Overton, 15th. Field Art.—2d Lts. B. W. Simpson, 3d; R. E. Anderson, 4th, and K. C. Greenwald, 5th. Inf.—2d Lts. C. F. McKinney, 27th; C. T. Griffith, 4th, and A. T. Wyche, 30th.

Capt. V. M. Elmore, 22d Inf., is detailed for recruiting at Grand Rapids, Mich., after 10 days' instruction at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

A board to consist of Cols. W. H. Arthur and G. L. Edie and Lt. Col. E. B. Frick, all of Medical Corps, is appointed to meet at Letterman Hospital, San Fran., for examination of officers of the Medical Corps for fitness for promotion.

Major P. C. Fauntelroy, Med. Corps, will report in person to Col. W. H. Arthur, Med. Corps, President of an examining board, at Letterman Hospital, San Fran., for examination for promotion, then to proper station.

On arrival in U. S., Capt. J. L. Robinson, Med. Corps, to Letterman General Hospital, San Fran., for duty.

Leaves—Capt. C. F. Andrews, 13th Inf., 20 days; Brig. Gen. G. P. Scriven, Chief Signal Officer, 1 month, and Major A. S. Fleming, Adjutant General, 2 months.

Navy.

Capts. A. Gleaves, from command of the Utah, July 28, to wait orders; H. O. Dunn, from command of the Wyoming, Aug. 5, to wait orders, and T. Snowden, commandant Portsmouth, N. H., yard, to command the Wyoming, Aug. 5.

Commander D. E. Dismukes, Isthmian Canal Zone, to command the Kentucky.

Lt. Commander H. A. Baldridge, fleet gunnery officer, Asiatic fleet, to home and wait orders.

Lts. W. F. Halsey, to Naval Academy, and C. C. Moses, Phila. yard, to works General Electric Co., Schnectady, N. Y.

Junior Grade Lts. A. E. Montgomery, the Connecticut, to the Columbia, and B. H. Bruce, Navy Recruiting Station, New Orleans, La., to the Louisiana.

Ensigns H. C. Wick, the Illinois, to the Connecticut; E. L. Vanderkloot, the Alert, to the F-1, and R. A. Lavender, the Washington, to the Birmingham.

Midshipmen R. D. Horn and H. O. Tovey, to temporary duty, Naval Academy.

P. A. Surgeon W. S. Pugh, the St. Louis, home and wait orders.

P. A. Paymasters S. L. Bethea, to the Vestal; Aug. 1, and F. E. McMillen, the Vestal, Aug. 1, home, wait orders.

Chief Bosn. H. Seedorff, the Wisconsin, to Phila. yard.

Bosn. J. B. Hupp, Philadelphia Yard, to the Wisconsin.

Chief Carpenters R. Velz, the Kentucky, to Boston Yard, and G. J. Shaw, the Texas, to the Columbia.

Paymaster Clerks M. C. Haff, the Kansas, to the Kentucky, and F. S. Sullivan, the North Dakota, to the Kearsage.

Marine Corps.

Capt. A. Stokes, to Marine Officers' School, Norfolk, on discharge from hospital.

Midshipmen R. J. Mitchell, L. R. de Reode, R. O. B. Burwell, J. A. Minnis, P. A. del Valle, de Witt Peck, A. F. Howard, R. R. Wright, O. E. O'Neill, and R. M. Burstan, all detached from headquarters, Marine Corps, to instruction Marine Officers' School, Norfolk.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived: Reid at Boston yard, O'Brien at Newport, Henley at Tompkinsville, Glacier at San Diego, Wheeling at Lobos Island; Brutus at Guantanamo, and Chester, Beirut, and the Whipple at Mare Island.

Sailed: Sandoval, Rochester for cruise; Standish, Annapolis, for Boston, via Norfolk and Newport, and the Cyclops, New York Yard for Newport.

The Maryland will leave Mare Island about the 25th inst., for Honolulu.

The O'Brien has been assigned to duty with the torpedo flotilla, Atlantic fleet.

City Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

A FOUR-STORY BRICK DWELLING HOUSE; ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS; FIRST-CLASS CONDITION; 20x50x94 FEET; PERRY ST., NEAR WAVERLEY PLACE; CHEAP. HARFT, 58 EAST 8TH.

Astonishing bargains can now be secured in private houses for sale or rent. Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2,705 B'way (at 103d).

Clifford B. Harmon & Co., Real Estate, Vanderbilt Avenue Bldg., opposite Grand Central.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO.,
56 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Craftsman homes in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,250; send for booklet. Otto Singer, on premises, East 13th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn, Av. J station, Brighton Beach L.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

House for Sale, Bronx.—Modern, semi-detached, 2-family brick, 16 rooms, 2 baths, steam, showers; bargain to quick cash buyer. 1,041 Clay, (165th St.)

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

Three-room furnished bungalow at seaside to rent; also lots for sale. Apply Fox, Oakwood, S. I., or phone Orchard 3767.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

Desirable three-story dwelling; bathroom extension. 114 West 91st St.; caretaker. Particulars Fountain, 318 West 88th St.

Bay window front dwelling; 316 W. 88th St.; twenty feet wide; four stories; caretaker. Particulars, G. E. Fountain.

To Let For Business Purposes

Thirty cents an agate line.

ATTRACTIVE PRIVATE OFFICE, $16 AND $20; FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED; ALSO ROLL TOP DESK; GOOD LIGHT; CLEAN; TELEPHONE; TOWEL SERVICE. INQUIRE 309 BROADWAY, SUITE 807.

A three-story rear building, 16x40; also driveway, 18x60; suitable for any business; low rent; 38th St., near 2d Av. Apply E. Levenson, 320 1st Av.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Maine—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—State Maine timber land, entire township, 28,000 acres; splendid growth; income paying; investigate. Address Owner, Box 343, Gorham, Me.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted—Furnished cottage, from July 17 to Aug. 17; 5 adults; commuting distance; rent reasonable. N 73 Times.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Houses and lots exchanged for income property or acreage; fine income investments. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.

The Times in the Country.

Keep in touch with the news of the day while in the country by having The New York Times sent to you every day at your country address. Leave order with your newsdealer, send to Publication Office or 'phone Circulation Department, Bryant 1000.

Daily and Sunday, 17c. per week; 75c. per month. Daily, 12c. per week; 50c. per month.—Advt.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Great Sacrifice—Must be sold this week, owner leaves for California, beautiful up-to-date gentleman's home, all improvements, up to the minute; 12 rooms, 2 baths; magnificent shade trees; 18 Sunnyside Drive, Ludlow Park, Yonkers; 1 minute from station, 25 from Grand Central, 35 by subway; fare 10 cents; worth $23,000; best offer gets it; very easy terms. Verbeck, owner, 30 West 46th St.

BROOKSIDE—Artistic, comfortable California semi-bungalow, amid woods, rocks, hills, and brook; 8 rooms, 2 baths; all improvements; garage; 10 minutes' walk from Larchmont station; have changed plans, so will sacrifice on easy payments. Owner, 2 West 101st St. Phone Riverside 966, New York, or 543 Larchmont.

PRICE CUT IN HALF.
We are offering a wonderful bargain. A superior built modern dwelling house, hollow tile construction, every convenience, including vacuum cleaner, garbage incinerator, three baths, fine garage, one acre, Italian gardens; on restricted Chester Hill, Mt. Vernon. Anderson Realty Co., Tel. 585 Mt. Vernon.

Attractive house, stone and shingled, large porches, steam heat, electric light, large grounds, shade trees, 300 feet elevation, easy commuting distance, $7,000; great bargain of owner direct. Westchester. N 60 Times.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

A very pretty cottage, front and back porch; handsome bathroom, with enamel bedroom, mission beamed ceiling; dining room, with elegant electric dome; parlor, open fireplace; on large plot of land; private and personal care was taken to have everything pretty; will accept $200 cash, balance $18 monthly. Paton, Box 139 Times Downtown.

FOR RENT AT REDUCED PRICE.
From August to May 1st, attractive 7-room house, oak floors, steam heat, every improvement; near station; great elevation, best section; $35 per month; splendid opportunity to try out Ridgewood. Write for particulars. S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman, Ridgewood, N. J. Phone 555.

AUTOMOBILE WANTED—Good condition; state make and year; will be taken as part payment for a two-family house; practically new; steam heated; all city improvements; 28 minutes from Manhattan express station; country, shade trees; splendid home on restricted property. Owner, Room 205, 41 Park Row, N. Y.

SEMI-BUNGALOW, $5,900; 28 minutes from Manhattan, 100 trains, 4 minutes from express station; restricted, refined neighborhood; garden, shade trees; 7 rooms and tile bath; all city improvements; outside chimney and fireplace; built day's labor and guaranteed; easy terms. Write or phone, J. Mead Briggs, 200 Broadway, N. Y. 3876 Cortlandt.

YOUR RENT MONEY CAN BE MADE TO pay for a beautiful Colonial brick home in JAMAICA—18 minutes from N. Y.; hundreds of trains a day. See Samuel Knopf, 220 West 42d St., or representative on premises, 52 Middletown St., two blocks north L. I. R. R. Station, Jamaica.

BUNGALOW, UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE. Practically new, 7 rooms, oak floors, steam heat, electricity, gas, city water, thoroughly modern, A1 condition; lot 60x175; convenient to station; for sale at less than cost. Write for photo. P. O. Box 21, Ridgewood, N. J.

Freeport.—New all-year home, six rooms and tiled bath, hot water heat and every modern comfort; will sell to responsible party same as rent; small payment. Address Owner, Box 201, Freeport, L. I.

QUEEN'S-COURT—Semi-bungalows and cottages for sale and rent; restricted and refined neighborhood; 28 minutes from Manhattan. A. P. O'Toole, cor. Creed Av. and Fulton St., Queens, L. I.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

Delightful country home; near Hudson River, ninety minutes from New York; 21 acres fertile land; well-equipped house; immediate possession to buyer. Box 394, Beacon, N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

ATTRACTIVE BARGAINS in modern one-family houses and choice building lots; a large number from which to select. THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, to quickly close the business of two corporations, offers these properties at about 50 per cent. of former prices.

They are located at Grantwood, Palisade, Morsemere, and Leonia, New Jersey, (opposite Grant's Tomb,) within twenty-five minutes of Manhattan. Liberal terms. Title Guarantee Policy free. Address all inquiries to BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

AT MONTCLAIR.
For Rent or Sale on Easy Terms.
10-room house, best location:
Lot worth $3,500
House cost 5,500
Total value $9,000
Will accept $6,000. Seeing is believing. Look at it.
Owner, Z 330 Times Annex.

Six-Acre Hilltop Farm, 50 minutes Lackawanna, mile from station; beautiful, modern bungalow, fully furnished, six rooms, bath; steam heat, hot, cold water, electricity, telephone; chicken plant; garage; large pear and peach orchard; price, $5,500; little cash, balance mortgage; will rent. Harmon, 135 Broadway. Phone 4792 Cort.

MANASQUAN PARK. — Summer home and bungalow park for persons of refined and artistic tastes; paradise for children; 200 acres for sale; half-mile waterfront; easy terms; safe investment. A. P. Fitt, Box 600, Manasquan, N. J.

Cranford, N. J.—If you want a home do not overlook Cranford, the most beautiful town in New Jersey; have now a few houses at a bargain price and easy terms. Droescher, 79 Warren St., New York City.

Make the money you are paying for rent buy you a good suburban home; send for our photographs and particulars of cottages for sale at Westfield and Fanwood on easy monthly payments. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

Wonderful opportunity; 7-room house, every improvement, parquet floors throughout; plot 100x500; 100 bearing fruit trees; 5 minutes to station; $7,000. For terms, Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

CHEAP FARMS for city workers, 1 to 5 acres; near station; $250 each; easy terms; 15 cents railroad fare; small payment down; $10 monthly. Room 1,701, 141 Broadway.

Connecticut—For Sale or to Let.

RIDGEFIELD, CONN. — Well-furnished 11-room house; 1¼ hours from N. Y.; modern conveniences; 5 open fireplaces; wide piazzas; town and well water; views, situation unsurpassed; convenient to station, Post Office; moderate rent. Wm. B. May & Co., 717 5th Av.

Country Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

COTTAGES AT
MONMOUTH BEACH, N. J.,
in connection with
STADLER'S MONMOUTH BEACH INN.
Fully furnished in every way; electric lights, long-distance telephone; entire service and meals from hotel if desired. Apply at Inn for full particulars, booklet, &c.

Long Branch.—Ocean Av. and Seaview Av., cottage, 12 rooms, 3 baths; three minutes East Long Branch Station; spacious grounds; garage; completely furnished; rent reasonable. James A. Knowles, 406 Broad St., Newark, N. J., or Ocean Av. and Seaview Av., Long Branch.

For rent, furnished, a new six-room cottage; fireplace; modern plumbing; on farm in Berkshire foothills; 100 miles from New York City; $200 for season; photos and plans on request. F., 119 East 40th St.

Sublet two beautifully furnished rooms and bath in Hotel Ansonia, service included, July to October. Apply Dr. Buerger, 40 East 41st St.

For rent, furnished, nine-room stucco house; two baths; close to ocean; Bradley Beach, N. J. Phone 5582 Mad. Sq.

Far Rockaway.—Modern stucco cottage, 6 bedrooms, 2 baths; near water; $300 season; worth double. Nathan. Phone 9001—Morningside.

Asbury Park.—Five minutes from ocean; six rooms; garage; $225 remainder season; all improvements. Particulars, telephone 4194 Riverside.

Seven rooms, furnished; improvements; orchard setting; boating; commuting distance; August, $50. Address S 97 Times.

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

$10,000 QUEENS—$25,000 MANHATTAN. Will divide; also Jersey funds. Harold E. Wittemann, 191 Broadway, City.

Apartments Wanted

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

My family of 6 other members arriving from Spain desire private apartment during Summer; need at least 4, 5 bedrooms; explain. Hernandez, 111 West 64th. Telephone Columbus 9699.

Wanted—Small furnished flat, 5 rooms, easy distance Times Building. Particulars, 919 Candler Building, 220 West 42d St.

Wanted—Small flat, 5 or 6 rooms, easy distance 42d St. and Broadway. Chalk, 118 West 73d St.

EIGHT O'CLOCK Tonight

All Want advertisements to be classified in the Want Section of The Sunday New York Times must be received in the Times Annex by the above time.

TELEPHONE
Bryant 1000

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

HOTEL IRVING, 26 Gramercy Park, New York City.—Homelike; central; fireproof; overlooking the only private park, to which our guests have admittance; $30 a week and up for parlor bedroom and bath, with meals, for two people; also single and double rooms.

Bachelor apartment, Gramercy Park section; living room, eighteen feet long; large bedroom, kitchen, bath; completely furnished; service if desired. 144 East 22d St.

West Side.

CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St. and Col. Ave. } 1, 2, 3 & 4 Rooms SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE, with private bath and kitchenette; some 3 & 4 room suites with two baths. Complete—Dishes, Silver, Cooking Utensils. ROOF GARDEN.
Furnished—$30, $40, $50, $60 up monthly. CONCESSIONS ON LEASE and unfurnished. A few sublet week, month, during Summer. Near Subway and "L"—Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River. 3970. Downtown Office, 2 W. 45th St., Room 1201.

A high-class elevator, two-room and bath apartment, beautifully furnished, nonhousekeeping. Corner Broadway, 225 West 80th St. Bignell.

FOUR ROOMS, FURNISHED, FOR RENT AT
$80 per month. Apply on premises, 250 West 78th St., corner Broadway.

Furnished, housekeeping, opposite Teachers' College. Apartment first west, 527 West 121st. Cannon.

SUBLET.
Three rooms and bath.
HOTEL WALTON, 104 West 70th St.

51st St., 72 West.—Two rooms, private bath; electric light; all improvements.

118th, 507 West.—Delightful 4 rooms, beautifully furnished; high-class elevator house.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

FOR HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS,
A. L. Mordecai & Son., 30 East 42d St.

West Side

THE LANGHAM,
73d to 74th St. and Central Park West.
10-11 room apartments, $4,000-$6,000; also one 11-room apartment, beautifully furnished. Apply Supt. or 'phone Col. 4020.

Furnished and unfurnished apartment to sublet; 4 rooms and 2 baths; could be divided to 2 apartments, 2 rooms each; southwestern exposure. Hotel Walton, 104 West 70th. Tel. 2934 Columbus.

Manhattan Av., 240-246-254, and 320 West 111th St., opposite Morningside Park.—Beautiful apartments of 4 and 6 rooms, $25 to $43; phone service; one half block from 110th St. "L" station.

203 WEST 107TH ST.
Six rooms and bath, select elevator apartment, $70-$80. HALL & BLOODGOOD, 542 Fifth Av. Bryant 7632.

NON - HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS, (SPENCER ARMS,) S. E. Cor. B'way and 69th St.—2, 3 and 4 rooms; $70 to $125.

12th, 132 West.—Desirable apartment, six rooms and bath; all improvements; rent $45. Janitor.

123d, 510 West — Three, four room elevator apartments, assuring tranquillity, dignity, comfort.

Lenox Avenue, 342, near 125 subway, five rooms, bath, hot water; steam heat; $22.

117 St., 368 West, facing Morningside Park. 6 ROOMS, WITH BATH, $35.

West End Av., S. W. Cor. 78th St.—Eight, nine rooms, three baths. $2,500 and up.

47th, 16 West.—One room, kitchenette, bath, hot water; all conveniences; $30.

93d St., 43 West. — Apartment, 7 rooms, 2 baths; $1,400; excellent neighborhood.

Apartments to lease of 2 to 6 rooms. Apthorp, Broadway, 78th St.

Rockfall Apartments, 545 West 111th; 6 to 9 rooms; 2-3 baths.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

34TH, 117-119 EAST.—Large and single rooms, with board.

West Side

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

44TH, 258-260 WEST, (Alliance Hotel.)—Family hotel, $11 weekly; European-American; bath suites; modern conveniences. Bryant 6068.

53D, 57 WEST.—Choice rooms; baths; superior table; Southerners accommodated; moderate; references.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms; private baths; Summer terms.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Cool, comfortable rooms; modern conveniences, near Central Park. Hammond.

62D, 16 EAST.—Desirable rooms; private bath; excellent board optional; block park.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Artistically furnished large and small rooms; private bath; electricity; suit particular people desiring first-class accommodations; Southern cooking; near subway, Park.

72D, 122 AND 131 WEST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, PRIVATE BATH; EXCELLENT BOARD; TABLE GUESTS.

72D, 111-117 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms; table guests accommodated.

72D, 267, 308 WEST.—Southerners; cool rooms, private bath; good table; telephone.

73D, 256 WEST.—Attractive rooms, unsurpassed table; table guests accommodated; Summer rates.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private baths; electricity; parlor dining rooms.

76TH, 57 WEST.—Attractive rooms, connected, adjoining bath; table board; Summer rates.

76TH, 105 WEST.—Attractive, cool rooms; homelike surroundings; Summer rates; Southerners; conveniences.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Large, small rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; table guests.

77TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive rooms; excellent cuisine; meals optional; unusually reasonable rates.

79th, 114 West, Norece Hall.—A home hotel for refined people; delightfully located on wide, parked street; cool, spacious parlors and dining room; booklet.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Rooms, with board; satisfaction guaranteed; reasonable rates.

80TH, 106, 108, 110 WEST.
The HOUSE RICHARDS: A satisfactory home for refined people; with a standard for comfort and health exclusively our own. References.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Cool, comfortable rooms; private baths; superior service; Summer rates.

82D, 124 West (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

83D, 5 WEST.—Open all Summer; special terms; permanent, transient; table boarders.

84TH, 37 WEST.—First-class accommodations, superior table, homelike surroundings; moderate. Blumenfeld.

92D, 7 WEST.—Comfortable room; refined, private family; breakfast, dinner; $10; references.

94TH, 18 WEST.—Newly renovated rooms; electric lights, telephone; Summer rates; references.

136TH, 245 WEST.—Attractive second-story front room with board; refined private family; electric light, phone, all conveniences; near subway and elevated; very moderate.

152D, 513 WEST.—Private house; large second floor front room; references. Phone 7392 Aud.

THE WOODBURY, 355 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (one block north of 157th subway.)—Wonderful grounds.

YOUNG LADY to share expense of home with elderly lady who resides alone; below the nineties preferred; references exchanged. O 142 Times.

Brooklyn.

FLATBUSH, 657 Ocean Av.—Detached house; large rooms; $8-$10 weekly. Flatbush 5961W.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Trained Nurse, with large country place, will care for invalids; prices, $10 to $15 per week. Address Y 341 Times Annex.

New York City.

CHILDREN UNDER 11 will find a country Summer school within city limits at exceptionally moderate terms. Phone 367 Kingsbridge or write Miss Friedrich, Riverdale on Hudson, New York City.

Staten Island.

THE HALL,
GLEN COVE, L. I.,
within commuting distance of New York. Private beach. No mosquitoes. Tennis, golf, boating, bathing, fishing. Absolutely fireproof wing. Private baths. Now open. References.
TELEPHONE 256 GLEN COVE.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Summer hotel of highest order. Grand location; 20 min. Broadway; 5c. fare. Lovely rooms; excellent cuisine; all comforts; delightful atmosphere. Worth investigation. Weekly $9-$14 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

The Belmont, 228-230 Tomkins Av., New Brighton, S. I.; 40 minutes to Wall St.; spacious grounds, private automobile entrance; tennis court, electric lights, shower baths, beautiful view; substantial table; 5 minutes ferry. Phone. 2046 Tompkinsville.

NEW BRIGHTON—VILLA ALICE. NICE, COMFORTABLE ROOM; ONE, TWO GENTLEMEN; GOOD GERMAN HOME COOKING; PLEASANT SURROUNDINGS; TERMS MODERATE. 363 WESTERVELT AVENUE.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Spacious dining room; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-shaded grounds; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

White Plains.—Elegant house; high elevation; refined surroundings; excellent table; easy commutation; near station. 14 Lake St. Phone 2588W.

ROCKLEDGE MANOR, 124 Bruce Av.—Convenient; delightful; moderate prices. Telephone 4136 Yonkers.

Long Island.

BELLE HARBOR, L. I.
BAY VIEW LODGE.
Montauk Av. and Bay, (Beach 130.)
High-class accommodations; modern improvements; excellent table; Rockaway Park Station.

Far Rockaway, L. I.—Luxurious accommodations; high-class private home; tennis, golf, bathing; garage; 35 minutes from New York. Phone 1805W Far Rockaway, or write Damson, 656 Broadway, New York.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE.—Private family can accommodate two adults; handsome cottage; large front room; conveniences; commuting distance; excellent table; references. Owner, 60 Main Av.

COMFORTABLE ROOMS, near station and beach; excellent table; reasonable rates. Shanks, 80th St. and 16th Av., Beechhurst, L. I.

BLUE MOUNTAIN LAKE HOUSE, (cottages,) $3 per day, $15 to $17.50 per week; illustrated booklet. E. C. Potter, Propr.

Sea Gate. — Private family accommodate few paying guests; excellent table; references. K. M., 159 Times.

Far Rockaway, Lee Cottage.—On beach; South St.; phone; to October.

New York State.

FAR VIEW FARM.
Good food; new beds; fresh milk, eggs, vegetables; beautiful view; tennis, fishing; $10 week; special rates to season guests; one hour express. Far View Farm, Valley Cottage, N. Y.

A lady physician, having a beautiful, well-appointed, refined home, suburbs Middletown, N. Y., has accommodations for a few guests; table unexcelled; special diet if required. Inquire Peterson, 4460 Schuyler.

Hillcrest, T. W. Smith's, Warrensburg, N. Y. —Mountain life with luxuries.

New Jersey.

MANASQUAN PARK.—Ravinia Bungalow, on wooded bluff, overlooking water, offers features of shore and country life and recreation; $10 and $12 week. Box 600, Manasquan, N. J.

Atlantic Highlands, N. J.—The Lockwood, beautiful location and surroundings; electricity; excellent table; tennis, croquet, bathing, fishing. I. C. Secor.

ORANGE, N. J.
Six minutes from Highland station; high, excellent location; a satisfactory home for refined people; rates moderate. 211 Lincoln Av.

SOUTH ORANGE.—117 Scotland Road; refined family; beautiful location near station, field club; large room, with or without private bath; couple, gentlemen; references.

HOUSE, highest, coolest location; magnificent view of ocean; piazzas every floor; first-class table; home comforts; bathing, golf, tennis. Tip Top Cottage, Atlantic Highlands, N. J.

Montclair—41 South Willow St.; attractively furnished house; location desirable and convenient; excellent table. New York and Montclair references.

CHAMPLAIN HOUSE.
Excellent table; all outside rooms; modern improvements; overlooking Shrewsbury; homelike; reasonable. 35 Union St., Red Bank.

THE ELLSWORTH.
Can accommodate 35; verandas, lawns, tennis; near lake, station; $8-$9. Mrs. G. S. Smith, Dunellen. Telephone 1255.

AT PORTAUPECK, N. J., on Shrewsbury.—Private family would accommodate congenial parties. Mrs. Sylvester M. Weimer.

MONTCLAIR.—Beautiful, convenient, Summer suburb; excellent accommodations; modern, homelike. Randall's, 104 Valley Rd.

Connecticut.

NORWALK, CONN. — Rhodonolia House; overlooking Sound; large, shady grounds; modern baths; cuisine unexcelled; 10 minutes to station, beaches; hour city; tennis, croquet; $8 up. H. A. Hull, Prop.

AMONG the Blue Hills of Connecticut; high elevation; excellent table; own farm products. Address for particulars, Cedar Rest Farms, Tolland, Conn.

Maine.

SEBASCO ESTATES,
SEBASCO ESTATES, Casco Bay, Me.
Select board, $10-$15; modern furnished bungalows, camps, $50-$350 for season; accessible from Portland. Write Sebasco Estates Clubhouse, Sebasco, Me.

Pennsylvania.

GRADUATE NURSES with large farm, fine, new, modern house, would like few tubercular patients. Dry, cool air; homelike; prices, $9, $10, $12. Address Y 340 Times Annex.

Country Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

YOUNG GENTLEMAN of education and social standing seeks home with refined family or boarding house on seashore; for the present must economize. European, N 101 Times.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH, 28 EAST.—Attractive single rooms; cool, clean, quiet; telephone; select house.

17TH ST., 130 EAST.—Cool, comfortable furnished rooms; bathroom floor; reasonable.

23D ST., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.) SUITE, two rooms and bath.

34TH, 54 EAST.—Large and small comfortable rooms; $3.50 up; board optional.

43D, 16 EAST.—Cool, comfortable, completely furnished room, with, without private bath; references.

43D ST., 130 EAST.—In private family, small, attractive room, every possible convenience; near Grand Central; references. First bell.

56TH, 83 EAST. — Cheap during Summer, large, cool, handsome front rooms; every convenience.

76TH ST., 47 EAST.—Select suite, adjoining bath. Phone Lenox 8720.

82D ST., 130 EAST, (2 blocks from Park.)—Middle-aged widow wishes quiet, permanent person; cool room suitable 2; French cooking if desired; private. Mrs. Ackermann.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Attractive large room, suitable business or professional man; Gramercy 1978.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 265, (36th.)—Well furnished; bath; strictly private family. Murray Hill 728.

West Side

11TH ST., 118 WEST.—Comfortable room; all conveniences; clean; $3.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large, small, airy rooms; board optional; references required; high-class house.

66 WEST 49TH ST.
Large rooms; Summer rates; all conveniences.

52D, 255 WEST.—Second floor, medium rooms; sleeping porch, adjoining bath. Circle 793.

53D, 57 WEST.—Cool, clean rooms; excellent table board; Summer rates; references.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms; private baths; Summer terms.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

57TH, 260 WEST.—Cool, comfortable rooms; modern conveniences, near Central Park. Hammond.

57TH, 153 WEST.—Delightfully cool large, small rooms; also sublet; Summer rates.

58TH, 49 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished rooms; electricity; bath; select house; reasonable.

58TH, 23 WEST.—Large rooms; private baths, electricity, telephone; $6, $7, $8.

63D ST., 105 WEST.—Attractive room, moderate rent, to gentlemen only; reference necessary.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Double, single, cool rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; transients; reasonable.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Large pleasant room; running water; suitable one, two; moderate.

71ST, 317 WEST.—Delightfully cool rooms, single, en suite; private home; references. Columbus 8150.

71ST, 282 WEST.—Large, small rooms; running water; cool; corner house; references.

72D, 242 WEST.—Handsome, large and single rooms; private bath; Summer prices; references.

73D, 302 WEST.—First-class board and rooms for ladies and gentlemen offered in a place like home; cool, quiet, with view of river.

73D, 255 WEST.—Large room; private bath; privacy, independence; Summer rates; references.

73D, 269 WEST, (West End Av.)—Suite furnished, unfurnished; single room. Columbus 3974.

73D, 162 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; running water; telephone, subway express.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Single, double rooms; private baths; "L," Subway express; references.

75TH, 46 WEST, near Park.—Delightful Summer location; parlor, connecting bedroom; $6; telephone.

75TH, 58 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large and small rooms; private baths; Summer rates.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Attractively furnished large, small rooms; private bath; telephone; Summer rates.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large, attractive, cool front room; also smaller rooms; excellent table.

76TH, 125 WEST. — Cool rooms, including handsome back parlor, with private bath.

76TH, 119 WEST.—Large room, also small, exclusive neighborhood; Summer rates.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Light, airy front room; superior house; gentlemen; references; reasonable.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive, large room; private house; suitable one, two; references.

78TH, 202 WEST.—Comfortable, light room adjoining bath; private family; conveniences. Brush.

79TH, 149 WEST.—Large and small rooms; attractive Summer location; convenient subway, "L."

80TH, 104 WEST.—Cool, comfortable, large, beautiful rooms; private baths; Summer rates.

80TH, 136 WEST.—Large back parlor, with pantry; suitable for family; references.

81ST, 251 WEST.—REALLY DESIRABLE large, front room; high-class elevator apartment; single room; reasonable. Barney.

81ST, 120 WEST.—Attractive, cool, double, single rooms; private bath; $3-$5 weekly.

82D, 134 WEST.—Large, handsome rooms; private bath; single rooms; Summer rates; references.

82D, 152 WEST. — Reduced Summer rates; cool, comfortable rooms; all conveniences.

82D ST., 109 WEST.—Nicely furnished single room; reasonable. Koenig.

85TH, 168 WEST.—Superior accommodations; select, private house; single and suite; Summer rates.

87TH, 117 WEST.—Splendidly furnished suite, room and bath or room; private family; all conveniences; moderate; references. Schuyler 4145.

87TH, 117 WEST.—Handsome suite, room, and bath; room; private family; moderate; references.

87TH, 319 WEST.—Fine, large, also small, room; gentleman; private family; references.

89TH, 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home can accommodate few people.

92D, 46 WEST.—Beautiful Summer location; large room; three windows; dressing room; $6.

93D, 4 WEST.—Large, airy room, elevator apartment; private, homelike. River 8844. Munde.

93D, 123 WEST.—Nicely decorated rooms in high-class house; exceptionally low Summer rates.

93D, 251 WEST.—Private family; beautifully furnished suite, parlor, bedroom; electricity; reasonable. Anderson.

93D, 35 WEST.—Large rooms; separate kitchenette, $4.50; parlor, $5; small, $2; phone.

93D, 263 WEST.—Large or small room; private house; every convenience; telephone.

95TH, 255 WEST.—Exceptionally large, comfortably furnished outside room, adjoining bath; references. Linz.

97TH, 158 WEST.—Large, cool room; private bath; telephone; accessible "L" subway; references.

97TH, 229 WEST.—Two elegant, cool, airy rooms, en suite or single. Apartment 4D.

101ST, 16 WEST.—Delightful single, double housekeeping rooms; telephone, electricity; suites; reasonable. McNamara.

107TH, 237 WEST. — Single room, adjoining bath, $3.50; large room, kitchen optional, $6; elevator, electricity, telephone; references. Band.

108TH, 7 WEST.—Newly furnished room, adjoining bath; elevator apartment. Riverside 7010. Clinton.

111TH, 507 WEST, Apartment 43, (Near Broadway.)—Attractive two large connecting front rooms; together, separate; piano; elevator; reasonable; references.

112TH, 605 WEST.—Attractively furnished outside room; private family; references. Apt. 52.

113TH, 506 WEST.—Large, newly furnished; immaculate; telephone; elevator; electricity; private. Coffey.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Two large rooms; private bath; single or en suite; excellent cuisine.

113TH ST., 622 WEST.—Desirable room, with private family; reference required. Apt. 43.

113TH, 501 AND 523 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; $2 up; conveniences. Walker.

118TH, 415 WEST.—Newly decorated, light, cool rooms; shower bath; elevator; convenient "L," subway, surface car; reasonable. Black.

118TH ST., 418 WEST.—Cool, attractive rooms, single, en suite; elevator, phone; home privileges; very reasonable. Apt. 33.

126TH, 113 WEST.—Large, small, front rooms; all conveniences, electricity, telephone, subway, elevated.

144TH, 562 WEST.—Attractive rooms, newly furnished, kitchen privileges, piano; subway. Apartment 41.

147TH, 535 WEST.—Large, cool, nicely furnished room; private residence; Broadway Subway.

148TH, (3,604 Broadway.)—Bachelor will rent one large, airy room; improvements. Mayer.

158TH, 651 WEST.—Hudson River; Drive; refined country life; subway; conveniences. Audubon 1487.

160TH ST., 482 WEST.—Large corner rooms; three windows; $5 weekly; conveniences; elevator, telephone.

180TH, 703 WEST. — Beautifully furnished room; every convenience; adjoining bath; reasonable. Burns.

Broadway Central Hotel.
BROADWAY, AT 3D ST.
$4 week and up; better than price indicates; why not be comfortable in a 500-room hotel at less than you are paying for small room without the conveniences of a hotel?

CLAREMONT AV, 49, (Corner 119th.)—Large outside room, beautifuly furnished, overlooking Columbia.

EXCEPTIONAL SINGLE, DOUBLE ROOMS obtainable at 420 West 116th St. at $25 and upward per month; excellent service included; write, call, or phone 5800 Morningside.

147 RIVERSIDE DRIVE (CORNER 87TH.) Will rent several pleasant rooms in exclusive home to refined people; board optional; private baths; elevator; garage; telephone. Attractive Summer rates. Stein. (Schuyler 9957.)

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 610.—Business woman or student; Apt. 29. Telephone Audubon 1910.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (108d St.)—Room overlooking Hudson; refined, private home. Phone 8600 River.

S. E. COR. 118TH ST. AND ST. NICHOLAS AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without bath, from $6 to $10 per week; full hotel and elevator service; restaurant; very moderately priced.

TOP FLOOR FRONT.—Large parlor, bedroom, and private bath; elevator, Subway, telephone. Joseph B. Baker, 974 St. Nicholas Av.

WEST END, 611. — Delightful front room; electricity, magnificent plumbing; use of piano; private family; also delightful small room; references; Summer rates.

WEST END AV., 569.—Exceptionally good Summer rooms; very reasonable; references.

New Jersey.

LIVE IN THE ORANGES this Summer; Y. M. C. A. dormitory is ideal; every provision for comfort; shower baths, pool; telephone; all outside rooms; $2.00 a week up. Y. M. C. A. of the Oranges, 419 Main St., Orange.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Oldsmobile autocrat runabout; powerful, speedy, and a classy looking car; new nonskid tires all around, one extra; car in perfect condition.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP,
Distributors of Cole & Dodge Bros. motor cars, 18 Halsey St., Brooklyn.

CHALMERS 1915 LIGHT MASTER SIX TOURING; COST OVER $1,900; complete equipment, slip covers, six shoes on demountable rims, extra tubes, searchlight, bumper, &c.; car runs like new; $1,050 cash. 'Phone to see car. Mr. FRIEDMAN, 3000—Greeley.

HUPMOBILES, 1913, 1914, 1915 MODELS. All are excellent in both condition and appearance and guaranteed same as new; no reasonable offers refused. Hupmobile Agency, 1,190 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Singer motor truck; capacity 2½ tons; perfect condition; demonstration shown. Inquire H. Gross, care of Chas. Silvester. Call on Monday only, between 9 and 12 o'clock, 505-507 West 35th St.

Marion Runabout, 1913, perfect condition; any demonstration; equipped with top, windshield, Klaxon horn, extra tires, &c. Moon Used Car Dept., 245 West 55th.

An Italian officer must sell at once his $5,000 touring car; expert inspection; demonstration; come with cash; very cheap. 'Phone 8-12 A. M., 1702 Murray Hill.

Hudson Runabout, just overhauled, equipped with top, windshield, extra tires, many other extras, $275. Moon Used Car Dept., 245 West 55th.

Packard 1909 "30" Touring, 7 passenger, demountable rims, Klaxon horn, extra tires and rims; bargain. Moon Used Car Dept., 245 West 55th.

Good cars always in stock at very lowest prices; also big saving in tires and sundries. Jandorf, 1,763 Broadway.

Premier 1914, 6-38; self-starter; very classy; excellent chance. J. Tymoff, 1,160 Schuyler.

Cadillac 1914 touring, $1,250. W. L. Plumb, White Plains, N. Y. Tel. 828.

Packard, seven-passenger touring; practically new; seen to be appreciated. Audubon 4754.

Automobiles for Rent.

Packard. — Seven-passenger touring; also closed cars, $3.50 first hour, $3 after. 114 West 50th St. Telephone 1420 Circle.

Egidi Auto Service—Pierce-Arrows, Packards, hour, day, week; special monthly rates. Phone 774 Circle. 123 West 52d.

Brand-new six-cylinder touring; hour, trip, monthly; reasonable. John Tymoff. 1160 Schuyler.

For Rent.—Packard touring, seven-passenger, late model; reasonable. Krinsy, 4754 Audubon.

Packards.—Open, closed, sixes; trips our specialty; rates reasonable. Hawkins, 7565 Col.

NEW PACKARD CAR RENTAL SERVICE. Rates $2.50 hourly, up. Harlem 6818.

Packard-Pierce Arrow 1915 cars; rent month or year. Karp, 1,790 B'way. 9869 Col.

Packard cars by hour, day, week, month, trip. Phelan. Bryant 2546-7.

Pierce, Packard touring cars, rent monthly, yearly. Cone. Tel. 1160 Schuyler.

Cadillac — Hour, day, monthly; reasonable; owner drives. Telephone 7452 Plaza.

7-passenger cars, trip, month. Oscar Kresbien, 452 Amsterdam Av. 8334 Schuyler.

Automobiles Wanted.

AUTOMOBILE WANTED—Good condition, state make and year; will be taken as part payment for a two-family house; practically new steam heated; all city improvements; 28 minutes from Manhattan express station; country, shade trees; splendid home on restricted property. Owner, Room 205, 41 Park Row, N. Y.

Wanted on Consignment.—I guarantee to get you your full price for your car on a 5 per cent. commission basis; see me before selling. Armstrong, 245 West 55th, 6th floor.

1915 Pierce-Arrow or Marmon; give full particulars. Address M. A. C., care of Whitehead & Hoag Co., Newark, N. J.

Wanted, second-hand two-passenger motor cycle; quite reasonable. Cook, 231 Boyd Av., Jersey City.

Automobile Storage.

P. BRADY & SON CO.
Dead storage of Automobiles. Automobiles boxed for export. 552-556 W. 58th St. Col. 3440.

Automobile Instruction.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. 302 W. 57th St. Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

Unfurnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

129TH, 553 WEST.—Two rooms, improvements, $3 weekly; private bell; letter box.

94th, 32 West.—Cool rooms, electricity, gas, near bath, furnished or unfurnished; $2.50.

Situations Wanted, Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

ANY commissions undertaken, lady visiting Europe this month; tact, ability, knowledge of languages; references. Fisher, 221 West 83d.

COOK, colored, small hotel; country preferred; references. Carrie Brooks, 175 West 63d St.

DRESSMAKER and ladies' tailor; reasonable; remodeling. Mme. Juliette, 24 West 8th St.

ENGLISH WOMAN, experienced, desires any position of trust; highest references. N 86 Times.

GOVERNESS.—Very refined, knowledge of housekeeping, experience with sick children, would like position as mother's helper; speaks fluently French, German, English. Francoise, 235 East 60th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Energetic and capable; writes a good hand; understands filing, manifolding, billing, &c.; trustworthy; will begin at $7. Miss H., 36 West 123d St. Phone 518 Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good English education; take rapid dictation; neat typist; live with parents; $8. Miss Kavanaugh, 220 West 42d. Phone Bryant 1319.

STENOGRAPHER, (16,) neat, refined, beginner; excellent penman; good school record; no agency; American, lives home; $7. B 236 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, typewriter; neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stenographer, 311 East Broadway.

TUTOR.—High school graduate wishes to do tutoring during Summer. Tutor, 215 Times.

Employment Agencies.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 89th St.; first-class servants. 9463 Riverside.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 133d. 6916 Morningside.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK maid wanted; must be good cook; good wages. Call between 10-12 A. M. Saturday, Apt. 2A, 454 Riverside Drive.

INTELLIGENT MARRIED WOMAN or widow for social work; part or full time; reasonable salary. Call Saturday, 4 to 6, 220 5th Av., Room 615.

JANITRESS wanted for small apartment house; must be neat. Box N 96 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—A thoroughly experienced stenographer wanted for permanent position in a Bronx office; answer, stating fully your experience, age, salary you have earned, and give references. Z 323 Times Annex.

WOMAN wanted, experienced in buying art, embroidery and embroidery threads; must be familiar with embroidery trade requirements and competent to manage large art department. Reply, stating whether employed at present, age and salary expected, to Embroidery, N 40 Times.

Instruction.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

COMPLETE SECRETARIAL COURSE; also stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; individual instruction by specialists; day or night; Spring and Summer session; begin any time; see catalogue. Walworth Institute, (founded 1858,) Broadway, at 72d St.

Situations Wanted, Male

Fifteen cents an agate line.

A. — ACCOUNTANT. — Balances, audits, $5 monthly, upward; books systematized, opened, closed. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 2351.

ACCOUNTANT.—Established twenty years; fees moderate; all work certified. Equitable. 7588 Hanover.

CHAUFFEUR. — All-around man, single, wishes position city, country; doesn't smoke or drink; best reference. Reilly, 244 W. 139th.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic, careful driver; repairing; reference. Frank Schafer, 123 West 64th St.

CHAUFFEUR, (31;) reliable driver; mechanic; 10 years' reference. Robert, 312 E. 163d.

Lost and Found

Forty-five cents an agate line.
Count six words to a line.
Telephone 1000 Bryant.

LOST—$500 reward for return of bar pin, cabochon emerald in diamond cluster, with larger diamond on each end; lost June 17, between Hotel Vanderbilt and 5th Av. and 40th St.; suitable reward for information leading to recovery; absolutely no questions asked. J. Metcalf, 45 East 17th St. Phone Stuyvesant 1194.

LOST.—Thursday afternoon at Fulton St. subway, gun metal bag containing roll of bills, ticket to Lansing, Mich., baggage checks; Loeser identification coin; reward. Miss A. Sprague, 1,764 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

LOST.—St. John's Place trolley car or at Atlantic Av. subway station, pin of black onyx, set in gold, with pearl in center; reward. Sheldon, 276 Kingston Av., Brooklyn; telephone Bedford 7184-J.

LOST.—Lady's diamond bar pin set in platinum in taxi, from Bustanoby's, 60th St., Friday morning; liberal reward. Mason, Hotel Plaza.

LOST—Diamond cluster ring, oval shape, between 149th St. and 160th St., from St. Nicholas to Broadway; reward. N 50 Times.

LOST—23d subway, uptown, 7th, black purse containing calling card, &c.; suitable reward. Weiss, 206 West 99th. Apt. 25.

LOST—Gold lavalliere in train on Park or Lexington Av., between 81st or 86th, July 5; reward. Russell, 125 East 86th.

LOST—Near 420 West 116th St., box containing paper letters and a magazine; reward. S. S. Tevis.

A LIBERAL REWARD offered for immediate return of merchandise taken from wagon of Morris Rose, Inc., 511 W. 46th St.; no questions asked.

REWARD.—Small gold, diamond locket with picture inside. A. J. Connick, 244 5th Av.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

LOST—White poodle; shaved to neck; name Tutzie; $20 reward; 1,156 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

REWARD.—Thursday, Boston bulldog, half white and brindle. Paul Kauba, 212 East 69th St.

Public Notices

Forty-five cents an agate line.

LILL.—PLEASE HELP; NO M—Y FOR children. FRED.

Business Opportunities

Forty-five cents an agate line.

One and one-quarter acre plot in New York City to lease for term of years, or owner will build large factory to suit lessee; excellently located for transportation; high-class labor abundant in neighborhood. Address G. S. D., Z 333 Times Annex.

Large, reliable concern, established 18 years, excellent prospects, will make attractive proposition to party able to invest about $10,000 cash quickly; can secure investment and give investor opportunity to render service, draw good salary and profits. Write or phone Paul Cohn, 261 Broadway.

Young man, with scientific training, practical experience, and sterling references, desires an active and financial interest in thoroughly legitimate business; principals only. N 92 Times.

Flower and feather importers, manufacturers; established over 40 years; successful and profitable business; retiring; organization will remain if desired. Z 312 Times Annex.

$20,000 cash will purchase outright an established theatre; actual cost, $100,000. F. Beck, 99 Nassau St.

Lakewood.—Hotel, 60 rooms, rent or sell, furnished; money maker. D., 700 Union St., Brooklyn.

An article of merit wanted, to employ our capital and sales force; idle through stopping import. Z 321 Times Annex.

High-grade mail order opportunity; $350. Box 1,187, Providence, R. I.

Business Notices

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Fire Escapes, Fireproof Windows, Approved Fire-Alarm Systems, J. Gescheidt, 212 E. 52.

Business Loans.

Loans on outstanding accounts, notes, and various securities; confidential. Y 225 Times Annex.

Printing and Multigraphing.

Multigraph letters, 300, $1.30; 1,000, $1.75; 10,000, $9. G. R. Weatherford, 120 B'way. Room 1,131 Equitable Building. Rector 4543.

Purchase and Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Wanted to purchase, new or old plates showing jewelry of any description. H. W. Ostby, 118 Richmond St., Providence.

Situations Wanted, Male

Fifteen cents an agate line.

CHAUFFEUR.—American, single, 27; eleven years' experience on foreign and American cars; expert driver and mechanic; can furnish best reference; three years with last employer; have toured extensively. N 81 Times.

DRUGGIST.—Registered; 5 years' experience; speaks Italian; reasonable salary; best reference. W. Siena, care of Pica, 342 E. 116th.

Position wanted where ability to organize and oversee details, given opportunity to improve; young, Christian, married; used to mechanical, sales lines. C 44 Times.

PRIVATE SECRETARY.—Refined young man, experienced, who is at present employed, desires position as assistant to man of affairs; well versed in general business subjects and has specialized in several important branches; well recommended; would travel. N 62 Times.

SALESMAN, Secretary, Stenographer.—Position desired young man of 25; eight years' experience in office and sales work; excellent references, character and ability. Address O. F. Bender, 280 70th St., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN, (25,) a wideawake hustler, desires to connect with a responsible concern. S 95 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright, hustling young man; good education; rapid dictation; good typist; $8. Felix Abraham, 220 West 42d. Bryant 1319.

STENOGRAPHER. — Neat, reliable boy; American; excellent penman; beginner; $7. B 237 Times Downtown.

TEAMSTER, driver, porter; honest, reliable; excellent reference. W. White, 415 9th Av.

Tutoring by high school teacher; specialty, mathematics; private or school. Address B 262 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (24,) wishes position with brokerage or banking house. M. Kobre, 98 Taylor St., Brooklyn.

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

AN EXPERIENCED negotiator of good address to secure contracts from employers for high-class efficiency service; must be forceful, tactful, and able to reach the man at the head; state age, experience, references, salary expected. N 26 Times.

ARTIST wanted, familiar with the use of air brush and experienced in painting dolls' faces, &c. State experience and wages to N 87 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man to take charge of office; post trial balance; pay roll; must be thorough man for detail; systematizer; salary to start $20; fine opportunity for one energetic and capable; some knowledge of Spanish and French preferable but not essential. Wholesale Ribbons, S 94 Times.

BOY.—18-20 years, with experience as stock and shipping clerk in large dry goods or yarn house; bright and hard worker; steady position; best chance for the right one. Box D 340 Times Downtown.

BOY, (over 18,) wanted as clerk, stenographer and typewriter for lawyer; write, stating age, experience, references and lowest salary expected. N 98 Times.

DRAUGHTSMAN.—For English interior decorative work required; would have to submit specimens of own designs. Write, giving full particulars, salary, &c., B 54 Times Annex.

PRIVATE SECRETARY.—Experienced, wanted; legal training, good address, for travel in Far East. Apply, stating age, experience, salary expected, and when services would be available, Box S 93 Times.

SALESMEN.—25% commission; we want salesmen to sell mining stock in operating gold mine in Ontario; references required, and only high-grade men need apply. Full particulars to H., care McKim's Agency, Toronto, Canada.

SALESMEN to solicit individual orders in New York and near-by towns for new and popular priced lines of fine shirts; liberal commissions. Clinton H. Smith & Co., 72 Leonard St.

SALESMEN.—EXPERIENCED IN TRADING STAMPS OR COUPONS; COMMISSION. PHONE MURRAY HILL 4257.

Employment Agencies.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

ACCOUNTANT and office manager; must have hotel or club experience; $1,800-$2,000. National Employment Exchange, 30 Church St.

Instruction.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

WANTED.—300 MEN TO STUDY PUBLIC SPEAKING AND ACQUIRE SELF-CONFIDENCE. FOR PARTICULARS WRITE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT, WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57TH ST.

TIMES SQ. SELECTED AS SUBWAY CENTRE

Express Stops of Broadway and 7th Av. Lines Will Make It Biggest Station in City.

PLATFORMS 530 FEET LONG

Plans Completed for New Section Between Thirty-eighth and Fifty-first Streets.

The Public Service Commission yesterday adopted plans and contracts and ordered advertisements for the opening of bids for that part of the Broadway Subway between Thirty-eighth and Fifty-first Streets, as well as for the building of sections of the Eastern Parkway and Nostrand Avenue Subways in Brooklyn, and for the finishing of stations on the Corona and Queensboro lines and the Astoria line in Queens.

The part of the Broadway Subway between Thirty-eighth and Fifty-first Streets is the only section of that subway that has not yet been let. It is a particularly important part, because it dips beneath the present Interborough station at Times Square. The contract includes the building of an express station below Broadway between Fortieth and Forty-second Streets, and when this is completed the station, with the Times Square express station of the Seventh Avenue Subway between Fortieth and Forty-second Streets below Seventh Avenue and the present Interborough station under Times Square, will be the largest and most important station plan in the city. All three stations will be connect so as to be easily accessible to the public.

The adoption of the plans and contracts concludes the long fight that has been made to have the two stations, one on the Broadway and the other on the Seventh Avenue line, made express stations. The Broadway Subway runs from the downtown district up Broadway to Times Square and thence through Seventh Avenue to Fifty-ninth Street and eastward through Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth Streets to the Queensboro Bridge. It is a four-track subway from Park Place to Fifty-ninth Street, and it will be operated by the New York Municipal Railway Corporation. It will connect with the Fourth Avenue Subway in Brooklyn, the proposed Whitehall and Montague Streets tunnel under the East River, and on the north with the new elevated lines in Queens, either by way of the Queensboro Bridge or by a new tunnel under the East River. The section for which plans were adopted yesterday is known as Section 3 of Routes Nos. 4 and 36. Bids fir this section will be opened on July 27.

Largest Station in City.

The new station will be one of the largest and most attractive in the city. The platforms on either side of the street will be 530 feet long and 20 feet wide and will connect with the Seventh Avenue Subway station, directly opposite, by a number of passageways. Along these passageways will be room for stores. The Seventh Avenue station will be 480 feet long. Work on this station has already been started. At the north end of the Broadway station there will be exit escalators. The tracks at this point will be forty feet below the street level.

By the time the station is completed it is expected that work will be begun on the Steinway tunnel extension from the East River to Times Square. It is expected that this extension will use the present subway tracks under Forty-second Street and will run into the present Interborough local station at Times Square.

The Eastern Parkway contract is for Section 3 of Route 12, which extends under Eastern Parkway from Nostrand Avenue to Buffalo Avenue. The line is a four-track extension of the existing subway and is to be operated by the Interboorugh Rapid Transit Company. It is already under contract from a point near the terminus of the existing subway through Flatbush Avenue, Prospect Park Place, and Eastern Parkway to Nostrand Avenue. With Section 3 awarded all of the underground work on this line will be under contract except for a short section, which runs under the Long Island Railroad Station from the terminus of the existing subway at Atlantic and Flatbush Avenues. Beyond Buffalo Avenue there will be a three-track elevated extension running through East Ninety-eighth Street and Livonia Avenue to New Lots Road. The contract for the elevated portion has not yet been advertised. Bids for Section 3 will be opened July 27.

The Nostrand Avenue Subway is a two-track branch of the Eastern Parkway Subway, running under Nostrand Avenue from Eastern Parkway to Flatbush Avenue. The contract for the first section extending from Eastern Parkway to Church Avenue has already been awarded. The contract to be advertised now is the remainder of the line from Church Avenue to Flatbush Avenue, known as Section 2 of Route 29. Bids for this section will be opened on July 28.

Express Stop at Hoyt Avenue.

The stations to be finished on the Astoria line, which is a three-track elevated railroad running from the Queens end of the Queensborough Bridge northward over Second Avenue to Ditmars Avenue, Astoria, are at Beebe, Washington, Grand, Hoyt, and Ditmars Avenues and Broadway. The Hoyt Avenue station will be an express station. The line is owned by the city and leased for operation to the Interborough, which will operate it both by trains from the Second Avenue elevated and from the Queensborough subway. The New York Municipal Railway Corporation will also have trackage rights over it. The steel structure is already completed. Bids for the contract will be opened on Aug. 4.

The stations to be finished on the Corona elevated and Queensborough subway are at Rawson Street, Lowery Street, Bliss Street, Lincoln Avenue, Woodside Avenue, Fiske Avenue, Broadway, Twenty-fifth Street, Elmhurst Avenue, Junction Avenue, and Alburtis Avenue. The express stations will be at Woodside Street and at Junction Avenue. The steel structure is nearly completed, as is also the ornamental concrete structure in Queens Boulevard. The stations on the Queensboro subway extension, which is a two-track line, part subway and part elevated, are at Vernon-Jackson Avenues, Hunter's Point Avenue, Ely Avenue, and Queensborough Plaza, which latter will be an express station. Bids for the contract will be opened Aug. 3.

The commission also adopted two contracts for track materials for use upon all lines of the dual system not yet provided for. It was the largest number of contracts the commission had adopted at one meeting. It is expected that additional contracts will be adopted and ordered advertised at the meeting to be held next Friday.

SUES AFTER AUTO TRAGEDY.

Bridge Tender, Knocked Into River by Bittels Car, Wants $15,000.

Suit for $15,000 damages was filed yesterday in the Supreme Court in Newark, N. J., against William Bittels, President of the Wagner Pie Baking Company of Newark, and his son, William J. Bittels, by Arthur B. Matthews of 16 Hampton Street, bridge tender on the Lincoln Highway at the Passaic River.

Matthews was injured by being thrown into the river on April 6, when young Bittels drove his father's touring car through the gates of the bridge. The car plunged into the river and four young men companions of Bittels were drowned. Bittels was indicted by the Hudson County Grand Jury and is out under bail.

Matthews, who was in a hospital for several weeks after the accident, charges young Bittels with carelessness and the father with negligence in allowing a minor member of his family to drive his car.

HOME RULE FOR COUNTIES.

Would Get More Power Than Cities Under Barnes's Proposal.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 9.—Counties will fare a great deal better than cities at the hands of the Constitutional Convention if the county home rule proposal, which was presented today by the Committee on Legislative Powers, of which William Barnes is Chairman, should be adopted. Under this proposed amendment to the Constitution, the Legislature would be given power to confer on local boards of supervisors "the fullest measure of legislative and administrative powers consistent with the sovereignty of the State." The proposal was offered by ex-Assemblyman Harold J. Hinman in the absence of Mr. Barnes.

Another feature of the Barnes amendment is the elimination of the three-fifths quorum now required and considered as an essential safeguard in connection with the consideration and final passage of bills carrying large appropriations. The Governor's power to hurry legislative action, by means of an emergency message, is also wiped out. Balances of appropriations, under the Barnes's amendment, would lapse at the end of each fiscal year and not run for two years as at present. The Legislature is given power to convene on its own initiative for the purpose of finding and trying impeachments.

Another proposal reached by the committee was the one presented by Delegate Dunmore, under which the Legislature would be restrained from enacting or from delegating to any other body the power to adopt measures oppressive to manufacturing interests. These measures were reported with a recommendation for their adoption.

The committee reported "for the consideration of the convention" the Wickersham proposal providing that all special and local legislative bills must be accompanied by petitions from those in whose interests they are introduced in the Legislature, with the additional provision that such measures, accompanied by the petitions, must be filed with the Secretary of State fifteen days prior to a session and be open to public inspection at least ten days before their introduction. The proposal also restricts to the first sixty days of any legislative session the consideration of such measures by the law-making body.

ORR MAY REPLACE RILEY.

Governor's Secretary Likely to be Named Prison Superintendent.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 9.—According to a report current at the Capitol tonight, a crisis in the controversy between State Superintendent of Prisons John B. Riley and Warden Thomas Mott Osborne of Sing Sing will come next week. A report that Mr. Riley would give way to a Republican appointee of Governor Whitman's own selection was not denied at the Executive Chamber this afternoon. William A. Orr, Secretary to the Governor, is being prominently mentioned as a possible successor to Superintendent Riley.

While it is understood that Governor Whitman's recent visit to Sing Sing precipitated matters somewhat, it is known that for months Governor Whitman has been urged by leaders in his own party to get rid of Superintendent Riley, whose term would not expire until 1919. Mr. Riley has been aware for some time that his job is wanted by the present administration, and that in the event he did not get out voluntarily, the Constitutional Convention, which the Republicans dominate, would be used for "reorganization" purposes that would entail the ousting of the present head of the prison department.

The Superintendent of State Prisons has the appointment of all the Wardens, and during the Riley régime these, including Mr. Osborne, are Democrats. A Republican State Superintendent of Prisons appointed by Mr. Whitman could be depended upon to appoint to these places Republicans of the Governor's own choice who could be of aid to him politically.

Warden Osborne's job, it is thought, will be safe for the present, although the Governor is known not to be wholly in sympathy with his extreme views on prison management.

MAYOR APPOINTS HERBERT.

Names Him Justice of Special Sessions—W. B. Cobb a Magistrate.

Mayor Mitchel appointed Magistrate Henry W. Herbert to the Court of Special Sessions yesterday to fill the new Justiceship recently created by the Board of Estimate and the Board of Aldermen. The Mayor at the same time appointed W. Bruce Cobb, his former law partner, to fill the new Magistracy created through the petition of the Board of Magistrates filed on July 1. The Mayor said he appointed Judge Herbert because of his record of exceptionally excellent service on the Magistrates' bench. He added:

"I have given time and considerable thought to the selection of the Magistrate for promotion because there are on the Magistrates' bench in Manhattan several men all of a high order of ability and with records of excellent service, and it has not been easy to make a selection from among them."

Regarding Mr. Cobb's appointment the Mayor said:

"I have appointed Mr. Cobb because of his qualifications, experience, and fitness for the position of City Magistrate, with all of which I am personally familiar."

Mr. Cobb is 37 years old and is a graduate of the Columbia University Law School. He was admitted to the bar in 1900. For the past year he has been Secretary of the Board of Water Supply. He is a member of the American Bar Association and the bar associations of the city, county, and State.

FEAR GIRL HAS ENDED LIFE.

Rose Laslo, Missing, Hints at Suicide in Note to Mother.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., July 9.—"Dearest Mother: When you receive this letter I will be dead. Your broken-hearted daughter, Rose."

This short note, mailed in New York City yesterday and received by Mrs. D. Laslo of 155 Mill Street, today, is the only clue to the whereabouts of Mrs. Laslo's daughter, 17 years old, who disappeared on Friday. The girl, who was a high school student, has always been in the best of spirits and as far as her parents knew had no love affair. Her father is a silkworker and is in comfortable circumstances. Both he and his wife fear the girl was lured away. She was attractive, had brown hair, and was of medium build.

IN NEW JERSEY.

CLIFTON.—More than forty Indian camp sites have been discovered by Max Schrabisch of the Geological Survey in and about Clifton. Some of the camps contain relics which suggest they were used as workshops.

SUSSEX.—Lareg orchard owners in this region have organized the Sussex County Fruit Growers' Association, to prevent exorbitant commissions to jobbers.

NEWARK.—On the tracks of the Greenwood Lake Division of the Erie Railroad the body of Michael George, 50 years old, of 775 Highland Avenue, was found yesterday. The arms and head had been cut off by a train. Detectives are investigating evidence that he was killed or badly hurt and then laid upon the rails.

MILLVILLE.—Taking fire from an alcohol stove, a sixty-gallon tank of gasoline yesterday exploded, destroying the pleasure yacht Lulu, owned by Harry Mullen of Atlantic City. The loss was $8,000.

PATERSON.—Victor Harter, 19 years old, of 129 Park Av., Orange, N. J., was seized with cramps and drowned yesterday in the Pequannock River.

TRENTON.—Because the will of Harrison L. Wallace, a lawyer, who left several thousand dollars, was signed in pencil and bore other pencil marks, it was held invalid by Judge Marshal in the Mercer County Orphans' Court yesterday. A brother, who was cut off, will receive an equal share of the estate.

TRENTON.—Walter Lawrence Bacon of Bridgeton, the only blind counsellor at law in New Jersey, has been named a Master in Chancery.

TRENTON.—Ex-Sheriff Thomas H. Thropp has been named receiver of the Trent Title Company. The assets are scheduled at $200,000 and the liabilities $60,000 in notes and $90,000 in mortgages. Lack of funds for immediate use caused the receivership application by stockholders.

NAMES PEACE BOARD FOR NEEDLE TRADES

Workers and Manufacturers Satisfied with Mayor Mitchel's Conciliators.

WILL BEGIN WORK TUESDAY

Permanent Board of Arbitration to be Feature of Prospective Agreement.

In response to requests from the needle trade unions and the manufacturers, Mayor Mitchel yesterday named the following Council of Conciliation, to which both sides have agreed to submit their grievances:

Dr. Felix Adler, Louis D. Brandeis, City Chamberlain Henry Bruere, Dr. George W. Kirchwey of Columbia Law School, ex-Judge Walter C. Noyes of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, and Charles L. Bernheimer, President of the Chamber of Commerce.

Dr. Adler is leader of the Society for Ethical Culture and Chairman of the National Society for the Prevention of Child Labor. Mr. Brandeis was Chairman of the Board of Arbitration which composed the protocol following the strike of 1910. Mr. Bernheimer is Chairman of the Committee on Arbitration of the Chamber of Commerce. Ex-Judge Noyes is one of the receivers of the Greenhut Company.

The Mayor called a meeting of the council with counsel for both sides at his office in the City Hall for Tuesday morning at 10:30 o'clock. In announcing the names of the peacemakers the Mayor made this statement:

"Having conferred with the representatives of the Cloak Makers' Unions and the Manufacturers' Protective Association, and for the purpose of averting a threatened strike, I have named the six members of the Council of Conciliation in the cloak industry.

"I trust these gentlemen will succeed not only in averting the threatened crisis in this important industry, but will be able to find some constructive plan for the future avoidance of such crises."

Charles Heineman, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association, when asked what he thought of the prospects for peace, said:

"The character and standing of the gentlemen named by Mayor Mitchel guarantees both parties a fair and thorough hearing and examination into our difficult problem. This is a better way of getting at the truth than a costly strike, which gets nowhere and settles nothing, and brings only violence and hatred in its train.

"We cannot see how such a council as this can come to any but one conclusion upon the facts leading up to the termination of the protocol.

"As to the making of the new agreement, these gentlemen will learn that this cannot be accomplished without taking into consideration the actual business facts of the industry and certain fundamental principles. These principles we never surrendered when we signed the protocol, and never will surrender, because they are principles that are not arbitrable."

Benjamin Schlessinger, President of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union, said he was satisfied with the council.

The manufacturers agreed to submit their grievances to conciliation last week after receiving an appeal from a committee headed by Jacob H. Schiff, asking that everything be done to avert a strike at this time. It is understood Mr. Schiff preferred not to serve in the council.

The situation now is that if the Council of Conciliation shall be unable to conciliate both sides their differences will be submitted to a Board of Arbitration.

The manufacturers have taken a firm stand against the establishment of a minimum scale and the compulsory equal distribution of work. The unions insist on these points. The manufacturers want a long-term protocol to establish the industry on a firmer basis, while the unions will fight for a short-term agreement of one or two years, at the expiration of which they may seek new concessions from the manufacturers.

The manufacturers have yielded what was perhaps the greatest contention of the unions—the establishment of a permanent Board of Arbitration. Under the system now in force, since the abrogation of the 1910 protocol by the manufacturers two months ago, the unions have had no way to air their grievances except through a strike.

CALDWELL 225 YEARS OLD.

Jersey Town Gives Pageant Today in Celebration of Founding.

Caldwell, N. J., in recent years celebrated as the birthplace of President Grover Cleveland, will seek today to remind the world of its earlier glories by giving a pageant commemorative of the 225th anniversary of the settling of the town. An elaborate historical review has been arranged which will picture the town's happenings from the days when the site on which it stands was purchased from the Indians. It was first known as Horseneck, a fact which the pageant givers, imbued with civic pride, will make no effort to conceal.

Those who have genuine Colonial relics, costumes, furniture or implements of warfare or agriculture, have contributed their use to the purposes of the day. The first part of the pageant will take place at 4 o'clock. It will show the history of the town, with reference to its deriving its present name from the Rev. James Caldwell, the Jersey parson who won an engagement at Springfield for the Colonials when their fire was slackening for lack of gun wadding, by galloping to the church and returning with stacks of hymn books, shouting, "Now, boys! Give them Watts!" Visits to Caldwell of Washington, Lafayette, Decatur and other notables will be shown. In the evening there will be ten international folk dances, given in authentic form and costume. An exhibition of historical relics will be held at the beautiful home where Cleveland was born.

FAVORS PARDON FOR HICKS.

Gregory Recommends Commutation of Mission Worker's Sentence.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Attorney General Gregory has recommended to President Wilson that a commutation of sentence, to become effective at once, be granted to Robert E. Hicks of New York, a Bowery mission worker, who is now in prison for improperly using the mails. Hicks's case excited much sympathy, and the action of the Attorney General was based in part on information from the Federal District Attorney in New York that Hicks probably would never have gone to prison if he had not surrendered himself voluntarily. No doubt is felt here that the President will follow the recommendation of the Attorney General.

On May 29, 1903, Hicks was sentenced in New York to serve ten months in prison and to pay a fine of $1,000. He was released on bond pending appeal and went to Europe. Several years ago he returned to New York, married there, and started a small printing office, which made a specialty of doing work for churches and charitable organizations. He became interested in welfare work and was one of the most earnest workers in the Bowery Mission. Hicks came to the conclusion that he should serve his sentence, and on June 10 surrendered to the Federal legal authorities in New York. He has three children.

Clergymen and others who knew Hicks signed a petition asking President Wilson to pardon him, and obtained the sympathetic assistance of Joseph P. Tumulty, the Secretary to the President.

MILITIA TO HAVE WAR DRILL.

5,000 Guardsmen Will Hold Manoeuvres at Fishkill Plains.

Warlike scenes will be enacted in Manhattan on Saturday morning, July 17, when troops of the New York National Guard, representing all branches of the service, depart by boat and rail for field service at Fishkill Plains, N. Y., on the Hopewell branch of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad. The troops will move equipped just as they would if going to the front in war time, including wagon trains and horses.

Colonel Arthur F. Townsend, Chief of the Quartermasters Corps of the National Guard of New York completed the transportation arrangements yesterday. The troops will move as follows:

Brig.-Gen. George R. Dyer, 1st Brigade and staff, and 7th Infantry, Colonel Daniel Appleton, by train from Sixtieth Street and Eleventh Avenue at 8:30 A. M.

Twelfth Infantry, Colonel C. S. Wadsworth, by train from Sixtieth Street and Eleventh Avenue at 9:30 A. M.

Sixty-ninth Infantry, Colonel Louis D. Conley, from Thirtieth Street and Eleventh Avenue at 10:30 A. M.

Seventy-first Infantry, Colonel William G. Bates, from Thirtieth Street and Eleventh Avenue at 9:45 A. M.

Troops to embark at Christopher Street or 182d Street will be:

Squadron A, Major W. R. Wright; Machine Gun Troop, Captain H. Sheldon; Battery F, 2d Field Artillery, Captain W. O. Richardson; Company A, Pioneer Battalion of Engineers, Captain J. J. Daly; Company A, Signal Battalion, Captain J. O. Fox; 3d Ambulance Company, Captain L. H. Shearer; 1st Field Hospital, Major J. F. Dunseith; Medical Reserve, Captain J. B. Latta, and Field Bakery Company, Captain J. A. Millard. These troops will disembark at New Hamburg, on the Hudson, and march from there seven miles to camp.

In addition to the escort wagons taken by each organization, a Division wagon train, composed of 22 wagons under Captain T. H. Shanton, will march overland from Peekskill to Fishkill, a distance of about 25 miles.

Troops I, K, L, and M, 2d U. S. Cavalry, and Companies I, K, L, and M, 30th U. S. Infantry, will be on duty with the National Guardsmen at Fishkill Plains. Major General John F. O'Ryan and staff, and the army instructors have already established themselves at the camp.

There will be 5,000 troops and 1,000 horses.

MOTHER RESTRAINS SON.

Henry B. Stapler, Publisher, Sent to Bellevue for Alcoholism.

Mrs. Helen L. G. Stapler of 55 East Seventy-sixth Street appeared before Magistrate Barlow in Yorkville Court yesterday and had her son, Henry B. Stapler, 29 years old, a book publisher, of 423 Lexington Avenue, committed to the psychopathic ward of Bellevue Hospital for observation. Stapler was represented by Attorney Roderic Wellman of 15 Wall Street, who opposed his commitment.

Lieutenant John T. G. Stapler, a brother, who was on a seven-day furlough from the United States steamship New Orleans, and Dr. Reuel A. Benson of 8 West Forty-ninth Street, corroborated Mrs. Stapler regarding her son's irrational conduct.

Mrs. Stapler said that in her opinion her son was unfit to be at large. Lieutenant Stapler said his brother was a menace to his mother and sister; that he had threatened their lives and said he would commit suicide. Lieutenant Stapler said his brother had issued checks indiscriminately, was $11,000 in debt, and had impoverished the family.

Dr. Benson said he had seen Henry in March, 1912, and March, 1914, and once recently. He bore out the mother's assertion that Henry should be restrained. He said the young man was addicted to alcoholism. Magistrate Barlow committed the son to Bellevue for the regular period of five days.

BRYAN NAMES OUR GODS

And Tells Young Baptists the Greatest of the Ten Commandments.

OAKLAND, Cal., July 9.—The American people worship the gods of wealth, fashion, fame physical comfort, travel, passion, chance, and drink, William Jennings Bryan said here today, in an address before a joint meeting of the Baptist Young People's Union of North America and the National Education Association.

He said the greatest of the Ten Commandments was "Thou shalt have no other gods before Me."

SAN FRANCISCO, July 9.—Delegates to the National convention of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage were today discussing the refusal of William Jennings Bryan to aid in obtaining indorsement of their amendment to the Constitution, providing for national suffrage. A committee from the union called upon Mr. Bryan and asked him to speak to the delegates favorably concerning the proposed amendment. In replying to the committee, Mr. Bryan said:

"I would never speak for your organization. I would never move one inch to speak for any body of women that opposed the Democratic Party. The Democratic Party at the expense of labor and tribulation of spirit has taken up and solved the two paramount issues before the country—tariffs and currency reform—and any body of women opposing a party which makes such a record has not my support."

SINKS ON TRIAL SPIN.

Mantowski's Ankle Deep II. Goes Down Off City Island.

Ankle Deep II., Count Casimir Mankowski's new speed boat, with which he hoped to win the gold cup series for the championship of America at Lake George next month, and said to have cost $25,000, sank yesterday afternoon off City Island during a trial spin. The crew was picked up by a tugboat.

The boat started out for her first trial shortly after 5 o'clock. When she had got about a quarter of a mile off shore Wallace Pugh, the engineer, began to let her out, and within a few minutes she was running at high speed. Suddenly the boat's stern dipped, and she went down in fifty feet of water. The accident was thought due to faulty construction. Divers were busy last night trying to raise the boat.

Count Mankowski's Ankle Deep I. won the national championship for speed boats in 1913.

SAILS FOR CANAL TODAY.

The Kroonland Will Take 565 Passengers to San Francisco.

The Panama-Pacific liner Kroonland will sail at noon to-day for San Francisco, via the Panama Canal, with 390 first and 175 second cabin passengers, and every cabin filled.

Among those sailing on the Kroonland are Mr. and Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee, the Misses Satterlee, Faneuil Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Bliss, Mr. and Mrs. I. Lothrop Rogers, Judge R. E. Cave, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Monroe, and Mrs. T. De Witt Talmage.

Junius S. Morgan had booked one of the suites on the Kroonland to make the trip with his bride and the Satterlees, but canceled his passage last Saturday, after his father, J. P. Morgan, was shot.

SULLIVAN FLOUTS ANTI-SALOON MEN

Ex-Pugilist Keeps Promise Not to Follow General Miles on Platform.

CONVENTION IS CLOSED

Resolution Adopted Asks Congress to Move for Prohibition Amendment to the Constitution.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, July 9.—John L. Sullivan said he wouldn't talk to the National Convention of the Anti-Saloon League of America if General Nelson A. Miles talked—and he didn't. He sent this telegram this afternoon in response to inquiries if he intended to fill his place on tonight's program:

I refuse to appear on any platform where General Nelson A. Miles has strutted. The referee's decision is with me. Let us call it quits. JOHN L. SULLIVAN.

The row started last week when General Miles observed he wouldn't grace any platform where the former heavyweight champion was a rival attraction. The league officials denied the General said this. Then John L. sent the General a telegram that the feeling of aversion was mutual. The league officials denied Sullivan did this. Then General Miles spoke Wednesday night, and the next move was up to Sullivan. He took it and passed up the convention, where he was scheduled to announce that the world labored under a mistake in believing it was Corbett who knocked him out, as it was John Barleycorn who did the job Corbett got the glory for.

The league today adopted a resolution urging Congress to submit the question of national prohibition to the people of the country by passing and referring to the State Legislatures for ratification a joint resolution proposing a prohibition amendment to the Federal Constituion. The resolution also called on Congress to bar intoxicants from interstate commerce and to prohibit the use of the mails for transporting liquor advertisements into dry territory.

Superintendent Baker in closing the convention urged the delegates to oppose any Presidential candidate, regardless of party, who refused to pledge himself to the cause of prohibition.

A supplementary resolution adopted urged Congress to prohibit the liquor traffic in the District of Columbia, Hawaii, Alaska, Porto Rico, and the Philippines.

A committee of delegates will go to Washington tomorrow morning carrying an engrossed copy of the resolutions intended for President Wilson. There will open in Washington tomorrow a convention of the religious wing of the movement which will urge the next Congress to prohibit the manufacture of alcohol.

The Rev. Howard H. Russell, who founded the Anti-Saloon League twenty-two years ago, headed a party which left this morning on a "water-wagon tour" over the Lincoln Highway to San Francisco.

MOROSINI HEIRESS LOSES.

Must Defend Husband's Suit for Pay for Staying Off Police Force.

Mrs. Arthur M. Werner, who before her marriage to a former policeman and later superintendent of her estate, was Miss Giulia Morosini, must go before a jury and defend the suit brought against her by her husband for breach of contract, under the ruling of the Appellate Division, made yesterday, in reversing an order of the Supreme Court which threw out Werner's complaint.

Werner set up in his complaint that his wife had agreed to pay him $10,000 a year for life, if he would refrain from again entering the police department. He is now separated from Mrs. Werner, and his wife has refused to make the payments which were to be made semi-annually under the alleged contract. The lower court threw the complaint out, saying the contract was illegal.

The opinion of the Appellate Division, written by Justice Clarke, recites that the construction placed upon the law by the lower court was strained. It reads in part:

"There is no reason which occurs to me why a wife, to induce her husband to refrain from a course of conduct, or taking a position, or following a calling of which she does not approve, may not contract to pay him a sum of money. His promise to yield to her wishes and give up his own, followed by the performance of his promise, seems to me to fill all the requirements of a legal consideration."

The case is not expected to go to trial until November.

GOUGING INQUIRY NEAR END.

Taking of Testimony Will Be Completed at Today's Session.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, July 9.—The Department of Languages at the Naval Academy was entered three times prior to the last examination, according to the testimony given today by Instructor Olivet of that department, before the Court of Inquiry which is investigating the irregularities in the recent examinations. On May 10, Mr. Olivet said, Professor Fernandez noticed that the top paper of the examinations, left in a locked drawer, had been moved. Four days later the room was entered again, and Instructor Olivet's own desk was found to have been opened on May 18, and a key taken which could open every drawer in the department.

Instructor Colton, who also testified today, stated that the course of study and examinations were constantly getting lower, and that there had been official orders in his department, as in others, to lower the passing marks so as to save midshipmen who had not passed.

It is expected that the court will complete the testimony tomorrow, and that arguments will occupy two days of next week.

BIG STORM HITS MAINE.

Railroad Service Crippled Throughout the State—30 Dead in Cincinnati

PORTLAND, Me., July 9.—Damage amounting to more than $100,000 was caused in Western Maine by one of the worst midsummer storms ever known in this section during last night and early today. Steam and electric railroad service was crippled, and in some cases suspended, and there was great loss to growing crops, roads and bridges.

Railway train service between Bath and Rockland and between Brunswick and Portland was interrupted by washouts. Through trains to Bangor and other eastern points were routed by way of Lewiston instead of Augusta.

Four inches of rain fell over night. The wind along the coast reached above sixty miles an hour.

LEWISTON, Me., July 9.—Two hundred feet of the roadbed of the Lewiston, Augusta & Waterville Railroad at Day's Corner, Monmouth, was washed out by last night's storm. Washouts on the interurban electric lines out of this city have seriously interfered with local travel.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 9.—With the total death list reaching thirty, and with the list of missing slowly decreasing, Cincinnati began today to resume its normal appearance, following the storm of Wednesday night.

Probably the most pathetic incident following the storm occurred today when one funeral service was held for eleven of the victims. Five of the caskets held the bodies of members of the family of Meyer Tennenbaum, while the other six caskets contained the bodies of Mr. and Mrs. J. Cohen and their four children. The Tennenbaums and Cohens were closely related.

Among the missing are six members of the crew of the town boat Convoy, which was sunk by striking a pier of the Southern Railway Bridge in the Ohio River. Other members of the crew of the boat had narrow escapes from drowning, but the missing men have not been heard from.

Except for the collapsed buildings little effect of the storm could be seen in the business section of the city. All débris had been removed from the streets and street cars were running on regular schedule time.

WAY TO WORLD PEACE.

Dr. MacDonald Discusses It at Christian Endeavor Convention.

CHICAGO, July 9.—Declaring that renunciation of militarism and brute force, integrity and freedom for the weaker countries, and abandonment of threatening alliances and menacing "balance of power" alone would establish universal peace, Dr. J. A. MacDonald of Toronto, Canada, today urged delegates to the world Christian Endeavor Convention, in session here, to fight for the principles of co-operation and peace.

"Not again in this generation, nor even again in this century, shall the world deceive itself with the self-contradiction called 'armed peace,'" Dr. MacDonald said. "That fallacy at last has had its day. If Christian brotherhood is worth while, work for it. Its only alternative is strife and war."

Dr. MacDonald appealed for a world endeavor to make dominant in world politics "the undisproved socialism of Jesus" as a means of preventing wars.

"The socialism of Jesus," the speaker said, "has to do not so much with the outward conditions and external forms of life as with its inward spirit, its concious aims, and its impelling motive. When war bids defiance to international law, and makes treaties only scraps of paper, and does violence to all the institutions of humanity, the socialism of Jesus still stands: 'I say unto you, love your enemies.'"

LAWSON ACCUSES BAILIFF.

Says Court Attendant Intimidated Jury Which Convicted Him.

TRINIDAD, Col., July 9.—Charges that John R. Lawson, International Executive Board member of the United Mine Workers of America, was convicted of first degree murder through intimidation and jury tampering by a court bailiff were made in the District Court here today in the arguments on Lawson's motion for a new trial. The arguments were before Judge Granby Hillyer, who presided in the Lawson case. A motion to prohibit Judge Hillyer from hearing several additional strike cases is pending in the Colorado Supreme Court.

The motion for a new trial filed by Lawson's attorney was accompanied by an affidavit signed by Grover Hall, a member of the jury which convicted the labor leader. In it Hall declares he believes Lawson innocent, and says that during the more than forty hours of jury deliberation he was repeatedly told by the bailiff that his wife was dangerously ill. The affidavit makes the further charge that the jury were not taken to luncheon on the second day of their deliberations, the bailiff stating that Judge Hillyer had ordered that the jury be given no food until they had agreed upon a verdict. Finally, Hall declares, he agreed to vote for a verdict which he believed was contrary to the evidence.

KARL BITTER LEFT $15,000.

Will of Sculptor Killed by Automobile Admitted to Probate.

Surrogate Cohalan yesterday admitted the will of Karl Bitter, the sculptor, to probate. Mr. Bitter was killed by an automobile in front of the Metropolitan Opera House. He left all his property, valued at about $15,000, to his widow, Mrs. Marie A. Bitter of 44 West Seventy-seventh Street, and their three children.

After the will was filed a Karl Bitter appeared and asked permission to intervene and file objections to the instrument on the ground that he was a son by a former wife, and had not been mentioned in the document. The Surrogate heard the young man's story, but failed to be convinced by it.

TO PROSELYTE RUSSIANS.

Evangelical Churches to Extend Work Among Immigrants Here.

This city has just been made headquarters for evangelical work among the Russians in America. There closed here yesterday the first American Convention of Russian and Ruthenian Baptists and Evangelical Christians. The last named are members of the Disciples of Christ. It is the conviction of Russians already here that after the war ends there will emigrate to America vast numbers of Russians of the middle class. Not all of these Russians belong to the Russian Orthodox Church. There are in this country 175 Greek and Russian Orthodox Churches.

In Russia it is stated the Baptists and Disciples have gained considerable strength during the last twenty years, and these two bodies in this country are interesting themselves in Russian immigration. Five Russian centres will be established in New York. These are the Second Avenue Baptist Church, at Tenth Street; the Beck Memorial Presbyterian Church, at West Farms; the Judson Memorial Church in Washington Square; the Olivet Memorial Church on the east side, and the Mariner's Temple in Henry Street. There will also be a centre in Brooklyn.

There is to be established in New York at once a Bible School to teach young Russians to be evangelical ministers. There will also be founded a Russian Christian newspaper, a Russian home for immigrants, and a Russian employment bureau. The school is to be located in the Second Avenue Baptist Church, and locations will be found for the home and the labor bureau as soon as possible.

The American Baptist Home Mission Society, with headquarters in this city, is helping the movement. The Rev. William Felter, late of Petrograd, is the head of the work, and the Chairman of the national work is the Rev. J. A. Kolesnikof of Toronto.

Sixty-two delegates attended the convention which adjourned yesterday.

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NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d Street. Evenings 8:10. MATINEES TODAY & WEDNESDAY 2:10. Greatest Musical Show Ever Produced. ZIEGFELD FOLLIES AFTER THE PERFORMANCE SEE ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC. Change of Bill and NORA BAYES.

GEO. M. COHAN'S Theatre, B'way & 43d St. Matinee TODAY 2:20. IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE 1000 Laughs! Count 'Em

BIRTH OF A NATION AT THE LIBERTY W. 42d St. 2.15 & 8:15. TWICE Daily, Incl. Sundays. Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2. Other Mats. 25-50-$1. D. W. GRIFFITH'S GIGANTIC SPECTACLE. Symphony Orchestra of 40.

HARRIS 42d St., W. of Broadway. Evs. 8:20. Matinees TODAY & Wed. at 2:20. TWIN BEDS

Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 8th Av. Ev'y Ev. at 8:15. OLD SOLDIER FIDDLERS ALL SEATS RESERVED 25c, 35c, 50c. MARIE RUSSELL & 10 Other Acts.

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VITAGRAPH 44th and Broadway 2:30 & 8:30. 10c, 15c, 25c, 50c. Frank Daniels in Crooky—Goddess. Beginning Sunday, THE SOAR.

Strand B'way & 47 St. Noon to 11:30 P.M. 10 to 50c Strand Orch. & Soloists. Wm. Faversham in The Right of Way. Maude Allen in The Rug-Maker's Daughter.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th BURLESQUE Mat. Today Lew Kelly AND THE Behman Show

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MENU: Crabflakes, Shelburne; Steamed Clams, India Relish, Young Onions, Radishes. Chicken Gumbo, Dixie Biscuits, Bisque of Clams. (Choice) Boiled Kingfish, Sea Bass, Steamed Lobster, Soft Shell Crabs; Sauce Tartare. Fried Squab, Chicken, Virginia Ham, Corn on Cob. Baked Sweet Potatoes, Lettuce and Tomato Salad. (Choice) Alabama Waffles, Watermelon, Cantaloupe. Coffee.

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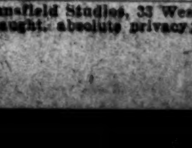

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